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FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF

NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS,

Publications

WITH

ADDRESS BY HON. ERASTUS BROOKS,

COLONEL DAWSON, AND OTHERS.

nos. 1-9

HELD AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., FEB. 22D, 1884.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.:
E. M. RUTTENBER & SON, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
Second Street, corner of Smith Street.
1884

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HELD AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., FEB. 22D, 1884.

ADDRESS BY HON. EBASTUS BROOKS;

COLONEL DAWSON AND OTHERS.

PRESS OF WARE & ALLEN CO., N.Y.
FOR THE SOCIETY.

1764911
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in the counties of Orange, Duchess, and Putnam, State of New York, of the age of twenty-one years and over, do hereby associate ourselves and form a corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, and particularly under Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1875, as amended by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1876.

The name by which such corporation shall be known in law is THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS.

Said corporation is formed for historical and literary purposes, and the object and business thereof shall be the discovery, collection, and preservation, and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relating to the territory or districts of country formerly occupied by the army of the Revolution, in defence of West Point and the Hudson river; and more especially to fix upon the position of the several forts, camping-grounds, barracks, huts, residences, meeting places for religious, social and military purposes, depots for arms and provisions, revolutionary burial-places, and all spots of historic interest connected with the said defence, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating the truth of history by appropriate monuments and memorial structures and inscriptions, and to acquire title to such parcels of real estate as may be needed for the above purposes.

The principal office and place of business of said Society shall be in the city of Newburgh, in the county of Orange, at such place as may be designated by the Society.

The said corporation shall be managed by its President, four Vice Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and eight members of said Society (sixteen in all) who shall constitute its Board of Managers.

The names of such Managers for the first year of the existence of said corporation are:

ENOCH L. FANCHER, President.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, First Vice President.
WILLIAM W. CARSON, Second Vice President.
LEWIS BEACH, Third Vice President.
J. HERVEY COOK, Fourth Vice President.
CHAS. ESTABROOK, Recording Secretary.
WILLIAM J. ROE, Corresponding Secretary.
JONATHAN N. WEED, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FISH,	EDWARD M. RUTTENBER,
JOHN J. MONELL,	JOHN R. CALDWELL,
JOEL T. HEADLEY,	JAMES G. GRAHAM,
THOMAS B. BROOKS,	HENRY DUDLEY.

The foregoing being all the officers of the Society for the first year.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, was held in Calvary Presbyterian Church, in Newburgh, on the evening of the 22d of February, 1884. The exercises were mainly commemorative of the birthday of WASHINGTON. The pulpit platform was beautifully decorated with foliage plants. On the wall at the back of the platform was a portrait of WASHINGTON framed with the national colors. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including many well known gentlemen from the vicinity. Major. E. C. BOYNTON presided. The pastor of the church, Rev. J. SEARLE, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Prayer by Rev. Jeremiah Searle.

We thank thee, O God, for having raised up him whose memory we delight to revere, qualified him with wisdom and courage and perseverence to lead on our fathers unto the victory until the end for which they struggled was attained, and gave him such unflinching loyalty to the principles for which they fought that he turned away from an offered crown, and that we to-day because of his loyalty are in the enjoyment of a government by the people, for the people. We thank Thee that as Thou hast been with our fathers, so Thou hast been with us, their children, and that we have experienced so much of blessing at thy hand, so many tokens of favor, so much of enlargement and growth, until we have come to be great among the nations of the earth. Help us to remember that except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. And let us never fall into the blasphemy of saying, This is great Babylon which we have built. But rather may we always recognize, as we delight to do, Thy hand in dealing with us as a people. We pray Thee that Thou wouldst continue Thy mercies unto us, and that we may be preserved from all the evils which threaten us; that we may be delivered from corruption and from vice of every kind, and that this may be a nation

which shall long exist to be a light to all the world, showing how a people can righteously govern themselves. We ask that Thou wouldst grant that there may be an inclination on the part of all our people to keep in mind the wondrous facts of our history, and to recognize Thy hand as it is seen in these facts, and to give Thee the praise for all Thy great doings. Be pleased to bless this meeting and grant that we may have our hearts stirred up to love as we have never loved before our own, our native land. And all we ask is for the sake of the extension of our Redeemer's kingdom, and for the glory of Thy great name. Amen.

The Chairman, Major BOYNTON, followed in an introductory address:

Address by Major E. C. Boynton.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have assembled on this memorable evening to inaugurate the first public meeting of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands. We are in our day living witnesses of a greater movement of the human race, both as to numbers and influence upon civilization, than is recorded in all past history.

Its pages convey no idea of any such continued and great transfer of population from one continent to another. Unlike other invasions, it does not bring war and rapine, but bears peaceful arts and civilization into vast regions, heretofore occupied only by sparse tribes of warring savages.

Familiar with this movement, we are prone to forget that this vast increment is ignorant of our traditions, our past history—in fact of our language, and is clinging fast to the events which characterize the nationalities from whence they have come.

A degree of censure attaches to us, that the events which gave birth and form to the American Republic are not more widely taught and disseminated. Our prosperity has been so rapid, so steady and broad, that we are constantly looking forward, rather than backward.

Other nationalities, other States, and other portions of this State, are recalling the scenes which render their soil historic, and from the remote past are summoning back the names of their heroes and their memorable deeds, and rescuing them from the depths of oblivion into which the present age is fast suffering them to relapse.

The old forts, the hills and valleys around us, all proclaim with perennial eloquence the story of patriotism, of prowess, and of suffering. To gather up the threads of chronicle and tradition, and patiently separate the truth from error, to translate these

and perpetuate facts, is a task in which our society has undertaken a part.

Heroic achievements of every description have a voice which mankind delights to hear, and our beautiful bay and its vicinity, including the whole valley of the Hudson, are not wanting in incidents which should be recorded in fact as well as in fiction.

With this brief introduction I surrender the time to more entertaining and eloquent speakers, who have kindly consented to aid us on this occasion.

Mr. CHARLES ESTABROOK, Secretary of the Society, read a list of the members of the organization. He also stated that the New Windsor Committee in charge of the centennial celebration at Temple Hill in June last, had, by the payment of $25, constituted Hon. JAMES G. GRAHAM a life member of the Society. Miss JULIA E. LEROY, formerly of Newburgh and now of New York, had signified her intention to become a life member by a like contribution. He also read a letter of regret from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, who, in consequence of the meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in New York city, was unable to be present at this meeting.

Hon. JAMES G. GRAHAM then offered some remarks appropriate to the occasion. Referring to the centennial celebrations of last year, he said they were outpourings of the people. The hearts of the people were in them; their homes were thrown open for the entertainment of guests; their banners were on the outer walls. This was in marked contrast with the New York celebration in November last, where the open doors were almost confined to the hotels, and where the display of bunting was quite limited, a result which was no doubt largely due to the changes in the character of the population of that city, which had become so cosmopolitan that there were comparatively few who held connection with or who apparently appreciated the significance of the celebration then being held. This fact had quickened the thought of many throughout the land to the necessity of more efficient work for the education of the people in the history of this country, the strug-

gle which won and the character of its political institutions. In this work every association that is formed for the purpose, every celebration that is held, every monument that is erected, has an important part. To share in this worthy effort this association had been formed. Its field of duty though local embraced the preservation of records and the marking of sites of many of the most important events in the nation's history, with more battle-fields in its circuit than fall to the keeping of any other district, the scenes of treason, stratagems and strife as well as of the most trying sacrifices and the most lofty manifestations of patriotism. We ask the cooperation of all that the duty we have undertaken may be so thoroughly performed that even its selfish features may contribute to the accomplishment of the purpose designed.

Mr. GRAHAM then read extracts from the articles of association, showing the scope of the Society's work, and also quoted, with the same design, articles which had appeared in the local press.

The choir then sang very effectively an anthem entitled "No King but God," but which had little resemblance to the grand revolutionary anthem by Billings.

Mr. GRAHAM then introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, and took occasion to warmly commend his meritorious work as a journalist and his valuable services as a member of the state legislature. Mr. BROOKS was received with applause and spoke as follows:

Address by Hon. Erastus Brooks.

Friends and Fellow-citizens:

In accepting an invitation to address the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, I am not unmindful of the day, of the place where I speak, nor of the old time history and homes of your surrounding country.

The day, almost by common consent, recalls the one name most revered in all the land, and in all human probability, by common consent also, it will be so revered for all time to come. The same name, for quite one hundred years in history, has been more honored abroad than that of any other citizen of the world. The

places around you in the struggles of the Revolution, while comparatively free from battles, save in the heroic defense of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, October 7, 1777, and the dangerous midnight advance of July 15th, 1779, at Stony Point, were all situations of interest to the country at large, and to its friends and its enemies alike beyond any other part of the colonies.

REVOLUTIONARY GROUND.

From Staten Island, my home, the first place occupied by the enemy in real warfare, and the last place in the colonies they left, and at one time there were 20,000 of the enemy in arms. There all through the war the Island was under control of the British, with Admiral Howe on the bay and sea, and Lord Howe on the land. There Franklin and Adams and Rutledge, by consent of Congress, upon the invitation of Lord Howe, met and consulted as to the possible surrender of the colonies, and received an answer worthy of the country and this triumvirate of civil chieftains. On to Newburgh, all along this side of the Hudson, at least, all are places of historic interest.

We pass to Weehawken, where Hamilton was killed by Burr; Hackensack valley, where both armies were encamped; Tappan, where Andre was hung; Haverstraw, where the British spy treated with the American traitor; Stony Point, where Washington planned the attack which Mad Anthony Wayne was selected to execute, and where two columns of 150 men each led the way, each column headed by a forlorn hope of twenty men over a single causeway; Wayne, upon the right, was the first to enter the post and the first to receive the enemy's shot. Falling wounded and bleeding he asked only the poor leave to die at the head of his column; but happily for the country he lived all through the war. The Point taken was not by ball and powder, but with the bayonet's charge. Five hundred and forty prisoners and sixty-three dead were the cost to the enemy of this bold adventure. Passing Fort Montgomery and West Point and on to Newburgh and Kingston, the land above and below, the grand river on both shores, were the scenes of great events, and while the war continued, they never ceased to arouse the hopes of friends and foes alike. Nearly all the important strategic points of the war for independence were connected with the Hudson. The God of nature from the beginning, clothed the mountains above, and the waters at your feet with a moral power and physical sublimity which belongs to few other parts of our country.

Here between the East and the West, was the natural pathway for armies in war, for exiles, travelers and laborers at home in peace, and from the old world they have made their way from the Atlantic to the Pacific in multitudes whom no man can number.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STATE,

indeed, especially leading to and along the Mohawk and Hudson,

more than anything else has made New York known as the Empire State of the Union. What Fontenac attempted for the French against the British, nearly 200 years ago, the British hoped to accomplish against the Americans in the armies led by Burgoyne and Howe in 1777. By both commanders the Mohawk and Hudson were deemed the two natural gateways between Canada and the sea. "In the war of the rebellion," said Governor Wise, of Virginia, "we should have won our cause had not God made our rivers which sprung from the Highlands of New York, to flow from the north to the south, thus making by their valleys, pathways for their armies into all parts of our territories."

To the natural advantages of New York the people owe much of that growth which has made her the first State in the Union, instead of the fifth, which was her place when and before Washington was made President. Around the State are the deepest channels for commerce, and within her borders, canals and railroads leading through valleys and rivers to the most distant parts of the country. Two-thirds of all our territory and twenty-four States are open to us in the line of these connecting valleys. While one State angle rests upon the Atlantic, a second is upon the St. Lawrence, and a third leads by lakes and valleys to the Mississippi. The Mohawk and the grander Hudson thus becomes great highways that stretch from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to Georgia. It is just these connections which in ninety-four years have added nearly five millions of people to our State population, and contributed largely to the 54,000,000 which now make the population of the United States.

IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,

the British, with keen eyes to the work before them, seized Stony Point, Forts Clinton and Montgomery, and passing West Point captured Kingston, where the British Admiral waited in full expectation of meeting Burgoyne as a victor. Had Burgoyne's advance been extended to Albany, "the ancient place of treaty," as it was called, and where the Iroquois and western Indian tribes so long held their councils, either the battle of Saratoga might have been a failure or the army of Gates compelled to retreat.

General Howe had ordered and expected this union and co-operation of the British forces on the Hudson, but a good providence kept them apart, and secured for the Americans one of the grandest victories of the war—the one victory, indeed, which occurred in 1777, and which meant in reality the victory at Yorktown in 1781, and the peace which came in 1783.

The war of the revolution needs in this place no fresh records to remind the American people of the valor here displayed in the field, nor while the war went on of the practical wisdom generally seen in the national councils.

What we are most reminded of to-day is the fact that the Hudson was at once the most exposed, and with one exception, the best guarded highway of the whole war. Washington found here and near here the best points of observation, and here also was the best resting place for his army before and after the victory at Yorktown in 1781, and the peace which came in 1783.

Here, too, was his own military home and the military home of his gallant army for a year and a half after Cornwallis was defeated. Here, also, from disappointed and disaffected men came the great temptation—a temptation in form and spirit at the time not unlike that offered to the Savior of Mankind, when the kingdoms of the world were offered in exchange for a single act of worship and obedience. Here, too, came to Washington the offer of the kingly crown. The "get thee behind me Satan," the words of the great Master, were not more ready, nor more emphatic than, mingled with surprise, was the answer that came—"I must view with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity, the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal."

No wonder that Washington then cried out in the full sorrow of his heart, "My God! What can this writer have in view in recommending such measures? Can he be a friend to the army? Can he be a friend to the country? * * * He is plotting the ruin of both, and sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent."

THE COUNTRY'S CRISIS AFTER THE WAR.

And this dread drama—but one step removed from civil war and final ruin—occurred while the British army under Carleton, was upon the soil of New York strong in numbers, and a powerful British fleet was in New York harbor.

The President of your Society and others, just eight months ago to-day, told the story of old New Windsor, and of the old new building or Temple, of the encampments on the east and west banks of the Hudson, of the summer and winter of 1779, when Washington established his headquarters here, of the 23d and 26th of October, 1782, when his troops marched to the Highlands, crossed the river and moved on over the Storm King, encamping at night in the open field upon the northern slopes of the mountain, and when one day later they found their autumn and winter rest at New Windsor.

I can add nothing to what was so well and timely said near this spot in June last. I may, however, remind you that Lafayette in 1824 received in this place the welcome of a grateful people, and recall the remembrance of many, at that time here, of his presence at New Windsor in 1781, as the guest of officers and men, many of whom, more than forty years before, he had led—whether in disaster or victory, always in honor. Near here also was the

stamping ground of Morgan and his famous riflemen marching through the Highlands with recruits for the army.

It was at the Temple, also, that Washington ordered the anniversary celebration of the French alliance. There, too, was read the Proclamation of Peace, and heard the loud huzzas of the army soon to be relieved from the presence and roll-call of the camp, and welcomed to their near or distant homes. Here, too, signal lights were seen in the evening burning all around from the mountain tops and slopes. Here mingled with the voices of the happy people were heard the noise of musketry and the roar of cannon until the surrounding hills seemed at moments in their brightness to equal the lightning in the skies and the thunder-peals of heaven. The night just then seemed to have no darkness, for the dawn of peace had come.

The war with weapons was now over. West Point, though always threatened, had not been assailed by fleet or army; Kosciusco had left the Point with fortifications completed, and he declared them to be equal to the resistance of twenty thousand armed men. Washington, when he had seen this work done, and well done, moved on to complete the work begun at Saratoga, and in arms ended at Yorktown.

Over the river, also, Washington, *en route* to Connecticut, was in close communication with Arnold just a week before the traitor was hand in glove with Andre engaged in his midnight work of treason. While returning through the Highlands to his own headquarters, the sad and startling story of Arnold's treason was revealed to him, and in his great distress of heart and mind he cried out, "Whom can we trust now?"

EVENTS ALONG THE HUDSON.

Down the river, also, Fort Montgomery, captured in the war, was named in honor of Richard Montgomery, then a familiar name on the banks of the Hudson, and later on made more renowned by the same man, who lost his life at the siege of Quebec. In the soldiers' graves at Fishkill also rest the dust of a multitude not now to be numbered nor even known by name, but never to be forgotten, for they were among the great host who gave their lives for their country.

Where these dead rest the first constitution of the commonwealth of New York—much of it the labored and loving work of John Jay at Kingston—was printed in part in 1777, as was the proceedings of the Kingston "Committee of Safety." Newburgh had her "Committee of Safety" engaged in the same great work of defence, made in the name of liberty and union. The free press of New York, driven from the city by the sea, found only a safe retreat at the nearest point on the opposite shore.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Before leaving your local surroundings, let me record one event

of more than common interest, in its natural sequence of grievances complained of while the army was at New Windsor. I refer to the organization of the Society of Cincinnati.

The history of men and nations are full of examples where, from seeming or real manifestations of evil, good has come. As the consequence of the apparent indifference and long neglect of the American congress to the American army, stationed at and near the Newburgh headquarters, came the Society of the Cincinnati. The Commander-in-Chief had by patience and wisdom changed the turbulence of those who were without pay for long service in the camp and in the field, and whose mistrust and anger were just ripening into a spirit of resistance, into better thoughts than those of military censure of the civil government. As the first fruits of this better opinion this Society resolved to observe and secure—1st. An incessant attention to preserve inviolate the exalted rights and liberties of human nature. 2. An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the States, union and national honor. 3d. To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. All officers with three years honorable service, were eligible as members, and the name of George Washington headed the list.

The symbol of the Society was a badge bearing the motto *Esto Perpetua*, inscribed upon the breast of a bald eagle, made of enamelled gold, with suitable devices, and a pendent of blue ribbon edged with white. This eagle, symbolizing the bird of liberty, has descended from the father to the elder son since May, 1783, and, where direct issues have failed, to collateral heirs, in the due forms of inheritance. Gates was made the First Vice-President, Knox the first Secretary, and the Fourth of July for one hundred years past has been the day of its annual meeting.

SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.

What Jefferson prayed for in the first Congress was resistance to the slave trade, in the end declared piracy, the non-extension of slavery in the Northwest, and in his own colony for the total abolition of slavery. His failures to remove these evils drew from him the startling words: "I tremble when I think that God is just, and that his justice will not sleep forever." Governor Morris spoke and wrote in the same free spirit. It was in Fishkill that he urged that the first constitution should secure absolute freedom for every citizen in the State, and his words as we read them at Kingston were that "in future ages every human being who breathes the air of heaven in this State shall enjoy the privileges of a freeman."

It took four score years and more after the Declaration of independence to secure an affirmative answer to the prayer of its author, and the answer finally came through civil war, in the loss,

all in all, of nearly a million of lives and five thousand millions of money value, not counting the slaves themselves. The cost was enormous, but it became necessary to save the nation from the presence and consequence of more than four millions of slaves, who made no part of a really free republic. Without emancipation, when it came, continued slavery would have perpetuated the wrong until in a double number of slaves a double sacrifice of life and property might have been essential to the safety of the people in the union of the States. The prayer of Morris in New York was answered only when the institution brought neither honor to the State nor profit to the slave-holders of the commonwealth.

The Clintons, Generals James and George, the latter twice elected as Vice-President of the United States and twenty-one years elected Governor of the State, were among the men who set the ball of the revolution in motion. Two of these men of the times were your immediate neighbors. Philip Livingston and Lewis Morris, not far off, have their names appended to the Declaration of Independence. Still nearer to you in their military honors were Generals Knox and Steuben, Putnam and Wayne, Kosciusco and DeKalb, of the military staff or family of Washington.

In the civil service, there were Jay at Kingston in 1777, and Hamilton and Jay in 1788 at Poughkeepsie, where the Federal Constitution passed through an ordeal of fire. After a six months' strife, and by the close vote of thirty to twenty-seven—seven members refusing to vote—New York, upon pledges of amendment, reluctantly accepted the little surrender of state rights as they were embodied in the first fundamental law of the land. Hamilton, who had unfalteringly fought against the Constitution in the Federal Convention, saved it in the State Convention, where three of the four members from Orange county voted *No*.

EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE WAR.

The nation at this time had passed through the crisis of war which in New York began when the colonial Assembly fought the stamp act day by day until it was repealed in 1766, and the people rebelled again after it was repealed, because the King and Parliament still insisted upon the right "to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever," and upon the right also of taxation without representation. The then few people of the now great city sent back a whole cargo of tea, permitting not a pound nor an ounce to be removed from the ship. Failing in forcible but peaceful measures the citizens of old Boston, with forty or fifty of their number disguised as Indians, cast 346 chests of tea from British bottoms into the bottom of the sea, and this was the famous Boston tea party of December 16, 1773. The massacre of her citizens

by British soldiers in 1770 had prepared the people for just this kind of resistance. "Peaceably if we can; forcible if we must," was the general cry. New York, the same year, 1770, had her liberty poles inscribed with the names of "Chatham and Liberty," and the King's name in advance. This was thrice destroyed and thrice restored, once destroyed by gunpowder, and the last time restored in the presence of soldiers and citizens.

In all these times the yeomanry along the Hudson were as true as the needle to the pole, and had the courage of men failed there were women ready to take their places, and not only to perform all the womanly needs and mercies of war; but as one of the sex just across the river declared, to have arms placed in their hands for the defence of their country, while another of the sex from the same neighborhood, fought side by side with her husband, while he lived, and took his place in the artillery when he died, serving through the war, and received a pension when it closed.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY AND PEOPLE.

While all along the seashore of the State there were thousands loyal to the crown, and false to the country, the people at large whether called Britons or Americans meant to be as free to think and speak and act, at least as the no more than mortal men three thousand miles away, who claimed to be the lords and masters of all the people on this side of the Atlantic. In this region of country how could it be otherwise? Upon this free soil of hard earned homes, and in sight of these lofty hills, every peak and crag reminded the people that they breathed the free air of heaven. Here, no true man feared or faltered. The people had not forgotten the lessons taught not long before at Concord Bridge, on Lexington Green, and at Cambridge, Boston and Bunker Hill.

Upon the departure of the army from the Hudson came the real crisis of civil liberty, of free government, of the American revolution, and it came when and where it was least expected, and long after the contests had closed in the form of battles between the common enemy in arms and the people.

There are often worse calamities than war; greater losses than the loss of life, and more severe sufferings than those which come from frost and cold, and from hunger and disease. Washington had encountered all these disasters at Valley Forge and elsewhere. But only once, in all his remarkable life, had he been invited to become the leader of men discontented, wronged and wretched, and therefore in spirit rebellious. It needed but the consent of the chief to march at the head of these malcontents, to raise the red flag of treason then and there inspired by hostility to the civil government, and the effect of which, to use Washington's words, would have "overturned the liberties of our country, opened the flood gates of civil discord, and deluged our rising empire in

blood." Yes, once and here, he had been asked, and by those whom he had commanded in the field, to be by title and authority "the protector" of the nation. The word protector was but another word for king. Washington knew this, and you know his answer, and then, when the first temptation failed, came that anonymous letter, filled with stinging truths and as full of danger as the words of Marc Antony over the dead body of Cæsar. These words were addressed to the army under Washington, and in spirit and intent, were like sparks of fire among the dry leaves of the forest, and for a time they kindled a flame that threatened a general conflagration: "Suspect the man who would advise you to more moderation and longer forbearance. Let nothing but death separate you from your arms." This envenomed poision aimed directly at Washington, caused his own deep sorrow and great alarm among his friends. Near the place where I speak he called around him Steuben and Knox and Wayne, Greene and Colonel Brooks, and men like them, and just here was discussed the best way to lift the curtains which hung like a cloud over the country and the army, and the consequences which might follow to free government throughout the world. Had the American Revolution failed in this, its conclusion after nearly eight years of severe but in the end successful war, a free Republican Government would long have been postponed—perhaps set back half a century of time. And with no example like our own then in the world, who could feel secure that a free republic would even now exist. If, my friends, in all this world an over-ruling Providence ever governed in the affairs of men, it was then, when, accompanied by the counsellors I have named—names that shine on the earth like meteors in the sky, Washington spoke in your famous old Temple with a trembling voice and with, as he said, "eyes made dim, and locks grown white in the service of his country," and in the presence of men—not one of whom survives, and the chief of whom since the closing month of the closing year of the century past, has rested upon the banks of the Potomac. His words were: "Had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining." You also know the sequel of this impressive appeal, and I need not repeat it here. The body dies and decays, but a life like this is immortal and its record is eternal.

It was in a like Christian spirit also that Franklin, as one of the Peace Commissioners, with Adams, Jay and Laurens for his colleagues, wrote from London to Robert Livingston that "the treaty of peace having at last been signed, I feel like Simeon of old, when he said: 'Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'" The civil troubles which followed the American army from the Hudson, the British

army from New York, the utter failure of a Confederacy to form a perfect union in the Colonies, four years of labor to form a constitution, and the two years of strife—in 1787 and 1788—to secure its adoption, make a history so full and absorbing, especially in the long resistance to the letter of the constitution in this State, are topics for at least one address and leave me no time even to glance at the trouble and "storms that tossed the private State."

This storm raged from the close of 1783 to the period of time when the constitution was made the supreme law of the land.

As a part of the whole history of the famous Newburgh Addresses of 1783 it ought to be stated that fourteen years later, on the 23d of February, 1797, Washington wrote General Armstrong that at the time he did not suspect him of the authorship of the treasonable letters or addresses, for they were nothing else, and generously added these words:

"I have since had sufficient reason for believing that the object of the author was just, honorable and friendly to the country —though the means suggested by him were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse. GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Then commenced the real civil history of the United States of America, and I hope I may be pardoned for suggesting that the 30th of April, 1889, which will be the centennial anniversary of Washington's brief inauguration in the city of New York as the first President of the United States, under the Constitution, be commerorated to the end of time. Should September 17, 1889, the centennial day of 1779, when the constitution was completed in convention be deemed the better day for another centennial, so be it. The long time taken before the British troops left the city of New York—one hundred years on the 25th of the last November, deserves before I close at least a passing notice. The last gun fired was against the shores and people of Staten Island. The joyous cheers and galling jeers of the people on land were more than John Bull could patiently endure and in very bad British temper, perhaps not in the best American taste, the ships of John Bull passed on to the open sea.

What caused the long delay after peace was declared was the time required to secure a safe departure for the American tories who fled from the country they had wronged and opposed. The tories remembered the patriot cry of the early war days which was "*join or die*," and feared to face the consequences, of their choice between rebellion and patriotism.

The masterly retreat with nine thousand colonial troops, and most of them in wretched condition, was the masterly act of the of the Revolution war. In one night all save one boat load were safely landed on the New York side of the river, and marched to Washington Heights, leaving the British army on Long and Staten Island, numbering some twenty thousand men, and most

of them among the best troops the mother country could send to America. All in command stood in mute amazement at the quiet exit which had been made by the American army.

In the military history of the world I think there is no example of skill, patience, readiness, action and courage, that excels this retreat from Long Island, and if I mistake not it will bear the closest comparison with Xenophon's classic retreat in command of his picked and drilled ten thousand men. Both retreats are deservedly celebrated in history, the one in ancient time and the other almost in our own time and our own country and State. Both armies were surrounded by a powerful and victorious enemy, and both in their chiefs, at least, were superior to all surrounding conditions or dangers.

WASHINGTON'S SERVICE AND CHARACTER.

But this is war, and let me add to it just one more evidence of Washington's highest moral achievements in preparation for the field, but not now in the field, and if you ask what this service was, I point to the words uttered by him in the Virginia Convention upon that stupendous act of cruelty and tyranny when news came to him across the Potomac that the "Port of Boston had been closed against all trade and commerce." This was an act which consigned the people to certain poverty, rich and poor alike, and was pronounced in burning words "The bill to enslave America." "I will," said Washington, and not in a spirit of boasting, but in his quiet way and place in the Legislative Chamber, "raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march with them at their head to the relief of Boston."

It was in this same American spirit, January 20th, 1789, that Washington wrote to Lafayette upon what might be done to protect the manufactures of the country in the very morning of the government. "I have," he says, "been writing to our friend, Gen. Knox, this day to procure me homespun broadcloth of the Hartford fabric to make a suit of clothes for myself. I hope it will not be a great while before it will be unfashionable for a gentleman to appear in any other dress. * * * I use no porter or cheese in my family but such as is made in America, and they are of an excellent quality."

And now, in conclusion, let me say, and in the place which may well inspire the best words which man can here express—and I wish that my own words were worthy of the man and the day—may the time never come when we shall see a generation of Americans so unmindful of duty to themselves and their posterity as to forget the life long services of Washington. Contemporary writers in the old world—statesmen, warriors, orators, poets,—have made his name historical, and why? Because his purity of life, his patience, skill and courage in the field, and beyond all this his great

military success, with the little means placed in his hands—his undimmed glory in the civil service—marked him for his own time, and for all time, as the great public man of the age. Look upon him as he was—through all his public career, survey him in the light of the severest criticism, scan him as you would a work of art, and you behold in him the foremost man of his race; in war with no blood upon his garments but blood shed for liberty and free government—in peace untainted by any selfish ambition—a revolutionist solely in the name of Justice—a conqueror only in in the service of his country—the master in himself, of every thought and word which could seduce him to indulge in the common infirmities of a man's nature. Alexander died lamenting that he had no more worlds to conquer. Washington lived both to refuse a crown and then to surrender a position of almost unlimited power He put under his feet the invited sovereignty over men which the army could and perhaps would have placed upon his head had he asked it, and he declined all power, dominion and reward for pre-eminent public service.

The heroes of ancient time, each in their way, may perhaps have possessed some one quality equal to or greater than his. Fabius was as patient, Hannibal as cautious, Scipio as continent and forbearing, Cæsar was as brave and forgiving, but Washington blended and combined all these qualities in his one complete life. He was no prodigy like Napoleon, who rose like a meteor and like a meteor,

"Streamed through the troubled air,"

falling in the end, if not like Lucifer, like "a bright exhalation in the evening," but in all its flight no one knowing the course it would take, whether it would burn brighter, nor when, where nor how the light would finally become extinguished. In the life of Napoleon, as in the life of Alexander, we behold chieftains full of genius and gorgeous display. But except in their power over men and armies there was no real resemblance. The life of the one was as a perfect piece of polished marble, without spot, seam or blemish, while each of the other two for a time strode the world like a colossus, each one and at times seeming like Sampson to break asunder the very pillars of the temple. The one walked through life upon safe and solid ground, and in the end calm in repose, "glided ungroaning to the tomb"; the others moved as upon volcanic earth until the fires burned beneath and all around them, and from each of these restless spirits came in the end the final consuming flame. The one dead almost in the morning of life at the age of 32, the other just beyond life's meridian at the age of 52, while Washington before the end came reached his three score and seven years, after more than forty years of service for his own country and in his example for all mankind. I seem to

behold Washington in this presence here to-night, as I have seen him to-day at his old headquarters, the place where he toiled, and where he reposed, not as we look upon the statues and monuments erected to commemorate the virtues and courage of the early and trying days of the Republic in the persons of its heroes and benefactors, but rather as a real tabernacle of flesh and blood into whose bodily form and presence God breathed, as nearly as human life can be perfect, a pure and spotless character. No wonder that Charles James Fox spoke of him in the British Parliament in 1794 as the man who was wiser in his policy than the ministers of his own country or of any of the European courts, and as the illustrious man deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all honored greatness sinks into insignificance and all the potentates of Europe become little and contemptible. * * * For him it has been destined to run the race of glory without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career."

Lord Erskine a year later, in a letter addressed to Washington, added if possible, the greater tribute to this "august and immortal name." "I have," he said, "a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men, but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence. I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

In this same spirit the great Frederic of Prussia, in his reign addressed Washington: "From the oldest to the greatest general of the world." Carlyle wrote of him as one who was superior to Cromwell or William of Orange, adding, however, the mistaken thought that "he was not great enough for fame," but saying that "he was too great for vulgar ambition." When the news came to France that Washington was dead, Napoleon exclaimed: "The great light of the world has gone out!" and all the Consular Guard and armies of France were ordered to hang crape upon all the colors and standards of the Republic.

Perhaps the most touching personal scene in the later life of Washington was the final benediction, when, surrounded by his chief companions in arms for the last time he took leave of them one by one amidst manly tears which from all around seemed to fall like rain drops from the sky, with these memorable words: "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but I will be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand. * * With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

And the last scene of all was Washington's resignation from all

command on the 23d of December, when he laid his commission upon the table and officially handed his sword to the President. I close with these brief words from his address:

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God and those who have the superintendence of its welfare to His Holy keeping."

Amen and Amen to the end of time.

At the close of his address Mr. BROOKS was warmly applauded. The choir then gave a spirited rendering to the Ode "On Temple Hill."

Colonel Dawson's Address.

Colonel DAWSON, of New York, formerly of Georgia, was introduced by Mr. GRAHAM, and delivered an address of great earnestness and eloquence. After referring to some points of contrast between Washington and Cæsar and Alexander, he said:

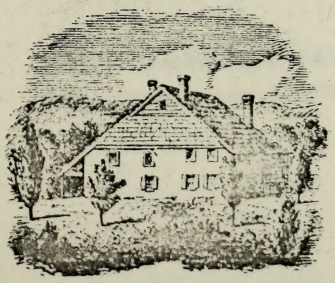
It may be well to analyze the feeling that impels the descendants of the men of the Revolution to meet together on such occasions as this to renew their vows of fealty to the memory of Washington. Expressions of love for his virtues, and acknowledgments of gratitude for his illustrious services and achievements, are common everywhere; there is no division in the churches, in the parties, in sexes, ages, classes or conditions of society in the reverence which is cherished for his memory. It is common and universal; but is it merely a sentiment that has popular voice? has it no strong hold on the hearts of the people? When we are drawn near to those who are living, there may be something of that personality which is peculiar to each individual by which we are attracted, and we may christen the feeling friendship. But when those we admired and loved are dead and gone, our regard for them must be impersonal—it could not have the slightest tinge of personal friendship. Reduced to its last analysis, we could call our regard for Washington as nothing but a phase of patriotism. We cherish his personal character and his political example, but do we appreciate that the highest type of homage which we can render is in the extent to which his example and character moulds our own in private and in public life? What a nation might we not become were this the rule of our statesmen and the requirement of their constituents—a nation indeed whose God is the Lord.

The speaker then considered the subject of monuments, and enforced the necessity for their erection as the best method for marking the historic spots on our soil and preserving the record of events which had developed our national independence and the principles of our free government. His remarks elicited expressions of warm approval.

On motion of Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, a vote of thanks to the speakers for their eloquent and patriotic addresses, was unanimously adopted. The President, Major E. C. BOYNTON, read the following resolution, which was also adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are gratefully tendered to the choir of the Calvary Presbyterian church, consisting of Mr. Hammerstein, organist; Misses King Scofield, Chapman and Mrs. Marsden; and to Messrs. Marsden, Chapman and Peck; as also to Misses Phillips and Hewitt and Messrs. Rammstedt and Holdredge, who kindly volunteered their assistance.

The meeting then closed with a benediction by Rev. W. K. HALL, D.D.



Historical Society
Newburgh Bay
and the Highlands.

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EDWARD G. HULSE,
55 Third St., Newburgh, N. Y.

1894.

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PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

"Address by Erastus Brooks," February 22, 1884. Published in report of first annual meeting.

"Address by Colonel Dawson," February 22, 1884. Published in report of first annual meeting.

"The Church of England in Newburgh and Vicinity previous to the Revolution," January 2, 1885.

"Biographical Sketches of Ministers of the Oldest Presbyterian Churches in Newburgh and New Windsor," Rev. J. Forsyth, D. D., LL. D., January 2, 1885.

"Early History of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newburgh," by Rev. Samuel Carlisle, February 23, 1885.

"Did Washington Refuse a Crown?" by Hon. Joel T. Headley, February 23, 1885.

"Capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton," by Major Edward C. Boynton, October 6, 1885.

"Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Hon. J. J. Monell," by J. Hervey Cook, November 30, 1885.

"Memorial of the late John R. Caldwell," by E. L. Fancher, LL. D November 30, 1885.

"Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations," by E. M. Ruttenber, December 7, 1885.

"Life and Recollections of the late Gilbert Williams," by Wm. D. Barns, January 25, 1886.

"The Great Man, George Washington," by Rev. J. McNaughton, February 22, 1886.

"Revolutionary Incidents of Westchester County," by Hugh S. Banks, April 26, 1886.

"Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.," by H. A. Jones, December 22, 1886.

"The Surprise and Capture of Stony Point," by Major Edward C. Boynton, March 30, 1887.

"The Expulsion of the Acadians," by Philip H. Smith, of Pawling, February 27, 1888.

"Arnold and Andre," by Judge J. O. Dykeman, April 11, 1888.

"The Smith House, where Arnold plotted his treason with Andre," by George M. Lilburn, of Haverstraw, May 29, 1888.

"Monroe in the Olden Times," by Rev. Dr. Freeland, November 27, 1888.

"The Historic Progress of Civilization," by Rev. Trussell, of Brewsters, March 11, 1889.

"The Life of Joel Barlow," by Richard Caldwell, of Salisbury Mills, June 4, 1889.

"The Huguenots of Ulster County," by Ralph Lefevre, of New Paltz, December 13, 1889.

"Esopus Indian Wars, of 1656–'60–'63," by Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, of Kingston, February 24, 1890.

"The Covenanters," by Rev. J. McNaughton, March 17, 1890.

"Washington's Head-quarters at Morristown, N. J.," by John Whitehead, of Morristown, February 23, 1891.

"Battle of Minisink," by Harrison W. Nanny, of Goshen, N. Y., February 1, 1892.

"The Formation of the American Constitution," by Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, of Goshen, N. Y., February 22, 1892.

"Address of Col. George A. Cantine," March 1, 1893.

"Washington and Putnam at Fishkill, N. Y.," by J. Hervey Cook, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, March 1, 1893.

"Eulogy on H. S. Banks and M. C. Belknap," by Hon. Jas. G. Graham.

"The Battle of Lexington," by J. Hervey Cook, April 19, 1894.

"Peace Celebration at Temple Hill in 1783," by Miss Mary Scott Boyd, April 19,1894.

PROVINCIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Read Before The Newburgh Historical Society, Tuesday Evening, December 7, 1885.

By E. M. Ruttenber.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

In complying with the request of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands to prepare a paper on the early military organizations in this section of the State, I have no apologies to make for the imperfections in the work which I have performed. It was presumed, no doubt, when the request was made that the task would be disposed of in a few hurried pages—that where so little was generally known little could be said. At the moment of accepting I thought the work might be accomplished in a thirty-minute sketch without any special trouble, but found on examining my notes that a much longer time would be required in which to present even an outline of the subject, and that I must abridge them materially to bring them within the limit of your expectations, your patience, and my own convenience, hoping even in that limit to at least enlist the attention of others and perhaps bring out records and traditions which are now hidden to the public eye.

FIRST PERIOD.

Military organizations of some character have been known to all nations. The law of force is natural to man and appeals to the law of association as necessity or inclination may dictate. The early settlers on the banks of Hudson's river, as well as their contemporaries elsewhere in our broad country, came hither expecting to encounter this law of force and prepared to meet it as best they could. They found a native race who could be subjugated or held in check only by force. Perhaps there were exceptional communities where the law of kindness had favorable influence, but almost universally the gun became a recognized necessity at the side of the plough, found its place in the family circle, was with the Bible in the house of God. Wherever two or three were assembled, there was at least an incohate military organization—wherever immigrants settled in numbers, the rude block-house was erected—in some places regularly appointed soldiers stood guard while yeomen cultivated the fields or gathered the crops. This is true especially of the settlement at Kingston, when the province was under the government of Holland, and it was these regular men of war that in the main finally broke and destroyed the local native possessors of the fields and hills

around us. The heroes of the final fray were Capt. Martin Kreiger and his company of soldiers from Fort Amsterdam (New York), who, landing at what is now Rondout on the 4th of July, 1663, carried the war into the heart of the enemy's country, destroying their forts in the Shawangunk district, burning their cornfields along the banks of the Wallkill, and extinguishing forever the fires which for ages had been kindled at the Dans-kammer in worship of the Indians' God. Beyond the results of that conflict which we enjoy—beyond the sites of the ancient forts on which we may look, and the narrative which we may read—there is an added interest when we recognize in a Wiltsie a descendant of one of the soldiers in that strife.

Whatever may have been the military organization during the succeeding years, it is not until three-quarters of a century later that we have a record. In 1738 the Ulster county regiment of militia was organized, of which A. Gaasbeck Chambers was colonel; Wessel Ten Broeck, lieutenant-colonel; Conradt Elmendorf, major; and Cornelius Elmendorf, quartermaster. The regiment was composed of three companies in Kingston, one in Marbletown, one in Wallkill, one in Hurley, one in Rochester, one in New Paltz and one in the precinct of the Highlands, which then embraced what is now New Windsor, Newburgh, Plattekill and Marlborough. The latter company was under command of Capt. Thos. Ellison, of New Windsor; John Young, ensign; David Davids, Patrick McClaughry and Moses Garrison, sergeants; Jacobus Bruyn, James Stringham and Jonah Hazard, corporals; and Charles Clinton, clerk. It numbered 86 men, rank and file. Thomas Ellison, of New Windsor, was one of the oldest merchant traders on the Hudson. His descendants are among us. Charles Clinton gave to the Revolution General and Governor George Clinton and General James Clinton, and from the latter came DeWitt Clinton. From Patrick McClaughry came Lieut. Col. James McClaughry, whose name is written honorably in the defense of Fort Montgomery. Corporal James Stringham, of 1738, was the progenitor of the late Commodore Stringham, and Sergeant Jacobus Bruyn was the father of Lieut. Col. Jacobus Bruyn, who will be met again presently.

The Wallkill company covered Montgomery, Crawford and our present town of Wallkill. It had 114 men on its rolls, John Bayard, captain; Wm. Borland, lieutenant; William Kelso, ensign; John Newkirk, sergeant; Lendert Cole, corporal. The Rochester company took in the present county of Sullivan and part of the town of Deerpark.

Orange county was then divided from Ulster by a line running west from the mouth of Murderer's creek, and had a regiment under command of Vincent Mathews, colonel; Solomon Carpenter, lieutenant-colonel; George Remsen, major; Michael Jackson, adjutant; James Thompson, quartermaster. The first, second, sixth and seventh companies were located in what is now Rockland county; the third was a Goshen company, John Holly, captain; Michael Dunning, lieutenant; Solomon Carpenter, Jr., ensign; and had a roll of 121 men. The fourth company was from the Deerpark and Minisink district, Jacobus Swartwout, captain; Johannes Westbrook, Jr., ensign; and had a roll of 65. The fifth was a Cornwall, Blooming-Grove and Monroe company,

Nathan'l DuBois, captain; David Sutherland, lieutenant; Isaac Hennion, ensign; and an enrollment of 73. In addition to these companies was a troop of horse, Henry Youngs, captain; William Mapes, lieutenant; Michael Jackson, cornet; two sergeants, two corporals, one trumpeter, fifty-two privates, in all 60. Have the kindness to keep this company in mind; it was the plant of a cavalry company which forty years later was active in the service of Washington. The regiment returned "595 officers and soldiers—sub-officers 56, foot." Colonel Mathews was a lawyer, and lived at Mathewsfield, in the vicinity of Salisbury Mills. He was an active leader in local affairs, and very much respected.

The Ulster regiment was divided in 1756, the northern embracing Kingston, etc., and the southern covering Highlands, Wallkill and Shawangunk. The latter was placed under command of Col. Thomas Ellison. The Orange regiment was also divided, Colonel Mathews retaining the eastern portion, and the western being organized under Col. Thomas DeKay, of Goshen, the third land owner in the present town of Warwick.

In common with its associate regiments in Orange and Ulster, Colonel Ellison's regiment had no little service in the French and Indian war of 1756, on the western frontier of the county, where the Minsis were scattering firebrands and death in their rebellion against the domination of the Six Nations, and for the recovery of the lands included in the Minisink Patent of which they had been defrauded; and in 1757 marched to Fort Edward to aid Sir William Johnston. How great was the service performed or by whom personally, we may never know. The depredations of the Minsis were terrible; the settlements west of the Wallkill were perpetually harassed, and many of them broken up; men were killed in the fields and in their houses; women and children became victims of the tomahawk and scalping knife. Writes Colonel Ellison in 1757: "It is but too well known by the late numerous murders barbarously committed on our borders, that the county of Ulster and the north end of Orange is become the only frontier part of the province left unguarded and exposed to the cruel incursions of the Indian enemy, and the inhabitants of these parts have been obliged to perform very hard military duty for these two years past, in ranging the woods and guarding the frontiers, these two counties keeping out almost constantly from fifty to one hundred men; sometimes by forced detachments of the militia and at other times by voluntary subscriptions—nay often two hundred men, which has been an unsupportable burthen on the poor people, and yet all the militia of these parts were ordered to march to Fort Edward, while the officers had no orders to leave a detachment to guard the frontier. The generality of them marched as soon as it was possible to get so scattered a people together; and I would say for the three hundred who went out of the little distressed Second Regiment of Ulster, that men never marched with more cheerfulness."

The changes in the regiments, after the French and Indian war, were naturally many. In September, 1773, the Southern Ulster regiment was under the following officers: Thomas Ellison, colonel; Charles Clinton,

lieutenant-colonel; Cadwallader Colden, Jr., major; and Johannes Jansen, adjutant. Its first company was located in Newburgh, Jonathan Hasbrouck, captain; Saml. Sands, first lieutenant; Wolvert Acker, second lieutenant; Cornelius Hasbrouck, ensign; four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer.

Jonathan Hasbrouck was the builder, owner and occupant of Washington's Head-quarters. His descendants have a continuous record of active usefulness in this community. Wolvert Acker was a descendant of Jan Acker, of Irving's Wolfert's Roost. He resided near Marlborough. Samuel Sands was a farmer living near Newburgh. Our Secretary, Mr. Estabrook, can tell you something about him.

At this point the record of the Colonial military organizations may be closed. The long list of names of those who were connected with them are necessarily omitted from this paper. So far as they have been given they serve to connect their generation with that succeeding, in many cases, to the present time. In three, if not four, wars we meet the names of DuBois, Burnet, Humphrey, Weygant, Edmonston, Kidd, Milligan, Hunter, Dunning, Carpenter, Mapes, Jackson, and a host of others, some of whom may be noticed hereafter.

SECOND PERIOD.

One of the first and most important duties that devolved upon the Revolutionary authorities of this State was the reorganization of the militia. This was accomplished by the Provincial Convention on the 22d of August, 1775, when the old establishment was swept aside and the militia of that period erected under the command of officers, both of the old and new order, who were known to favor the movement for redress. There was some sifting out as the movement developed, but when the reorganization was perfected the counties of Orange and Ulster formed the fourth brigade under Brig. Gen. George Clinton. This brigade was composed of five regiments in Orange and four regiments in Ulster. The Orange regiments were commanded respectively by Colonels William Allison, of Goshen; Jesse Woodhull, of Cornwall; John Hathorn, of Warwick; Abm. Lent, of Haverstraw; and A. Hawks Hay, of Orangetown; and the Ulster regiments by Colonels Johannes Hardenburgh, of Kingston; Jas. Clinton, of New Windsor; Levi Paulding, of Marbletown; and Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh. I will only refer specially to a few of the officers of these regiments. Col. Allison's had for its lieutenant-colonel Dr. Benj. Tusten, whose subsequent tragic death in the battle of Minisink is familiar to you. Colonel Allison was a pronounced rebel, a member of the Provincial Convention and active in all political relations. He was in the defense of Fort Montgomery, where he was taken prisoner and his son killed. It is a matter which I can not explain why the people of Goshen have permitted his memory to fade from among them unless it be from the overshadowing fate of those who fell at Minisink.

Colonel Hathorn, of the Warwick regiment, was in command of the militia at Minisink, Allison's and Hathorn's regiments being represented in that action. Hathorn went out with such of his men as he could collect, and

joining Tusten with a similar force of Allison's regiment, took command by virtue of his rank.

In Woodhull's Cornwall regiment—Jesse Woodhull, colonel; Elihu Marvin, lieutenant-colonel; Nathaniel Strong and Zachariah DuBois, majors: William Moffatt, adjutant; Nathaniel Satterly, quartermaster,—was the reorganized company of cavalry which had had its first enrollment, in 1738,- under Colonel Mathews, and of which Ebenezer Woodhull now became captain; James Sayre, lieutenant; William Heard, cornet; and Azariah Martin, second master. Major Nathaniel Strong was murdered by Claudius Smith's band of cowboys. Major Zachariah DuBois was a hotel keeper of the period at Salisbury Mills, and was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery. His son, Nathaniel DuBois, for many years an active miller at West Newburgh, attained the rank of brigadier-general of militia years later.

The Newburgh regiment had for its officers Jonathan Hasbrouck, colonel; Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., lieutenant-colonel; Johannes Jansen, Jr., and Lewis DuBois, majors; Abraham Schoonmaker, adjutant; and Isaac Belknap, quartermaster. I have already spoken of Colonel Hasbrouck in connection with his captaincy in Colonel Ellison's old regiment. Hardenbergh and Jansen were from Shawangunk; Lewis DuBois from Marlborough. We shall meet him again in another connection. Isaac Belknap, it is almost needless to say, was a Newburgh man. Contemporaneous in our local history with that of the Hasbroucks, representatives of the family have had honorable place in our business and official circles for over one hundred and twenty-five years.

The New Windsor regiment gave perhaps more fighting men than were drawn from other militia organizations. Its officers were: James Clinton, colonel; James McClaughry, lieutenant-colonel; Jacob Newkirk and Moses Phillips, majors; George Denniston, adjutant; and Alexander Trimble, quartermaster. Its captains were: John Belknap, James Humphrey, John Nicoll, Matthew Felter, William Jackson, Cadwallader C. Colden, who was soon succeeded by James Milligan, John J. Graham, John Gillespie, Samuel Watkins, William Faulkner, Isaiah Velie and William Denniston.

From these regiments were subsequently drawn companies of minute men, and special organizations under draft. Thus we have in the minute men Isaac Nicoll, the sheriff of the county, and Thomas Palmer, colonels; Gilbert Cooper and Thomas Johnston, Jr., lieutenant-colonels; Arthur Parks and Samuel Logan, majors. So we have Capt. Isaac Belknap's, Capt. DeWitt's and Capt. Elias Hasbrouck's companies of rangers, of which Belknap's figures in Cooper's "Spy" as Captain Townsend's. So, too, we have, in the draft combinations, Gen. John Morin Scott's and Gen. George Clinton's brigades, representing one-fourth each of the militia in their brigade districts, and in creditable service under Washington in the defense of New York City in 1776. So, too, we read of Pawling's, Hardenbergh's, Snyder's and other regiments and commands of "New York State Levies." These and other special organizations were but temporary; the minute men especially were soon disbanded.

With this brief survey of the militia, I turn to regiments of the first "Con-

tinental Line," so called, although organized by the Provincial authorities of New-York. They were organized, in 1775, for the term of six months; were four in number, and were commanded respectively by Cols. Alexander McDougal, Goose' Van Schaick, James Clinton and James Holmes. Colonel Clinton's (third) regiment was mainly composed of Orange and Ulster county men, and was known as the "Ulster regiment." Its roster embraced the following names:

James Clinton, colonel; Edward Fleming, lieutenant-colonel; Cornelius D. Wynkoop, major; George Slosser, adjutant; James Hamilton, quartermaster; Samuel Cooke, surgeon.

Captains—Daniel Griffin, John Nicholson, Jacobus Bruyn, Andrew Billings, Lewis DuBois, John Hurlbert, Elias Hasbrouck, John Grinnell, Daniel Denton, Robert Johnson.

First Lieuts.—Benjamin Marvin, Isaac Belknap, Thomas DeWitt, Ezekiel Cooper, Elias Van Benschoten, John Davis, Cornelius T. Jansen, William Phillips, Jr., Balthazar DeHart, Martin Goetchius.

Second Lieuts.—Nathaniel Norton, David DuBois, James Gregg, John Langdon, Cornelius Adriance, William Havens, Albert Pawling, Philip Conkling, Jonas Bellows, Philip DuBois Bevier.

I have given the names in the order in which they stand in the companies and the classification by companies is easily made by arranging captains and lieutenants in succession. This explanation will apply also to lists which may be given hereafter.

These regiments were more especially recruited for the invasion of Canada—a popular craze at that time which did much to fritter away the resources of the colonists and yielded no other return than the development of capacities for leadership and experience in the service. It was a severe school, but men marched to it with a shout. They were well armed and uniformed. The first regiment had blue broadcloth dress-coats with crimson cuffs and facings; the second had light brown coats with blue cuffs and facings; the third or "Ulster regiment" had gray coats with green cuffs and facings; the fourth had dark brown coats with scarlet cuffs and facings. The breeches and waist-coats were of Russia drilling; the former were short (to the knee); and the latter long (to the hips). Their stockings were long (to the knee) of "course woolen homespun," low shoes, linen cravats and low crowned broad brimmed felt hats. It requires but little effort of the imagination to add the "cue" to the hair and re-create the appearance of any of these regiments, nor will military men of the present day deny that the uniform of the Ulster regiment—gray coats with green cuffs and facings, short breeches, long waist-coats, long stockings, low shoes, a broad brimmed felt hat and a cue—was not tasty. Unfortunately it was better adapted to the dress parade than a winter campaign in Canada, and probably had a substitute there. Indeed there soon came a time to the army generally when Washington was obliged to say (General Orders, July 26, 1776), "as it is absolutely necessary that men should have clothes, and appear decent and right, he earnestly encourages the use of hunting shirts with long breeches made of the same cloth, gaiter fashion about

the legs," and thereafter whole regiments were clothed in homespun tow. The poor fellows did not always have even tow shirts and overalls.

The regiments were brigaded under General Montgomery and were with him in all his movements. At Point aux Trembles, on the 1st of December, the entire force under his command had dwindled to about 900 effective men. In fruitless attempts to force an entrance into Quebec three weeks were wasted and then an assault was made. Montgomery, at the head of his New York men, descended from the Plains of Abraham upon the upper town, in the neighborhood of St. John's and St. Louis' gates and Cape Diamond bastion. At the narrowest point under Cape Diamond the British had planted a three-gun battery. On the river side was a precipice, and on the left rough crags of dark slate towered above them. The guard at the battery in front stood ready with lighted matches. Montgomery halted a moment to reconnoiter, and then into the jaws of death charged the nine hundred over heaps of ice and snow. When within forty paces of the battery its fire was opened on the advancing column and a storm of grape-shot swept the narrow pass, and continued for ten minutes. Montgomery and both of his aids and several privates were killed—the unwounded living fell back.

There were some successes in Canada—you can quote them from memory perhaps—can learn them from printed history at least. From that far off field little of the personal record of our own men comes down to us. George Clinton writes in 1776: "Major DuBois (who had been promoted from Captain) is highly recommended to Congress as well by the general officers as the committee who lately returned from Canada. Captain Bruyn, I believe is the oldest captain who continued in Canada, and from my brother's (Col. James Clinton) character of him, well deserves the post which his rank will entitle him to. He is a young man of education and fortune, and bears an unblemished character. I wish and believe young Richard Platt may be properly provided for in the (new) regiment. He was with Major DuBois and Capt. Bruyn at Point Lacoy at the engagement between our people and a number of Canadians, in which the latter were defeated, and behaved well, as Major DuBois can testify." It may be added that Capt. Bruyn was the son of Sergt. Jacobus Bruyn, of 1738, who was one of the company who laid out the "old town of Newburgh plot" in 1729.

The term of service of the New York regiments soon expired. Some of their members were willing to remain for another six months, others had broken down, and others had aspirations in another direction. The outcome was that from those who were willing to remain a new regiment was formed, which may be called the fourth of the first New York Continental Line, although I am not aware that it has that place in official records. Capt. John Nicholson of Clinton's third regiment, who had been therein promoted to lieutenant-colonel, was appointed colonel of the new organization. The following were commissioned officers:

John Nicholson, colonel; John Vischer, lieutenant-colonel; John Brogdon, adjutant; Israel Evans, chaplain; Joseph Marvin, surgeon.

Captains—Gershom Mott, Elisha Benedict, John Graham, Robt. Johnston,

Ezekiel Cooper, Benj. Evans, Derick Hansen, John Copp.

First lieutenants—Digby Odlum, John G. Lansing, William Martin, Timothy Hughes, Isaac Hubble, John Brogdon.

Second Lieutenants—Isaac Nicoll, Nathl. Henry, Francis Brendly, Thomas Nicholson, William Belknap, Thomas McClelland, Isaac Guinon, John Blanckney.

Ensign—Charles F. Van Weisenfels, Francis Shaw, Asa Holmes, Peter Hartan, Thomas Lemington, Samuel Preble, John Blanckney, Thomas Logan.

The regiment remained in Canada until the further prosecutien of the invasion was abandoned, and on its return was sent to the western frontier and stationed at Johnstown, in the present county of Fulton, where its term of service was completed.

Colonel Nicholson retired from the service and spent his remaining days on his farm at Neelytown, in the town of Montgomery. In early manhood he was clerk of the town of New Windsor. In 1775, he was a member of the first Provincial Congress of New York, and of the State Assembly, 1782-3-4, and in 1810. His remains now repose in the cemetery at Neelytown in his native town.

Ensigns Weisenfels subsequently went into the 3d New York and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Gershom Mott became captain in Lamb's artillery. He was stationed at Fort Constitution at the time of the capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. His descendants of the same name have served in the U. S. army until a recent period.

In other organizations most of the officers of the regiment found subsequent place, of whom Ezekiel Cooper, William Belknap, Isaac Hubbel, Isaac Gunion, and Nathaniel Henry, served during the war. William Belknap has descendants among us in Edward S. Belknap and the Sanxays. Chaplain Evans was the originator and designer of the Temple at New Windsor. Time is not at my command for a more specific record of them, or of very many of those connected with other regiments, and I must be content with an occasional note in reference to those who, though deserving, have but slight mention in general histories.

On the 8th of January, 1776, the Continental Congress issued its first formal call for troops to reinforce the army in Canada, under which a single battalion was furnished by New York. A second call was issued on the 19th of the same month and required four batallions from New York. These battalions were assigned respectively to Cols. Alex. McDougal, James Clinton, Rudolphus Ritzema and Philip Van Cortlandt. The quota of Orange county was two companies, but three were raised under command respectively of Capt. Daniel Denton, of Goshen; Capt. William Roe, of Cornwall, and Capt. Amos Hutchins, of Orangetown, and were assigned to Col. Ritzema's (3d) regiment. Ulster county was required to furnish three companies, which were speedily recruited under Capt. John Belknap, of New Windsor; Capt. William Jackson, of Montgomery, and Capt. Cornelius Hardenberg, of Hurley, and were assigned to Col. Clinton's (2d) regiment. These regiments were all short term men. The 1st, 2d and 3d were assigned to the defense of New York City, and were brigaded under Brig. Gens. McDougal and James Clinton, who had been pro-

moted to that rank. In the battle of Long Island (August, 1776), and in the action at Harlem Heights, the regiments were present but not engaged. The 2d New York, under Lieut. Col. Henry B. Livingston, was sent to Saybrook, Conn., on special service. The 1st and 3d were in the battle at White Plains, and were conspicuous for their valor. "Indeed the principal part of that action was borne by McDougal's brigade to which they belonged," says Asa Bird Gardner, and General Putnam, referring to these troops in the action at Chatterton's Hill, writes: "The British, in their advance, were twice repulsed; at length, however, their numbers were increased so that they were able to turn our right flank. We lost many men, but from information afterwards received I have reason to believe they lost many more than us." Brig. Gen. George Clinton's and Brig. Gen. John Morin Scott's brigades of militia, were also engaged in the defense of New York. General Clinton's brigade embraced one-fourth of the militia of Orange, Ulster and Duchess counties. Ritzema's (3d) regiment, then under Lieutenant-Colonel Weisenfels, suffered the greatest loss. In the retreat through New Jersey the 1st and 2d formed part of General Lee's division, which subsequently joined Washington, and were in the surprise and capture of the Hessians at Trenton. Immediately after they were ordered home, their terms of enlistment having expired.

A third call was issued by Continental Congress on the 16th of September for four regiments, "to serve during the war." These regiments were the first of their class, and formed thereafter the New York Continental Line. They were composed, as far as possible, of the best officers and men that previous service had developed, and were placed under command of Cols. Goose' Van Schaick, Philip Van Cortlandt, Peter Gansevort, who had succeeded Ritzema in the old 3d, and Henry B. Livingston, late of Clinton's 2d. Ulster county furnished three companies to Colonel Gansevort, of which one was under command of Capt. Cornelius T. Jansen, and another under Capt. James Gregg, of New Windsor. Captain Gregg, it may be remarked briefly, has a most interesting record. He was the son of Robert and Mary Gregg. His mother was a daughter of Col. Charles Clinton's sister, Christiana Beattie, one of the most remarkable women in our pioneer history. He went out under Col. James Clinton in the Canada expedition of 1775, as second lieutenant; was commissioned captain in Gansevort's regiment, served to the end of the war, became a member of the Cincinnati, and was a half-pay officer for life. When on duty at Fort Schuyler, in 1777, he went out of the fort one day, was waylaid by the Indians, shot through one arm and wounded in the side by musket balls, his skull penetrated in two places by tomahawk, and the whole of his scalp removed. His dog conveyed intelligence and secured help for his removal to the fort—"a most frightful spectacle," says Thacher, in whose journal the account may be found.

To the list of regiments, "for the war," organized at this time (call of September, 1776,) a fifth was added and recruited under Col. Lewis DuBois, who, as well as many of his associates, we have already met in Canada. The officers of the regiment were:

Lewis DuBois, colonel; Jacobus Bruyn, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Logan,

major; Henry DuBois, adjutant; Nehemiah Carpenter, quartermaster; Saml. Townsend, paymaster; John Gano, chaplain; Samuel Cook, surgeon; Ebenezer Hutchuson, surgeon's mate.

Captains—Jacobus Rosecrans, James Stewart, Amos Hutchins, Philip D. Bevier, Thomas Lee, Henry Goodwin, John F. Hamtrack, John Johnston.

First Lieutenants—Henry Dodge, John Burnett, Patton Jackson, Thomas Brinkley, Henry Pawling, Samuel Pendleton, Francis Hanmer, Henry Vandenburgh.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel Dodge, Alex. McArthur, John Furman, Saml. English, Danl. Birdsall, Ebenezer Mott, James Betts.

Ensigns—Henry Swartwout, John McClaughry, Edward Weaver, Jacobus Sleight, Thomas Beyux, Abram Lent, Henry J. Vandenburgh.

Reference has been made to the services of Colonel DuBois and Lieutenant-colonel Bruyn in Canada. Colonel DuBois was a descendant of the first Huguenot settler of that name at New Paltz in 1677. He was born in 1725, and to his first wife, Rachel DuBois, he was married in 1757—to his second wife, Rachel Jansen, in 1770. At the time he entered the military service he was in his most active manhood. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, and also to the Provincial Congress which met later in the same year. In Colonel Hasbrouck's militia he held the rank of major; in Clinton's Canada regiment he was promoted from captain to major. In the fifth Continental he was commissioned Nov. 17, 1776. His services in the army were held in high esteem by his contemporaries. He resigned his commision Dec. 29, 1779, and died at his residence in Marlborough December 29, 1802. His descendents are among us in the families of the late Lewis W. Young, and the late Doctor Deyo, Marcus D. DuBois of New Windsor, and others.

Major Samuel Logan was indorsed by Gen. James Clinton, in whose regiment he had previously served, as "an excellent disciplinarian." He was a resident of New Windsor, had served in the militia as well as in Canada. He was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, October, 1777, and was not exchanged until just before the war closed, when he returned to New Windsor and spent there the remainder of his life. His descendants are well known among us, one of whom, James J. Logan, bears to-day his badge of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Nehemiah Carpenter was a Goshen man. He had served as quartermaster in Clinton's Canada regiment, and his appointment had his old commander's endorsment: "He is well derserving of it."

Chaplain Gano will be remembered from his connection with the celebration at the Temple in New Windsor, April 19, 1783.

Colonel DuBois (5th) regiment was especially the regiment of this district, both in its membership and in its services. It was stationed in the Highlands in the spring of '77, and was there when Forts Clinton and Montgomery were taken by the English forces in October of that year. Through a mistaken conclusion, arising from the fact that they were clothed in "hunting-shirts such as farmer's servants wear," its dead in that action were ranked as militia. The facts are that the brunt of the desperate and heroic resistance which was

made fell on Colonel DuBois' regiment, shared by Lamb's artillery, of which there were two companies, which were divided between the three forts, the section under Captain Mott at Fort Constitution not firing a gun. There were militia present—small portions of Colonel Allison's Goshen regiment, Colonel McClaughry's New Windsor regiment, Colonel Woodhull's ornwall regiment, Colonel Hasbrouck's Newburgh regiment, and a few of other commands, but of them all Hasbrouck's was by far the most numerous (200 men) and the most useless, being out of action with Mott at Fort Constitution. Allison's, McClaughry's and Woodhull's (under Major Zachariah DuBois) were engaged and their commanders taken prisoners. Let us look now at the returns of Colonel DuBois' Fifth as they stand on its roll-book: Taken prisoners—Lieut. Col. Jacobus Bruyn, Major Samuel Logan, Quartermaster Nehemiah Carpenter, Capt. Henry Goodwin, Lieutenants Alexander McArthur, Patton Jackson, Henry Pawling, Solomon Pendleton, Second Lieutenants Samuel Dodge, John Furman, Ebenezer Mott; Ensigns Henry Swartwout, John McClaughry, Abraham Leggett, Sergeant Henry Schoonmaker. "Missing in action" is written against the names of ninety-six of the privates, or not less than one-third of the effective strength of the regiment at that time. These men did not run—they were overwhelmed. While all of them were not killed, many were and their bodies pierced by bayonet—for no gun was fired by the assaulting column—found resting place in the waters of "bloody pond," where, in the succeeding spring, with an arm, a leg, or part of the body above the surface, they presented the scene which Dr. Dwight describes as "monstrous." I bring no complaint against the militia—not over 200 of them were in action, and their loss was light. The simple fact is that they were not there in any considerable numbers—their assumed presence as principal defenders, is an injustice to others.

I will return to Fort Montgomery presently, meanwhile resuming briefly the narrative of the New York regiments. The 1st was in northern New York during the Burgoyne campaign, and thence to Valley Forge. During the winter the 5th was in barracks at Fishkill. Its condition there was deplorable. In January, General Putnam writes: "DuBois' regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there being not one blanket in the regiment. Very few of them have either a shoe or a shirt, and most of them have neither stockings, breeches or overalls." And Chastellux writes that many of them were absolutely naked, being covered only by straw suspended from the waist. The loss of stores at Fort Montgomery brought on this destitution very largely. It did not continue long, however, after General Putnam called Governor Clinton's attention to it, but while it lasted the people in the vicinity had a Valley Forge at their own doors.

In July, 1778, the five regiments were brigaded under Gen. James Clinton. The 1st, 2d and 4th were under Gates at Saratoga; the 3d under Clinton in the expedition against the Six Nations. But time will not permit an analysis of their services. They were consolidated in two regiments on the 1st of January, 1781, and as part of the third or left division of the right wing of the American Army, Brig. Gen. James Clinton commanding, took part in the

siege of Yorktown. Returning from the latter they were conspicuous in the entertainment of our French allies at Peekskill in the fall of 1782, in November of which year, as part of the right wing (General Gates), second division (General St. Clair), first brigade (Colonel Courtlandt), they took up quarters in the New Windsor encampment. They had long been, and continued to be, the pride of the State—the pride of the army—the pride of Baron Steuben—the pride of Washington, who could not forbear writing in 1782: The Commander in Chief "cannot conceal the pleasure he receives from finding the two regiments of New York in the best order possible, by the report of the Inspector-general, which also concurs with his own observation." In June, 1783, with all other "for the war" men, they were furloughed. As organized forces they appeared for the last time on the 6th of that month, when, with their torn battle-flags flying and drums beating, they marched to Poughkeepsie, where they gave to the keeping of Governor Clinton the precious emblems which they had so long borne, and committed to the people they had so faithfully served the honor which they had won in the conflicts through which they had passed. Let us see to it that that honor fades not in our keeping.

While there were no other distinctively New York Continental regiments, there were those in which the State was largely represented—notably what were known as the Canadian regiments and Colonel Lamb's and Colonel Stevens' artillery, Colonel Lamb's though recruited under the order of Washington, being composed almost wholly of New York men and so credited. To their services I need not refer specifically. In the course of this paper you have already met Colonel Lamb and some of his subordinates in the Canadian expedition, at Fort Montgomery and at Saratoga. In the siege of Yorktown his guns were heard in battle for the last time. It may be added that whatever the organization, the men in all the revolutionary regiments of New York were almost wholly drawn from the belt of the Hudson valley, from the Highlands to Lake Champlain—for south of the Highlands the British had possession—although some excellent officers and men, McDougal, Hamilton, Lamb, and others, were drawn from New York City in the early stages of the war. The west we all know was sparsely settled and filled with savage British allies. It has been stated and no doubt with truth, that in the belt of country which I have described in general terms, every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 16 and 60, was in the field for longer or shorter periods, and while some were on the wrong side, the great majority kept step to the music of "Independence."

A word for the boys should perhaps be said. Capt. George C. Nicholson, of Little Britain, organized, in 1777, a company of Ulster county lads, known as Nicholson's Cadets, and tendered their services to General Gates, who provided transportation for them to Saratoga, where they were of some service and from whence on their return they formed part of the guard conducting the Hessian prisoners to Easton, Pa. Captain Nicholson soon after entered the army and served to the end of the war, and most of his boy soldiers followed his example—notably, Lieut. Alexander Clinton and Lieut. Robert Bur-

net, the latter, at the time of his death, the last officer of the army of the revolution.

PUTNAM'S DEFENSE.

I promised to return to Fort Montgomery. I would say a few words by way of reply to Mr. Dawson's paper, which Major Boynton read at the October meeting of this Society. I am persuaded—nay know—that General Putnam was, in that paper, most unjustly accused of neglect in not caring more particularly for the defense of the Highland forts. The simple facts that he had under his command only about 1000 men, while Clinton had 700—that when the real objective point of the enemy was developed he was separated from the forts by both the river and a powerful army and fleet—that he threw his little force into the Wicopee pass to cover the stores at Fishkill and maintain communication with Connecticut—ought to be his sufficient vindication. If they are not, however, it may be added, that by special order of the Continental Congress, March 25th, 1777, Gen. George Clinton was made a brigadier-general in the Continental service and appointed commandant of the forts in the Highlands as requested by the Provincial Convention of New York in February of that year. His command was practically a separate district then created and not subordinate to Putnam although to a certain extent in Putnam's department. It was special and independent, so special and independent indeed, that he superceded his brother James, who though older in rank and appointed to the command by McDougal (Putnam's predecessor), remained at the post as his subordinate; so special that Putnam was instructed by Washington to supply him with whatever he might require and he (Putnam) had power to grant. Is this consistent with the theory of his subordination to Putnam and Putnam's responsibility? I cannot so interpret the language and the circumstances, nor do I believe that Mr. Dawson ever examined the precise nature of Clinton's command—his joint command—first, from New York, as brigadier-general with power to call out the militia to guard the passes of the Highlands, a power not vested in any other commander; and second, from Congress to hold command of and provide for the defense of the Highland forts—combining powers which could not otherwise be combined—but has drawn his conclusions from the standpoint of Putnam's superior rank. I do not deny his superior rank, or that he held command in that department; but affirm that Clinton held a special commission, the nature of which must be learned from the petition, and action and circumstances under which he was appointed. Please refer to the proceedings of the Provincial Convention of New York 813, 816, 832 and 993, and other authorities.

As an apparent justification of the assertion of Putnam's responsibitity, Mr. Dawson attached great importance to his withdrawal of the force under Malcom from Sydam's bridge; but they were his own men on outpost duty, were few in number, and if they had not been withdrawn would have been captured. The post was not regarded as important to the defense of the forts. It was a post on the road leading to King's Ferry, immediately north and west of Stony Point. The men stationed there acted as a patrol—a "shore guard"; they

were called—against marauding parties. A pass further up the road at Bear Hill, Washington thought should be fortified, but was overruled by Knox and Green. After the forts were captured, Washington planned the fortification at Stony Point to take the place of the old guard, but he only held it a short time and then the British took it, and Wayne recaptured and then abandoned it. It was not fortified when Putnam withdrew his men, and if they had remained they could not have held their position ten minutes, and could not have helped Clinton in any considerable degree. At best they could only have informed him, at an earlier hour than he was informed, of the enemy's approach. Perhaps their withdrawal was a mistake, viewed from this standpoint, but Clinton was not left in ignorance—he knew they had been withdrawn—he had ample time to put at least a corporal's guard there to watch his foes. Why did he not do it?

At the time of his appointment Clinton was not Governor of the State. When subsequently elected he wrote that he would take the oath of office at such time as would be "consistent with his (my) duty to the continent as its officer and the safety of the State would admit." That time came on the 30th of July; and here I may remark that it may be assumed that, having qualified as Governor, he could no longer act under his appointment by congress. This assumption, however, is not warranted by either the law at that time or the subsequent facts. He did not resign—his acts show that he still fully recognized his "duty to the continent as its officer" as well as his obligations to care for the "safety of the State." When the British movement began he was in Kingston, and on Putnam's notification (Sept. 29), reached the Highlands two days later, summoned the militia and waited. He sent out no guards, made no reconnoisances, until the morning of the fatal day, and then the enemy was at his doors. The inference is, indeed, the facts as shown by his own letters are, that he was as fully deceived in the British movement as Putnam, and did not know he was threatened until it was too late even for Putnam to assist him. His inactivity cannot be accounted for on any other hypothesis. If he was not deceived, where were his guards and messengers? —why did he not obstruct the mountain passes during the four days which he had at his disposal prior to the approach of the enemy? He seems not only to have been deceived but surprised, for the enemy was within two miles of the forts before he discovered them. If he was not deceived, he was guilty of a monstrous breach of duty—duty with which he was charged even if acting as a subordinate. Let it not be inferred that censure, if any there be, attaches to Clinton; but let it not be assumed that Putnam was the only one in error, or that he alone failed to do that which it now seems to us might and should have been done. Putnam and Clinton no doubt erred in many respects, but no one doubts that they tried to do the best they could. The forts were almost defenceless in the rear where they were attacked and overwhelmed. Fort Clinton had no rear defences whatever. Clinton and Putnam depended alike upon a presumed ability to call in the militia; but this reliance failed under the suddenness of the attack, and there were not men enough to hold the forts, even conceding that under other circumstances their

successful defence was possible. The defence was heroic—the British officers said, "stubborn." With such guns as could be removed from the embrasures at Fort Montgomery, the enemy was held in check at the abatis, which became to them a protection until nightfall, and under cover of the gathering darkness, made their final charge. With their ramparts and the river behind them, the beleagured defenders, who escaped death or capture, did so in the same darkness which favored their foes—some over the ramparts, and others by mingling with their assailants.

After the forts had fallen, Putnam and Clinton, the latter having escaped over the ramparts and crossed the river in a boat, held a conference at Continental village, and mutually agreed that the command of the latter should be extended from the forts, which had been specially committed to his charge, to the whole western bank of the Hudson as far north as Gates' army, and for this service Putnam sent to aid him a small force (all he could spare) under Col. Webb. Meanwhile Putnam's call to the militia of Connecticut was promptly responded to, and his force increased from 1,000 to about 6,000 men. Clinton had a smaller district to draw from, and only rallied about 1,000. Some days had been necessarily lost in this work, and when they moved forward, Clinton was too late to save Kingston, and Putnam too late to save Rhinebeck, but at all other points depredations were prevented. Clinton, the best judge, never censured Putnam. A few sufferers, principally the Livingstons at Rhinebeck, did perform that ungracious duty. It is too late now to pass upon their motives. Under their invectives Washington did relieve Putnam from command—suffering from paralysis of his left side he was not again in active service—the popular comment of historians is that he was outgeneralled by his British opponents. This is all in the books; but it is not always clearly stated that he fell back from Peekskill under attack from superior force, or that he had warned Clinton that the British were moving, or that the stores at Fishkill and his line of communication with Connecticut were of more importance than the forts; and more than this, nowhere in current history is explained the exact relation which Clinton sustained to the Highland forts by virtue of his special appointment by Congress. Criticism of Putnam may well await the supplying of these deficiencies.

I will not discuss the matter further, having no doubt already wearied you. Those who knew Putnam best never doubted his patriotism or his courage. Where the morning sun first kisses the Highlands of the Hudson and the eye of the traveler last rests, stands Fort Putnam, bearing his surname, and there it will stand forever. On the pages of our national history, his name is linked with that of Washington. There it stands, and there it will stand forever.

DID WASHINGTON REFUSE A CROWN?

Read before the Newburgh Historical Society February 23, 1885.

By Hon. Joel T. Headley.

Directly after our Centennial celebration two years ago, an article appeared in the *Magazine of American History* on the "Encampment of the American Revolutionary Army," near Newburgh, in which the writer declared that the statement that Washington here refused the offer of supreme power was a fable, a mere popular delusion, that in fact no such offer was made him. He presents no proof, does not bring forward a single fact, but simply asserts that all the historians of our country have not only been grossly deceived themselves, but have deceived the people. In other words, not only the American people, but the lovers of liberty the world over have exalted Washington above his merits in endowing him with a virtue he never exhibited. Hitherto the single fact that he alone of all great successful military leaders refused to take supreme power when within his grasp has been our boast and glory, and if he did not, he is in nowise different from other successful military leaders, who have delivered their country. When the young French republic was beleagured by combined Europe, Napoleon saved it and raised it to the highest pinnacle of military glory, and then became Emperor and despot himself. Cromwell overturned the British throne to secure civil and religious liberty to England, and then became King himself in all but name. Washington did no more than they, and if he differs from them at all it is only in refusing to take the power they grasped. But this writer declares that this difference does not exist. That Washington did not only not refuse supreme power, but could not have seized it if he wanted to. Thus with one flippant stroke of his pen he shatters our idol to the ground, overturns popular belief, and reverses history. This mere statement of the case is sufficient to stamp this audacious assertion as false, and an insult to him who stands first and foremost in the admiration of the world. But let us examine in detail the assertions of this writer and see in what a pitiable position it places him. He says: "While the army was in winter quarters, Col. Lewis Nicola, of the Continental Invalid Regiment, wrote to General Washington giving his opinion on the subject of the form of government most suitable to the United States, and received a reply which has inconsiderately been given by several historians, a prominence under the specious title of 'Washington Refusing the Crown,' or 'Washing-

ton Refusing the Dictatorship,' which the facts do not support, nor the circumstance warrant. Practically, the officer, so called previously, had had as much to do with the Continental Army as a civilian clerk in the Board of War in Pennsylvania would have had," and to nail the 'slander and libel,' as he terms it. Still more effectually he says, "there never has been the shadow of evidence that those gallant soldiers of the Republic (by the way, there was no Republic then), concerted or even for a moment harbored the idea of giving to the Commander-in-Chief of the army a Crown or Dictatorship." Now, there are here three distinct allegations: First, that Colonel Nicola was an officer of no character or influence in the army—no more than a civilian clerk in Pennsylvania. Second, that there was no idea or desire in the officers of the army that Washington should assume supreme power; and, last, that this old and venerable officer deliberately lied to his Commander-in-Chief, and that, too, to induce him to take a step that would have insured his disgrace.

First as to the standing of Colonel Nicola, Sparks—authority that no one will question—says: "Col. Nicola being a man of respectable character somewhat advanced in life and also on terms of intimacy with the Commander-in-Chief seems to have been much consulted by the other officers and was made the medium for communicating verbally the complaints, grievances and apprehensions in the army." This disposes of the first assertion as to the standing of Nicola and his relations to the army and Washington.

Now, as to the charge of his being alone in the scheme, Sparks says: "Nor is it to be presumed that Col. Nicola was alone in the scheme thus put forth under his name. There was unquestionably at this time, and some time afterward, a party in the army, neither small in numbers or insignificant in character, prepared to second and sustain a measure of this kind, which they conceived necessary to strengthen the civil power, draw out the resources of the country and establish a durable government." [In Sparks' writings of Washington, vol. 8, page 302.] It is a pity if Sparks should put himself on record if all all this is a tissue of falsehoods.

He declares that this mere civilian clerk in importance was on intimate terms with Washington, in his confidence, and to have been much consulted by the other officers—did represent a wide-spread feeling in the army. This disposes also of the last allegation that Colonel Nicola told the Commander-in-Chief and intimate friend a falsehood, the sole end of which would be Washington's disgrace. Now, I do not know what you think of a writer who contradicts such authority as Sparks, without giving or pretending to give a single fact to sustain him. But one thing I will say, that it is neither reputable nor honorable in an officer of our army to bring charges of falsehood and treachery against another officer of superior rank, who is dead and cannot defend himself. If he were living the author of them would speedily be put by a court martial where he belonged But this is not all nor the worst feature in these high-handed assertions. They implicate Washington himself and make him a miserable dupe or a consummate hypocrit and actor. He is, or pretends to be, excited beyond measure by this communication of Nicola. Never in his long eventful career have we seen him so moved. His answer

to this proposition of Nicola is an explosion of indignation and alarm. This man so self-poised, so in perfect command of all his feelings, seems all at once to lose his self control and bursts forth into a storm of passion and exclaims: "Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than the information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed." He is filled not only with indignation but with alarm, and adds that his proposition is "big with the greatest misfortunes that can befall my country." This addle-headed old fool and liar, as this writer makes Nicola out to be, representing nobody but himself, is able to throw the grand self-poised Washington into such a state of alarm that he declares that his communication is "big with the greatest mischief that can befall his country," and awakening in him more painful sensations than any occurrence during the war. Now, one thing is plain, either that Washington was completely upset by this upstart clerk in influence and importance, and got frightened at a shadow, a mere bugbear, or he knew it to be false. And all this display was a mere byplay in which to show off a little mock heroics, and air his patriotism before his country. In short, if this writer's assertion is true, that there was nothing at all in the offer of Nicola, oh! how terribly did this insignificant clerk frighten our great Commander.

"If 'tis true, a pity 'tis 'tis true."

But that Washington went off into such a burst of indignation and alarm at a mere shadow, neither you nor I, nor any man of common sense, believes. As if nothing should be wanting to make this attempt to correct history ridiculous the writer says: "Had it been known that he (Washington) was discussing with his subordinate the question of a change of government his influence would have been irretrievably impaired." In other words, nothing except that this little private transaction was kept from leaking out saved Washington from disgrace. What a lucky escape to Washington. (By the way what does he mean by "change of government?" There was no government to change—no government was as yet formed—what kind of government should be formed was the all engrossing question.) Again, as if this writer was not content to put his bold assertion against Sparks, he has the hardihood to contradict Washington himself in order to back up his assertion that there was no discontent in the army. He says: "Nowhere did the flame of patriotism burn so brightly as in the Continental Army." As against this assertion Washington says, in a letter to the government, "Under the present circumstances, when I see such a number of men goaded by a thousand stings of reflections on the past, and of gloomy anticipation in the future, about to be turned on the world, soured by penury and by what they call the ingratitude of the public; involved in debt, without one farthing of money to carry them home after spending the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimony, in establishing the freedom and independence of their country, and suffering everything that human nature is capable of enduring this side death, I repeat, when I consider those irritating circumstances, without one thing to soothe their sufferings or dispel their gloomy prospects, I cannot avoid apprehending a train of evils will follow of a very serious nature, and I wish

not to heighten the shades of a picture, so far as the reality would justify in doing it; but you may rely upon it, the patience and long suffering of the army is well nigh exhausted."

Two pictures more unlike could not well be drawn. I need not ask you which is the true one. It may be asked, and very naturally, why take so much pains to refute the assertions and expose the contradictions of one who shows himself to be unworthy of notice? I reply, no notice of them would be required except from the importance given them by beiug allowed to appear in a magazine that assumes to be authority in matters of American history. The *Magazine of American History*, under its founder, has for its sole aim and end the collection and preservation of historical events hitherto unknown to the public. The enterprise proved pecuniarily a failure, and it has passed into other hands, whose chief object seems to be to make it pay. To this end it is necessary to get up sensational articles without regard to their truth. The more monstrous the assertions and the more outrageous the attacks on venerated men and objects, the more sure of attracting attention and securing notice from the press. Thus this attack on Col. Nicola, and through him on Washington, and also a later one on General Sullivan, who, in a long article, is accused of treason. This gallant officer who risked his private fortunes in the cause of American liberty, is shown up as a second Benedict Arnold. However interesting many of the minor events such a paper may bring to light, they do not compensate for these bold attacks on men we have been taught to revere, and on beliefs that we have held sacred. Before it is bound up to be placed in our libraries it should be subjected to the scissors of a judicious and patriotic critic. We do not want the generations that come after us to find volumes in our libraries that make Sparks a false historian, Colonel Nicola a liar, Washington a dupe or charlatan, and Sullivan a traitor.

FISHKILL IN THE REVOLUTION.

A paper read before the Newburgh Historical Society March 2, 1893.

By J. Hervey Cook, Esq.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The birthday of Washington is hailed with joy by a grateful people, and it brings anew to their remembrance the patriotism of their fathers. Every rebel in the triumphant revolution became a patriot, and every loyalist caught something of the opprobium of his sovereign. We may almost forget the eloquence of such master spirits as Otis and Henry in arousing the colonists to action, amid the glory of those who were victorious in arms, but whether we look to those who directed in council, or to the actors on the battle field, they are sharers together in their country's honor. No matter if one must be the Commander-in-Chief, and others in the unknown soldiery; that Montgomery should early fall, and Warren soon after with gun in hand at Bunker Hill, or that Lieutenant-Colonel Barber should perish by the accidental falling of a tree at New Windsor so near the close of the struggle, to cause one, with the poet Horace, to curse him who planted it for such an evil happening, we crown them all, as the righteous are crowned amid heaven's applause. Every engagement, whether resulting gloriously as at Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga and Yorktown, or disastrously, as at Long Island, with its masterly retreat, and Camden and Charleston, with no lack of bravery—freemen were battling for freedom. More was won than the Greeks gained at Marathon, Salamis and Platæa; ours is the larger liberty of a more enlightened government.

Washington rises before us now with his compatriots in arms. We rejoice to be in our rich historical surroundings, and until that history is forgotten there will be in the memory West Point, New Windsor and Newburgh, and the camping grounds at Fishkill, to which we will turn in viewing there Washington and Putnam, and you may see some reason for our observing the anniversaries of Lexington and the disbanding of the patriot soldiers, and that we should have Monell and Lossing to preside.

Already the citizens had been active to duty. They had been nerved by a common danger. Their meetings were held, their resolves were passed, and their names given for any demands which might come. The New York convention had come from White Plains, and had sat in those churches dedicated to religion and set apart for patriotism. Among those members were the

Livingstons, Morrises, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer and Jay, and they had held their sessions from September 3, 1776, to February 14, 1777. They were armed as soldiers for whatever they might have to encounter, and they became organizers of our State in drafting our first Constitution, which was fashioned by Jay, who delayed two months in reporting it, until their assembling in Kingston, feeling it was wiser not to make too great haste in their action.

The whole town was much larger in area than now, embracing Wappingers, East Fishkill and LaGrange, and the houses were few, with here and there, from the river landing backward, a substantial Dutch and English structure, except in the village of Fishkill, then the most populous district in the county—and now fast growing to be so again—which could boast of its churches, the one running back in its history sixty years, and there was Graham's school to give academic advantages, like that a little later at Matteawan. The village was along the old post road from New York to Albany, which was the principal thoroughfare, and there was one of the seven post-offices in the State.

We have a happy description of the appearance in 1780, from the pen of De Chastellux, the accomplished French traveller, as he saw it in his visit:

"I continued my journey, therefore, and reached Fishkill about four o'clock. This town, in which there are not more than fifty houses in the space of two miles, has been long the principal depot of the American army. It is there they have placed their magazines, their hospitals, workshops, etc., but all these form a town of themselves, composed of handsome large barracks, built in the wood at the foot of the mountains; for the Americans, like the Romans in many respects, have hardly any other winter quarters than wooden towns, or barricaded camps, which may be compared to the *hiemalia* of the Romans."

As for the position of Fishkill, that it was a post of great importance is evident from the campaign of 1777. It is clear that the plan of the English was to render themselves master of the whole course of the North river, and thus to separate the eastern and western States. It was necessary therefore to secure a post on that river; West Point was made choice of as the most important to fortify, and Fishkill as the best adapted to the establishment of the principal depot of provision, ammunition, etc., these two positions are connected together. I shall soon speak of West Point, but I shall remark here that Fishkill has all the qualities necessary for a place of depot, for it is situated on the high road from Connecticut and near the North River, and is protected at the same time by a chain of inaccessible mountains, which occupy a space of more than twenty miles between the Croton River and that of Fishkill."

Later, this same writer, observes:

"I was thus far faithful in engagements, for I arrived in New Windsor the same day that they left West Point; I hoped to overtake them at Albany, and General Washington finding that he could not retain me, was pleased himself to conduct me in his large barge to the other side of the river. We got on shore at Fishkill Landing place, to gain the eastern road, preferred by travelers to the western. I now quitted the General, but he insisted that Colonel Smith should accompany me as far as Poughkeepsie. The road to this

town passes pretty near Fishkill, which we leave on our right; from thence we travel on the heights, where there is a beautiful and extensive prospect, and traversing a township called Middlebrook, arrive at the creek, and at Wapping Fall. There I halted a few minutes to consider, under different points of view, the charming landscape formed by this river, as well as from its cascade, which is roaring and picturesque, as from the groups of trees and rocks, which combined with a number of sawmills and furnaces, compose the most capricious and romantic prospect."

De Chastellux appears to have been much pleased with Colonel Smith, who married the charming daughter of John Adams, and was the father of the late Mrs. John Peter de Windt, who was then going over the grounds to be the attractive home of this child, and only a short way from the road side, in one of the most lovely nooks in full sweep of the river, she was in sweet peace to dwell. Middlebrook refers to Middlebush, which was then a small hamlet. The old road traveled wound its way from the river up and along the slope back of the present Mt. Gulian House, and just above turned northward in the Poughkeepsie course along the Verplanck place, and that to the old village bore off to the east along where Nathaniel Sackett lived at the Willard H. Mase corner, where the lower landing road from the river came into it, by the side of which a little southeasterly, is the Madam Brett dwelling, from where a road went across the creek by the old mill.

Early in October, 1776, in obedience to a direction of a military council, a major-general was seen coming up through the North Highlands on horseback, at the head of a brigade, into the cantonment at Fishkill. He sat erect, with his keen eye glancing forward, which was kindled into fire in the midst of battle, when his lisping voice could be heard above the roar of cannon. He was stout, but by no means tall, and his rugged mind, of unusual acuteness, gave much expression to a large and interesting face. He was quick to see and ready to act, and knew no fear in the thickest dangers. His schooling had not been in academic halls; in common with many of his countrymen he became familiar with "the arts of war" in his country's service. He was not the polished Athenian, but the uncouth Spartan, with a great heart to be moved with pity, and to be aroused to the loftiest heroism. Parkman, in his "Montcalm and Wolfe," styles him "sturdy" in the earlier war, and Bancroft as "the open and generous-hearted." His friend Barlow sings of him:

> "There stood stern Putnam, seamed with many a scar,
> The veteran honors of an early war."

There was thus a romance around him, and he had hastened from his plow to Bunker Hill—leaving it in the furrow—where he appeared to direct most in the preparations, although no one was in actual command—a question which has given rise to varied and heated discussion—but with Warren as a volunteer, and Prescott under Ward, directing here, and Putnam there—superior in rank—we may unite in the historian's verdict in awarding "the highest prize and glory to Prescott and his companions," without regard as to pre-eminence. Putnam never boasted of his part, but his own Connecticut

was proud that he was there as her adopted son, and Massachusetts was ready to declare that she gave him birth. Ward gave hearty thanks in his general order to "the officers and soldiers who behaved so gallantly at the action in Charlestown," and in kindliug words of prophesy declared: "We shall finally come off victorious, and triumph over the enemies of freedom and America!" The far-seeing Franklin wrote his friends on the other side: "America will fight; England has lost her colonies forever."

It is only foolish to enter into the jealousies of the army, and see long after the bitter accusations of Dearborn, which were not worthy Webster's unanswerable reply in the *North American Review*. Trumbull's canvas has portrayed the action, and he praises Putnam in his "McFingal," and he must write all aglow to Putnam's honored son, and conclude with: "Accept, my dear sir, this feeble tribute to your father's memory, from one who knew him, respected him, loved him, and who wishes health and prosperity to you and all the good man's posterity."

Washington wrote to the President of Congress in January, 1776, from Cambridge: "General Putnam is a most valuable man, and a fine executive officer, but I do not know how he would conduct in a separate department." That he should have been chosen among the first brigadier-generals, and soon after among the earliest major-generals, may show the sway he had in the army. I would say, as a lawyer, there is no further advocacy to be urged, after Webster's words at Bunker Hill, just before his pathetic outburst as to Warren. He has inscribed therein the names of those heroes more lastingly than are those of the Pilgrims chiselled into the granite monument at Plymouth. As Paul, in the Hebrews, calls the roll of the blessed immortals, so Webster, quickened by patriotic inspiration, looks around and speaks in his heart-moving language: "Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Brooks, Read, Pomeroy, Bridge!—our eyes seek for you in vain amid this broken band. You are gathered to your fathers, and live only to your country, in her grateful remembrance and your own bright example. But let us not too much grieve that you have met the common fate of men. You lived at least long enough to know that your work had been nobly and successfully accomplished. You lived to see your country's independence established, and to sheathe your swords from War. On the light of liberty you saw arise the light of peace, like

> **'another morn,**
> **Risen on mid-day;'**

and the sky on which you closed your eyes was cloudless."

And yet Putnam was feeling during those autumn days at his headquarters in Fishkill, those discouragements which the most valiant are to know. A violent storm was spending itself over him. He was eager to serve wherever his Commander-in-Chief would have him go, without the slightest selfish regard, and so in the most perplexing emergency he was called to the command on Long Island, when the illness of General Greene prevented that brave officer from commanding, and only two or three days before the forced engagement, when there was nothing left but for Washington to plan that victorious retreat, which saved from impending disaster. He had so lately been

unable at Peekskill to give aid to the Clintons, who displayed a valor deserving a victory, although it partook largely of the nature of desperation against an outnumbering foe. He could not be playful as he was when he sent his facetious note to General Robertson, and even his courageous reply to General Tryon was to be lost sight of. Colonel Humphreys, who was with him, and knew the full story, and was to become his graceful biographer, relates that no blame could rest on him. He writes:

"General Putnam, having been reduced to a single brigade in the field, and a single regiment at Fort Montgomery, repeatedly informed the Commander-in-Chief that the posts committed to his charge must in all probability be lost, in case an attempt should be made upon them; and that, circumstanced as he was, he could not be responsible for the consequences. His situation was certainly to be lamented, but it was not in the power of the Commander-in-Chief to alter it, except by authorizing him to call upon the militia for aid, an aid always precarious, and often so tardy, as when obtained to be of no utility."

He remarks further: "Governor Clinton, an active, resolute and intelligent officer, upon being apprised of the movement, dispatched a letter by express to General Putnam for succor. By the treachery of the messenger, the letter miscarried."

Fertile as Putnam was in invention, to suggest the *che vaux de frise*, which failed, after all to be an obstruction, to our mortification, and quick as he was to see the natural superiority of West Point for fortifications, and to select it out for that purpose, he was helpless at that critical hour to give assistance. His first duty was at Fishkill, to write out his account of himself for the Commander-in-Chief, and it is exceedingly fitting that we should hear it. It is not a defence; that was not called for. It is the report which is due from any officer in command, to give the unvarnished tale be it whatever it may be, which does not signify, in itself, any misconduct, and is not to be so construed. Only honor is to be thought of, and there is nothing in the following letter to suspect to the contrary. This is his narrative:

"Fishkill, 8th October, 1777.—*Dear General:* It is with the utmost reluctance I now sit down to inform you that the enemy, after making a variety of movements up and down the North River, landed on the morning of the 4th instant, about three thousand men at Tarrytown; and after making an excursion about 5 miles up the country, they returned and re-embarked the morning following, advancing up near King's Ferry, and landed on the east side of the river, but in the evening part of them re-embarked, and the morning after landed a little above King's Ferry on the west side. The morning being so exceedingly foggy concealed their scheme, and prevented us from gaining any idea as to the number of troops they landed. In about three hours we discovered a large fire at the Ferry, which we imagined to be the storehouses, upon which it was thought they only landed with a view of destroying the said houses. The pickets and scouts which we had out could not learn the exact number of the enemy that were remaining on the east side of the river, but from the best accounts, they were about fifteen hundred. At the same time a number of ships and galleys, with about forty flat boats, made every

appearance of their intention to land troops both at Fort Independence and Peekskill Landing. These circumstances and my strength, being not more than twelve hundred Continental troops and three hundred militia, prevented me from detaching a party to attack the enemy that day on the east side of the river. After we thought it impracticable to quit the heights which we had then possession of, and attack the enemy, Brigadier-General Parsons and myself went to reconnoitre the ground near the enemy, and on our return from thence we were alarmed with a very heavy and hot firing, both of small arms and cannon, at Fort Montgomery, which immediately convinced me that the enemy had landed a large body of men in the morning at the time and place before mentioned. Upon which I immediately detached five hundred men to reinforce the Garrison; but before they could possibly cross the river to their assistance, the enemy, far superior in numbers, had possessed themselves of the fort. Never did men behave with more spirit and activity, than our troops on this occasion. They repulsed the enemy three times, who were in number at least five to one. Governor Clinton and General James Clinton were both present, but the engagement continuing till dusk gave them opportunity, together with several officers and a number of privates, to make their escape. Governor Clinton arrived at Peekskill the same evening, about 11 o'clock, and with the advice of him, General Parsons, and several other officers, it was thought impossible to maintain the post at Peekskill with the force then present, against one that the enemy might, in a few hours, bring on the heights on our rear. It was therefore agreed that the stores ought to be immediately removed to some secure place, and the troops take post at Fishkill until a reinforcement of militia shall come to their aid.

I am, &c.,

ISRAEL PUTNAM."

But this simple story was not enough. It was believed to be Washington's opinion that "the works were defended with resolution," but Hamilton must needs criticize the defence of the Clintons as well as the conduct of Putnam, which was not in accordance with the praise bestowed by others of high rank. There was a feeling stirred up in the breasts of a number of the inferior officers in regard to the propriety of the course pursued, that, whether proceeding from envy and malice, or a lack of judgment, if they were in error, it became the duty of the Congress to demand an inquiry into the cause of the loss of these forts, which was only a matter of justice to those personally and intimately concerned, and McDougal, Huntington and Wigglesworth were named by Washington to conduct it, who wrote from Valley Forge to Putnam in Connecticut, to come over to Fishkill to attend it, as they would question the commander, and his letter is a most delicate portraying of his own personal friendship, with his own unshaken confidence in him, while he must heed the rising clamor.

There is not a word to be construed into any doubt. The conclusion is characteristic of the writer, there being no yielding in discharging a conscientious requirement, and no withholding of becoming sympathy. He tells

him: "General McDougal is to take the command of the posts in the Highlands. My reason for making this change is owing to the prejudices of the people, which, whether well or ill-grounded, must be indulged, and I should think myself wanting in justice to the public and candor toward you, were I to continue you in command after I have been almost in direct terms informed that the people of the State of New York will not render the necessary support and assistance while you remain at the head of that department. When the inquiry is finished I desire that you will return to Connecticut and superintend the forwarding of the new levies with the greatest expedition."

McDougal then took the command at Fishkill, and he was directly afterward superseded by Gates, who was flushed with his northern victory, and was manœuvering to supplant Washington. Colonel Lamb was appointed later to be both at West Point and Fishkill, and remained until the close of the war. Putnam, soon after his coming, moved up with his men to Red Hook, but immediately returned and went down into Westchester, and after a little, pursuant to order, was in action in Connecticut, where he had a letter in the October following, in 1778, from Washington, sympathizing with him on the loss of his wife, with this touching paragraph: "Remembering that all must die, and that she had lived to an honorable age, I hope you will bear the misfortune with that fortitude that becomes a man and a christian."

Washington wrote to his old friend on June 2, 1783, from the Headquarters in Newburgh, when he took leave of his soldiers: "I can assure you that among the many worthy and meritorious officers with whom I have had the happiness to be connected in service through the course of this war, and from whose cheerful assistance in the various and trying vicissitudes of a complicated contest, the name of a Putnam is not forgotten; nor will be, but with that stroke of time which shall obliterate from my mind the remembrance of all those toils and fatigues through which we have struggled for the preservation and establishment of the rights, liberties and independence of our country."

Putnam's headquarters were probably at the Wharton House, and yet one of his letters from Fishkill would appear to have been written at Colonel John Brinckerhoff's, from a head line as to the distance from the camp. There was but little opportunity in his short stay to mingle with those legislators then in session, or with the worthy residents of the town, who were too seriously concerned in the unknown ending of the struggle to think but little of the social side. It was a military town to them, and his was the military life. He was a superb horseman, and was frequently seen reigning his steed in riding to the river and returning. The rivalries of officers immediately around him may have been a disturbance, but his meditations were not as to himself, but as to the welfare of his country.

An anecdote is told about him. At his own headquarters, after the defection of Arnold, there was a heated discussion over that fallen and infamous betrayer. Lamb, who had been with him, declared he had much merit as a soldier, when Putnam, in his lisping speech, interrupted them with: "Whath all thith? God cuth it, gentlemen, let the traitor go! Here's Washington's health in a brimmer." The loud talking ceased.

The veteran had no patience with Arnold. He had himself the offer by the British, after the battle of Bunker Hill, to be made a major-general, with a large fortune—for they knew his ability and sought thus to weaken our ranks—which he indignantly spurned.

Thacher notes this in his military journal: "In the memorable and distressing flight of the American army through New Jersey in 1776, General Putnam was always near, always the friend, the supporter and confident of his beloved chief." But I will leave my Putnam now, who has graced Trumbull's canvass, and has had a Dwight to write his epitaph in letters of glory.

There is good reason to see why the Commander-in-Chief should be so much turned to Fishkill, and be so much there through those seven years, or it will be seen when the simple story shall have been fully written by the painstaking historian. They who were in council in Peekskill saw its unsurpassed natural position to guard those Highlands from the north, up through which the enemy never dared to venture, but chose, rather, the broader way of the river, with its less risk of being driven back. Near the northern gateway breastworks are seen, which were not thrown up like Fort Nonsence was at Morristown, to keep the soldiers out of idleness, but there was the expectation of a battle there just after the loss of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, when the British were looked for to attempt to force their way northward. The narrow way is a very Thermopylæ for defence. The Beacon Heights were lighted up by order of Congress, in common with others, for an important service in giving army signals. The great highways, north and south, and east and west, crossing at Fishkill, made it a centre of influence. The county of Putnam, named in honor of the hero, was not yet formed from Duchess. The sittings of that early legislative body were alone enough to give distinction and arouse State pride, but there was much more. In that earliest meeting of the Sons of Liberty after the news from Lexington, so full of ardor, a woman offered to enlist in the cause, if other women would. Was she Molly Pitcher, or like her, who aroused such spirit at Monmouth? The patriotic citizens could go no further. Their sons with their fathers enlisted; their wives and daughters displayed the Roman and Grecian virtues. They opened their hospitable homes to the officers, and mercy and justice going hand and hand with religion, one of their houses of worship was given up for a hospital, and the other for a prison, to minister for the good of the army.

It is probable that it was in the Wiltsie house, at the upper river landing, where the following note was written by the hero of Stony Point, who was secretly planning for some other like surprise:

"Fishkill Landing, 4 Aug., 1779.—*Dear Sir:* You'll please to order a detachment of one hundred and fifty men, with two days provisions, under the command of Colonel Butler. I wish you to order Major Hull with him.

"Interim believe me yours,

"ANT'Y WAYNE, B. G.

"To Mr. Nath'l Sackett.

"N. B.—The detachment will move to-morrow morning early."

Fisher's storehouse was near by, and off on Spy Hill below may have been quartered the very men that Wayne was asking Sackett to order for his contemplated expedition. The Verplanck house was given for the use of Baron Steuben, and within those walls were many interesting gatherings in those days, the most historic of which was the organizing, in part, the Society of the Cincinnati. Directly off there in the river shallow is a rock on which Hendrick Hudson is said to have stood when making his voyage northward and southward, which Weir has pictured on his canvas. Sackett's home was in the present bounds of Matteawan, and also the Madam Brett house—our most ancient building, and in which yet appears to be the spirit of the stately dame—where Henry Schenck gave room to President Yates, of the Fishkill convention, and to leading military men. Nearing Fishkill, is the old Scofield house at Glenham, where Lafayette was honored, and close by John Bailey forged out his sword for Washington, esteemed perhaps as much as that which came from Frederick. The Wharton house was used by the army officers generally, and has a record of its own, and we have but a little of it in Cooper's Spy. A little below was laid away in unmarked graves in that old burying-ground many a true-hearted soldier, whose Lady Percy far away mourned deeply for her loved Hotspur. Many were carried off by disease, and the sufferings borne at one time in the camp were very great. A historian writes: "Clothing became so scarce in the Highlands that a building was erected at Fishkill as a retreat for naked men. Soldiers patched their clothes until patches and clothes both gave out, and they were sent to this retreat for naked men." The Van Wyck house was opened by Robert Brett, son of Madame Brett, to Loudon, who printed the ordinance for organizing the State government, and published the *New York Packet*. The Colonel Abraham Brinckerhoff house at Brinckerhoffville, then occupied by Colonel Derick Brinckerhoff, is where Lafayette lay very sick with a fever, and he entertained Washington. When his mill building was burned Washington gave him the aid of soldiers to rebuild it. He was very firm in his resolution, and it is said that when Whitefield was ready to preach within his hearing with all his eloquent fervor, he went directly on to his accustomed place of worship.

The Colonel John Brinckerhoff house, near Swartwoutville, is the Washington's Headquarters in Fishkill. It has had a peculiar interest to me. The view of it should have been in Lossing's Field Book. Washington was there for days together, in October, 1778, and had a hearty welcome. In one of those quaint rooms, still well preserved, he wrote letters to Lincoln, the President of Congress, Lafayette, Gouveneur Morris, the Committee of Arrangements, and Gates, upon the old varied theme, the affairs of the war, and could we have all the letters that were written from those headquarters we have named, we would have from those high spirited officers a readable volume. The leaders in the northern army were there, and passed that way to the east and the west.

Washington had much regard for Colonel Brinckerhoff who was then an old man. They were in walks together, and it is likely the Colonel spoke of his

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own pious Dutch ancestry, and he could well recollect when there were still many Indians in the vicinity, whose old fishing grounds were along the creek down in the village and whose quarters were in the Fishkill Hook. He had known Nimham, the last king of the Wappingers, who pledged himself and the remnant of his people to aid our fortunes. He naturally made some inquiry one day as to army affairs, to which the General could give no reply, but asked: "Can you keep a secret, Mr. Brinckerhoff?" The answer was, "I can," expecting to hear something. "So can I," came in surprise from the usually grave Washington. But the Colonel's ruling hour was to come. At night when the time for retiring came, the Colonel said to the General: "You are Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States?" "Yes, sir; I believe that I am," was the reply. "General," the brave Colonel went on to say, "I am Commander-in-Chief, too, of my own household, and you are my guest. I am in the habit of closing the duties of the day by calling my family and servants together, reading the Scriptures and offering family worship. The reading and the prayer will be in the Low Dutch language; but I would be glad to have you join in spirit in the worship." Washington assented, and they knelt down together in fervid devotion.

Washington was returning from Hartford, where he had been in conference with Rochambeau, and stayed with Col. Derick Brinckerhoff on the night before the discovery of the treason of Arnold, and the next morning was riding with his aid, Hamilton, Lafayette and Knox, with their suite, on his way to West Point, when in the midst of the North Highlands he met the messenger with that distressing news, and turned aside and went into a house near the roadside, which has been pointed out to me, and in which I have been, where the sad story was related. For the once the heart of the fearless man gave way. He had been at Valley Forge and knew the suffering there had been in Fishkill, where the dead out-numbered those of any of his battlefields, and he had learned of the intrigues of Gates to be himself the chief, but to think that Arnold who had been entrusted with so much, and had shown so much courage, should become a betrayer, he pathetically asked, "Whom can we trust now?" Hamilton scarcely needed so soon afterward to write so eloquently of the virtues of Andre. Why did he not, rather, let his ready pen delineate with the most exquisite touches a portraiture of Hale?

Fishkill was indeed a busy military town. Great trains of wagons came into it from every direction with army provisions; officers and soldiers came and went, but not to leave until the general disbanding; many travellers passed on those highways, and there were visitors to the encampment from every side. We are indebted to Lossing, Monell and Bailey for some of the traditions, as you are in Orange to Eager, Ruttenber and Headley, but many have been lost. But we here and there get some glimpses of those surroundings in the revolution. Here is something from Wm. Ellery's journal, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Under date of November 7, 1777, he jots down: "Breakfasted at Adriance's and set off for Fishkill, where we arrived at noon. Could get no provender for our horses but at the Continental stables. Waited upon General Putman, who was packing up and just about setting off for White

Plains. Chatted with him a while, and then put off for the Continental Ferry at the North River. In our way to the ferry, we met President Hancock, in a sulky, escorted by one of his secretaries, and two or three other gentlemen, and one light horseman. This escort surprised us, it seemed inadequate to the purpose of either defence or parade. But our surprise was not of long continuance, for we had not rode far before we met six light horsemen on the canter, and just as we reached the ferry a boat arrived with as many more. Those with the light horsemen and the gentlemen before mentioned made up the escort of Mr. President Hancock. Who would not be a great man? I verily believe that the President, as he passes through the country thus escorted, feels a more triumphant satisfaction than the Colonel of the Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons, attended by his whole army, and an escort of a thousand men."

John Adams was writing this in his diary on the 18th of the same month: "Rode to the Continental Ferry, crossed over and dined at Fishkill, at the Dr's. Mess near the hospital, with Dr. Samuel Adams, Dr. Eustis, Mr. Wells, etc. It was a feast; salt pork and cabbage, roast beef and potatoes, and a noble suet pudding, grog and a glass of port."

The next day he continues: "Lodged last night and breakfasted this morning at Loudon's, at Fishkill. Here we are at Colonel Morehouse's, a member of Assembly for Duchess county."

Dr. Thacher mentions in his military journal of his dining at that hospital with those army surgeons, and of his going to and from Fishkill, which adds a little to the picture we have of those scenes. There was much passing between New Windsor and Newburgh and Fishkill. The Commander-in-Chief often crossed in his barge from New Windsor to Denning's Point, classically known as Presqu' Isle, and sometimes was accompanied by William Denning, whose home was at Salisbury Mills, who came to be afterward the owner of that land. There the chieftain would rest under those grand old trees, to be known thereafter as the Washington Oaks, where he would meet some messenger from Fishkill with his letters, or would wait until one was sent up there and had returned.

Undoubtedly he passed many hours in most serious meditation, surveying the whole military field. The Balm of Gilead tree at Balmville has some little history in its one hundred and fifty years, but the older of those oaks was growing when Alfred was reigning, so like Washington in his disinterestedness. Newburgh and New Windsor were in his full view. He saw the charming Pollopel Island below, where we would like to see his own statue rising aloft as the sentinel of freedom, with that of Hendrick Hudson.

While Washington was full of cares in being anxious for his country, and was to meet many perplexities, and was to overcome in his temptation in refusing the crown, not waiting until it had been thrice offered him, like Cæsar, lured by the eloquence of Antony—to yield and blast the fair hopes of those who had been struggling and sacrificing for a larger liberty, still in all that camp life there was a sunnier side. He had been drawn closer to his companions in arms in Fishkill, around that great encampment. There he met the Clintons,

and he could not but admire the intrepid war governor, who was never indirect in speech, nor was he ever carried away with a vain ambition. Even Hamilton was to be a constant surprise in all the demands that were made on him, who was ready to give his counsel to the Congress, as he was to suggest directions in the field, and, had he been a few years older, it is questionable if he would not have aspired to be the first in command, so full of genius was he, and so conscious of his powers.

Hamilton was then much drawn to Burr—who had lost Washington's favor—who was so like him in culture and brilliant gifts, and whose war record with Montgomery had thrown around him a charm of romance. They were alike in statue, and alike attractive. Neither was perfect in morals, but the one with his even more courtly manners, sinned more deeply than the other. Both were highly distinguished, but perhaps Burr surpassed as the astute lawyer, as he did as a soldier, and Hamilton in writing and statesmanship, with more effectiveness in oratory; each might have used Wolsey's language to the other—

"Beware of ambition,
By that sin fell the angels,"

for it wrecked their happiness and turned them to be enemies, for them to agree to meet in combat, and the one to slay the other.

Lafayette then came near. He was so young, so ardent, so unselfish, he was all the while an encouragement, and like Rochambeau, could be trusted in council. He was giving for our independence the proudest part of his history, which must have lighted up his prison walls in Olmutz, and how he rejoiced to see us in coming back to give us his blessing, and to receive the benediction of a grateful people.

The Baron Steuben grew more and more winning in the Verplanck homestead. Washington first met him at Valley Forge. He had shown an unusual zeal as a teacher in the tactics of war, and was a most captivating figure, having been a Lieutenant-General under the illustrious Frederic, with a most intricate knowledge of the science of arms. He had sacrificed largely personally in espousing our cause, and often Washington must have looked on him with profoundest admiration, and listened to him with rapt attention, as he drew him out to tell the romantic stories of his earlier soldier life. Very likely the Commander-in-Chief delighted to see him explaining to the soldiery those lessons he would have them learn, and perhaps he was asking afterward of his Chief concerning his own going out with Braddock, and the fuller history of that former strife, which was to be the training school of our own leading warriors, while he, in turn, would discourse of his Frederic, who was, in his age, to give his own sword in admiration to the American hero. The Baron must have compared those two Generals together, for he could scarcely do otherwise, and, perhaps, his example in seeking to aid our fortunes may have led Frederic to a more enthusiastic study of Washington. They were not at all of a kindred mould, and yet a closer observer would see something alike, as there must be some likeness, like that of a family, in the same sphere of genius.

And occasionally Washington was seen in freest intercourse in those Fishkill homes, as he enjoyed those so much in and around Newburgh. His commanding form, superior horsemanship, reserved manners, measured speech and thoughtful respect, were often to be spoken of, and children's children have heard the glowing chapters.

And do you wonder, Mr. President and members of our Society, with your own love for historical researches, that I should have been instinctively led to seek my home in old Fishkill? My dearest teacher was an historian, and a very Arnold of Rugby, and I caught from his lips and his pages the passion which has such a hold on me. I have a pride in the history of Fishkill, and of this whole region, and I thought as a boy I would like to dwell along this charming river about Newburgh. With a simple love of Nature, I have felt that Wordsworth could not have known a more wonderful delight among his own bewitching lakes. With the broken mountain chain, and its varied vales and heights, with those ever-inviting hills around, we have no less scenery to give to Nature's fondest lovers the fullest enjoyment. The landscape stirs us in the snows of winter with another beauty from the foliage of summer.

Washington must have turned to it to admire it as a lover, in its rich variety of charms, for he was not without that "spirit" to drink "the spectacle," and did he not write poetry to his mountain lass in his youth? Ask of the traditions in his own Virginia if he was not much like the rest of us. Looking across from Denning's Point to the slope at the Headquarters must have brought to his eye his own Mt. Vernon, and the Potomac, which is much like the Hudson here, without the charms of our Highlands. And in his happy retirement, seeing his country, under Heaven's own guidance, fully beginning a career of unexampled glory, he has mused over the disbanding of his associates in arms on yonder height, to be again in the midst of the moving scene, with his eager glance now and then sweeping over the river he had so frequently crossed toward the dear old Fishkill encampment, with those hallowed spots all around, associated so closely with others of the Revolution, and he could hear the laughter and song intermingled, which must come to cheer the heart, for he was again at the head of the army. Did he dream, then, that he had enrolled himself among the world's great commanders, to have sterner virtues than Cæsar, to be more illustrious than Marlborough and Frederic? But his aims had not been like theirs, and his glory was of another lustre. In truth, he had gone out into his way to do his duty wherever it might lie; not thinking of anything but to do a good service.

But we would not invest him with the qualities of the heavenly angels, for he belonged to our own species, and had our own natures. He was not perfect, as perfection is measured above; but he had acquitted himself as best he could, and that was all. He was full of the frailties which belong to us, he would have told us himself, but was there a truer actor in that drama?

It was a beautiful picture to see him there at Mt. Vernon, sitting down as a citizen of the new Republic, addressing himself to a citizen's duty. If he ran backward into that past which had honored them all, he was but allowing himself with them to be borne on the wings of the imagination which will

have their way. He saw that many of his comrades had already fallen, and not one is now left, for "there is no discharge in that war," which every one must pass through; but theirs was the triumph in overcoming a kingly power, and in establishing the free and better rule of a sovereign people. Perhaps, as Americans, we do too much admire; this is the very essence of patriotism. But with such a land as ours, given to us by freemen, and to be the birthright of freemen forever, we would be lacking in a patriot's love, and unfaithful to the memories of our fathers, were we to feel not the stirrings of the patriot's enkindlings on the Birthday of Washington, and indulge ourselves in the fervor of patriotic eulogy.



THE HUGUENOTS OF ULSTER COUNTY,

Read before the Newburgh Historical Society December 13, 1889.

By Ralph Lefevre.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NEW PALTZ.

With modesty, yet with boldness, we make the claim that the early history of no other portion of our land can excel in interest that of New Paltz. With the exception of Kingston no other place in this part of the country was settled at so early a date. The establishment of the Reformed Church at New Paltz antedates the organization of the First Presbyterian Church in America. The New Paltz church was organized exactly 40 years before the first church was erected in Poughkeepsie. Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, grandson of one of the early settlers of New Paltz, built Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. Col. Lewis DuBois, a great-grandson of one of the early settlers at New Paltz, built what was doubtless the first house at Marlborough, on the river front. Two other New Paltz men, John and Abram Bevier, were the first settlers in the town of Wawarsing. The wife of Baltus Van Kleek, who built the first permanent house in Poughkeepsie, was, if we mistake not, a Freer from New Paltz. But it is not alone on account of its antiquity that we claim for New Paltz the most interesting place in the history of the early settlements. It is not because the New Paltz patentees purchased the lands of the Indians before William Penn had performed a like gracious deed, with like peaceful results, in Pennsylvania. It is not because New Paltz was one of the few Huguenot settlements in this country, and perhaps the only one in which the stock of original settlers was not speedily overwhelmed in a flood of new comers from other European nationalities. Nor yet is it because the little community existed for half a century as a miniature republic—must we say aristocracy?—in which the Divine exercised judicial and legislative powers, and the church owned no higher authority than its own membership.

No! it is for none of these facts, though rendering the history of New Paltz so unique and peculiar, that I claim for it the most interesting place in the narrative of early settlements. But it is for one other circumstance, coming down to our own day. It is because at New Paltz, as in no other place in our country, the homesteads have been handed down in the family ever since the

first settlement. In the house in which I was born my father lived before me, my grandfather spent his days there, my great-grandfather dwelt there. A few rods off my great-great-grandfather's house was built. In the old street in our village the Deyo house, the DuBois house and the houses of the two Hasbrouck Brothers came down in the same family for fully two hundred years.

While New Paltz was, to a great extent, the cradle of surrounding towns, the Huguenots kept their grip on their own old homesteads, and their conservatism we consider a more remarkable point, by far, than the early date of the settlement. In church matters this point in their character is still more noticeable, and whether the settlement at New Paltz is acknowledged to be the most interesting of any in the country or not, there can scarcely be a doubt that this claim will be conceded in regard to the Reformed Church in our village. Over 200 years ago was our church organized, by the grace of God it has grown and flourished from that time until the present day. For 50 years of its history the records, still in existence, were kept to a great extent in French; for 70 years longer in the Holland tongue, and for about 80 years past in English. But, now that we have stated what there is peculiar in the early history of New Paltz, we must go back to show the causes that led up to that settlement.

Two hundred and twelve years have passed since the first settlers reared their humble homes in New Paltz. Of their history previous to that time we know but little. We only know that they left their native land, on account of religious persecution, about 1665 or 1670—two or three of them several years earlier—and after a residence of a short period in that portion of Germany known as the Paltz, or Palatinate, came to the New World. The history of the French Huguenots, in their own country for a century preceding, had been a history of blood. The reformation had not been slow to take deep root, and among the names of French reformers is that of sturdy John Calvin, whose fame has spread wherever Protestantism has obtained a foothold; but while, partly from political causes, the reformation succeeded in England and in the north of Germany, in France it had to fight, almost from the first, against the power of the court, the priesthood and the prevailing popular sentiment. Nevertheless the Huguenots numbered in their ranks many of the nobility, and a great portion of the most intelligent people. Three civil wars had raged between the Catholics and the Protestants.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, which was planned by Catharine De Medici, the wicked mother of Charles IX, the King, and was intended to destroy the Protestants at one blow, had but strengthened their hands. Although outnumbered, ten to one, by the Catholics, they had gallantly sustained themselves in arms, upheld, in part, by moral support from Germany, as well as more tangible aid from Queen Elizabeth of England. The death of Henry III left the Protestant Henry of Navarre as the legal heir to the crown, but the Catholics were determined that no heretic should sit on the throne of France. For years Henry waged an unequal war for his inheritance, with a courage and a gallantry that made his name famous, but the odds were too great;

he found himself forced either to give up his religion or continue a hopeless contest. He chose the former alternative, declaring that "the crown was worth a mass." Shortly afterward, in 1598, he granted the celebrated Edict of Nantes, which secured to Protestants freedom of conscience and all political and religious rights.

In 1610 Henry met his death at the hands of an assassin, and the Protestants being left without a protector their troubles again commenced. In 1628 Rochelle, which had been their stronghold and had been in their possession for 70 years, was taken, after a siege of fourteen months, during which so desperate a resis ance was made that the population of the city was reduced, by war and famine, from 30,000 to 5,000 souls. Notwithstanding that Rochelle was wrested from their grasp while Richelieu managed the realm, yet this was done rather as a political measure, because Protestantism threatened to become a state within a state, than for the purpose of religious persecution. Richelieu was no bigot; in the thirty-years war he aided the Protestants, and the Huguenots could not complain much of persecution during his administration or that of his successor, Mazarin. But from the time of Mazarin's death, in 1661, when Louis XIV himself assumed the reins of authority, until the formal revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, which was the last act in a series of persecutions, the Protestants of France suffered greatly. Before the formal Reformation of the Edict whole troops of dissolute soldiers were let loose upon them, and frightful barbarities followed.

Half a million of subjects of the French King left their native country and fled to foreign lands. Borne on this wave of immigration and prizing liberty of conscience above everything else, the brave-hearted men, who afterward settled New Paltz, fled across the frontier, and found an asylum in that part of Germany then known as the Palatinate or Paltz—the name being borne now only by a castle on the Rhine. Here they could not long remain in peace, for the armies of their cruel monarch, in the wars which he almost constantly carried on with other European powers, repeatedly invaded and ravaged the Palatinate. In 1664 an army under Turenne, one of his generals, desolated that province without mercy, and it may be at this time some of our forefathers resolved to cross the Atlantic and escape from their merciless foes. Of the exact date of their immigration, or whether many of them came in company together, we have no certain record.

At this time the Huguenots were flying to different portions of the New World, as well as Europe, for protection. As early as 1625 several families settled in New York, then in possession of the Dutch. Others were to be found in Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and, especially in South Carolina, where a large proportion of the most honored names are of Huguenot origin. Scattered like leaves by the autumn blast, they were tossed hither and thither, and it is probable that by 1663 a score or more had found their way to Kingston—called Esopus by the Dutch—then a flourishing village. We know that Louis DuBois, who was probably the first New Paltz immigrant, had been there two or three years at least before that time. In 1663 Kingston was burned by the Indians, and the wife and three children of Louis DuBois,

the Walloon, as he was called, were among those carried away captive.

This Louis DuBois, who became the leader of the settlement at New Paltz, was usually called Louis, the Walloon, the Walloon being the residents of that part of Flanders lying between the Scheldt and Rhine. He was born near Lille, in the province of Artois, in French Flanders, October 27, 1626, He moved to Mannheim, on the Rhine, the capital of the Palatinate, or Paltz, a little principality, now incorporated in Baden, and there he married Catharine Blancon, the daughter of a burgher residing there, named Matthew Blancon, who was also a native of Artois. Mannheim was, at that time, a refuge for the Protestants from the neighboring parts of France, and Baird, in his Huguenot Emigration says: "The LeFevers, Hasbroucks, Crispells, etc., were associated with Louis DuBois at Mannheim." The exact date of his emigration to America, and the name of the ship is not known, but the time was quite certainly between 1658 and 1661. At the latter date he was residing at Hurley, and his third son, Jacob, was presented for baptism at the church at Kingston, as still shown by the church register, that being one of the earliest entries.

In 1663, June 10, Hurley and part of Kingston were burned by the Indians, and the wife of Louis DuBois and three children were among those carried away captive. Three months afterward an expedition under Captain Kregier, sent from New York, recovered the captives; surprising the Indians at their fort at or near the Hogabergh, in Shawangunk. The story, which is dear to the Huguenot heart of New Paltz, is that when Captain Kregier and his company, directed by an Indian, attacked the savages at their place of refuge near the Shawangunk Kill, they were about to burn one or more captives at the stake, and the women commenced singing the 137th Psalm, which so pleased the red men that they deferred the proposed death by torture, and in the meantime Captain Kregier's band, with Louis DuBois and others, arrived and rescued the captives from a horrible death, Louis DuBois himself killing the Indian who was in advance of the rest before the alarm could be raised. Captain Kregier's report says nothing about this. However, we shall not give up the tradition as it contains nothing irreconcilable with the report of Captain Kregier, which deals mainly with the fighting done by his soldiers, while tradition would dwell more upon the condition of the captives. At any rate the veritable gun with which Louis DuBois, according to the tradition, shot the Indian who was about to raise the alarm and arouse the Indian camp, was, a few years ago, in the possession of Mr. Gilbert DuBois, of Ellenville—now deceased—long the honored President of the National Bank at that place.

From 1663 to 1677 we may suppose that the number of Huguenot refugees in Kingston was increasing, and that they longed for a settlement of their own where they might speak their own language and form a community by themselves. Kingston was dropping its character as a trading post. The traffic with the Indians, in furs, was becoming less profitable. The cultivation of the soil was becoming more and more a necessary occupation. The fertile lowlands of the Wallkill had doubtless recurred again and again in the

recollection of Louis DuBois. In the meantime the colony of New York had passed from the control of the Dutch to the English. Edmund Andross was the Colonial Governor. Among the Huguenot settlers at Kingston, at this time, was Abraham Hasbrouck. He had served with Gen. Edmund Andross in the English Army, and bore the title of lieutenant. He was a native of Calais; had emigrated to Mannheim, thence to Holland, and in 1673 to America, settling finally in Esopus.

The Huguenots, being desirous of forming a settlement of their own, they were indebted, to some extent, to the acquaintanceship of Lieut. Abm. Hasbrouck with Governor Andros for the grant of so fine a tract as they obtained. It is related that Governor Andross wanted them to take more land along the river to the southward, as far as Murderer's Creek, but upon examining the land they found it so rough they declared they did not want it.

Four months previous to the grant from Governor Andross the land was first purchased of the Indians, and the article signed bestowing upon Louis DuBois and his associates the territory comprising the Paltz patent, occupying all the present town of Lloyd, about two-thirds of New Paltz, one-third of Esopus and one-fourth of Rosendale. In the records of the patentees—as these twelve men were called—still preserved in an ancient trunk in the Huguenot Bank at New Paltz, is the copy of the document signed by five Indians on their part, and by Louis DuBois and his associates; likewise by Jan Eltinge, Jacomymtje Slecht and Jan Mattism as witnesses. This is dated May 26th, 1677. Here is likewise the confirmation or grant from Governor Andross, covering the same territory, dated September 29, 1677. The four corners of the patent were Moggonck—now Mohonk; Jeffrou's Hook, the point in the Hudson where the town line between Lloyd and Marlborough strikes the river; Rapoos—Pell's Island, and Tower a Toque, a point of white rocks in the Shawangunk's near Rosendale Plains. For this tract the Indians were paid 40 kettles, 40 axes, 40 adzes, 40 shirts, 400 fathoms of white material for fish nets, 300 fathoms of black material for fish nets, 50 pairs of stockings, 100 bars of lead, 1 keg of powder, 100 knives, 4 quarter casks of wine, 40 oars, 60 pieces of duffel (coarse woolen cloth), 60 blankets, 100 needles, 100 awls and 1 measure of tobacco. (In the record of these articles paid the Indians I follow the translation of Rev. Arne Vennema.)

The grant by Gov. Edmund Andross, confirming this purchase from the Indians, is as follows:

TRANSLATION.

"Edmund Andross, Esquire, Lord of Slaumavez, Lieutenant-Governor-General under his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York, of Albany and of all his Territories in America:

"Whereas there is a certain piece of land at Esopus, which, by my approbation and consent, has been acquired from the Indian proprietors by Louis DuBois and his associates; the said land being situated on the south side of the redoubt called creek or kill being from [i. e. beginning at] the high mountain called Maggonck, thence extending from the south-west side, near the

great river, to a certain point or hook, called Jauffrouc-hook, situated along the tract called by the Indians Magaatramis, and from the north side ascending along the river to a certain island, which makes an elbow at the beginning of the tract called by the Indians Raphoos, from the west side the high mountains to the place called Waratakac and Tawarataque, and continues along the high mountains from the south-west side to Maggonck—formerly so called; all which things have been certified to me by the magistrates of the said Esopus to have been openly bought and paid for in their presence as appears by the return.

"Be it known to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of letters patent of his Majesty, and by commission and authority which is given me by his Royal Highness, I have given, ratified, and granted to the said Louis DuBois, and his partners, that is, Christian Doyau, Abram Hasbroucq, Andre LeFebvre, Jean Hasbroucq, Pierre Doyau, Louis Beviere, Anthoine Crespel, Abraham DuBois, Hugue Frere, Isaac DuBois, and Simon LeFebvre; their heirs and others having right from the said above named persons; the said pieces of land, as well arable as also the forests, mountains, valleys, prairies, pasturages, marshes or ponds of water, rivers, rights of fishing, fowling, hawking and hunting; and all other profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever, and of the said piece of land and appurtenances, and all parts and parcels thereof. To have and to hold the said piece of land and acquisition, with all and singular the appurtenances and dependencies, to the said Lewis DuBois and his associates, their heirs, and others having right of property according to usage.

"In consequence of the foregoing, the said Lewis DuBois and his associates, their heirs and others having rights in perpetuity [here the connection is at fault, perhaps from an ommission], and that the plantations which shall be established on the said parcels of land shall together be considered to be a village, and the inhabitants thereof shall have liberty to make a highway between them and the redoubt creek (or kill) for their convenience, and the said Louis DuBois and his associates, their heirs and others having right, shall render a faithful account of the survey, and make a legitimate use thereof according to law; rendering and paying each and every year, to his Royal Highness, the rightful acknowledgement or rent of five bushels of wheat, payable at the redoubt at Esopus, to such officers as shall have power to receive it.

"Given under my hand and sealed with the seal of the province of New York, the 29th day of September, in the 29th year of the reign of his Majesty and of our Lord 1677.

"Signed.
"ANDROSS.

"Examined by me,
"MATHIAS NICOLLS,
"Secretary."

All the Frenchmen at Kingston did not move to New Paltz. On the church records at the former place are found the names of Perrine, Depuy, Gasherie, Delemater and others, not to be found on the church book at New Paltz. Anthony Crispell, although having a share in the New Paltz patent,

never moved here, but located at Hurley. The eleven who came to New Paltz were, to a considerable extent, related to each other. Abram and Isaac DuBois, the latter but 18 years of age, were the sons of Louis; the two Deyo's were father and son. The two Hasbroucks were brothers, and so were the two LeFevers. Four of the patentees, Abm. DuBois, the two Hasbrouck brothers, and Simon LeFever, married the four daughters of Christian Deyo, who was usually called Grandpere or Grandfather. Andries LeFever did not marry.

From Kingston the little party came to New Paltz in their wagons, and the spot of their encampment, about a mile south of the village, on the west side of the Walkill, is still known as "Tri-Cor." Tradition relates that when they alighted from their wagons, one of the party read for them the 37th Psalm.

In 1683, only six years after the first settlement, a church was organized at New Paltz, of which the following original record is still in existence in French, in the church book, in the handwriting of Louis DuBois:

"The 22 January, 1683, M Pierre Daillie, minister of the word of God, arrived at the New Paltz, and preached twice the Sunday following; and proposed to the heads of the families to choose by a majority of votes of the fathers of families, an Elder and a Deacon, which they did; and chose Louis DuBois for Elder, and Hugh Frere for Deacon, to aid the minister in the government of the members of the church, meeting at the New Paltz; who were then confirmed in the said charge of Elder and Deacon. The present minute has been made to put in order the things which appertain to the said church."

The first church building was of logs and served the purpose of a schoolhouse as well. For a period of 13 years Rev. Pierre Daillie continued to have spiritual supervision over this church, as well as serving as a missionary among the French refugees generally, to which position he had been called by the Dutch Church in New York. His visits to New Paltz were at long intervals. Previous to his leaving France he had been professor of Theology in the Protestant seminary at Samur. In 1696 he removed to Boston and assumed charge of a church there, when, after 19 years of service, he died in the 67th year of his age.

In 1686, Louis DuBois, who had been the leader of the settlement, returned from New Paltz to Kingston, where he purchased a house, and lived ten years, until his death in 1696. His son Isaac had died 6 years before at the early age of 31.

Pierre Deyo, the patentee, met a sad and tragic fate; going alone to search a direct route eastward to the Hudson river, he never returned. Long afterward the buckle of a truss that he had worn was found at the foot of a tree. He may have died from sudden illness, or from the arrow of an Indian.

Simon LeFever died young and his widow married Moses Cantine (Quantin he wrote it), who occupied the homestead at New Paltz until the LeFever boys were grown, and then removed to Kingston Point. The last survivor of the patentees was Abm. DuBois, and his grave in the old church yard in our village is the only one of those pioneers that is marked by a stone. It is a large flat stone, picked up in the field, and marked "1731, Oct 7, A. D. Bois, S. V. R. viver of 12 Patentees."

The first settlers all undoubtedly lived on what is now called Huguenot Street in this village. About 30 years after the first settlement, the log houses of the pioneers began to be superseded by the stone houses which have come down to the present day.

Commencing on the south end of the street, Jan Hasbrouck lived on the site, probably in the very house still standing and now occupied by Mr. Donaldson. This house bears the date of 1712, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that it came straight down from Jan to his son Jacob, then to his son Jacob, Jr., then to his son Col. Josiah, then to his son Levi, from whom it passed to his son Josiah, after whose death it was sold with his other real estate and became the property of Jesse Eltinge.

The house across the street now owned and occupied by Mrs. John C. Broadhead and previously by her father, sheriff Abm. A. Deyo, Jr., has come straight down from one Abm. Deyo to another from the time of the first Abm., grandson of Christian, the patentee.

In this house Senator Jacob Hardenburgh was born, his father, Richard Hardenburgh, renting the farm at this time, while its owner, Judge Abm. A. Deyo, resided at Modena.

The house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary DuBois Berry has come as straight down in the family as either the Hasbrouck or Deyo houses mentioned. This house still bears, in large iron figures, the date of its erection, 1705, and on the eastern wall, fronting on the street, may be seen the port holes—now closed with brick—which, in the ancient times, had been provided as precautions, unneeded however, against the attacks of the savages.

Across the street, with its gable-end to the road, stands the original Bevier house, which, however, passed into the possession of the Eltings considerably over 100 years ago. This was the Eltinge store for a considerable time before the Revolutionary war, and between this establishment and the Hasbrouck store, in the house first described, the sharpest kind of rivalry existed. In the chimney of this house, until recently, the date, 1735, was to be seen. But the house was evidently built at two different times, and the portion with the chimney and date quite certainly was built last.

Passing on still further to the north, the next house, now owned by Isaiah Hasbrouck, has come straight down from Abm. Hasbrouck, the patentee. We have traced its ownership to the widow of Daniel, son of Abm., the patentee.

The house of Simon Lefever, the patentee, stood on the north end of the present church yard. It passed from the possession of Simon to his son Andries, then to his son Simon, then to his son Andries, usually called Flagirs, who died about 80 years ago and left no son. This house was torn down when the present brick church was built, 50 years ago, and the stone went into the foundation of the church edifice.

We have now come to the last stone house on this street, now occupied by Abm. Deyo, this was doubtless the Freer house, but the Freers moved out of the village to Bontacoe 140 years ago, and about 100 years ago this house was occupied for a long time by the Lows.

We have now stated where each of the patentees lived except Abram and

Isaac DuBois, who, being very young, doubtless lived with their father, while Andries Lefevre, having no wife, did not need a house. Anthony Crispell, as we have stated, never lived at New Paltz, but his daughter, who married Jan Eau, located, about 1730, some three miles north of the village, on the homestead where their descendants still reside.

You, people of Newburgh, will take me to Washington's Headquarters, the residence, in Revolutionary times, of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, as a place most worthy to be visited. Come with me to New Paltz and in the old graveyard I will show you the tombstone of Jonathan's father, Joseph, who died in 1723, and of his mother, Ellsje, who died 40 years later. Come with me along the village street and I will show you the house probably built by his grandfather, Abm. Hasbrouck, the patentee, and still owned by one of his descendants.

THE SECOND GENERATION.

The first generation of New Paltz people all lived in what is now called Huguenot Street. Isaac LeFevre, son of Simon Lefevre, the patentee, Hendrick Deyo, son of Pierre, the patentee, and Hugo Freer, son of Hugo Freer, the patentee, located about 1710, in what is still known as Bontecoe, about four miles north of this village, the last named nearly on the north bounds of the patent, and their descendants have continued to the present day to occupy, in great part, the land settled on at this time by their ancestors. The name Bontecoe was doubtless bestowed in remembrance of the Dutch vessel Bontecoe, called in contemporaneous English history "Spotted Cow," which made several voyages from Holland to America, bringing over a number of Huguenot emigrants, though we have no certain information as yet that any of the people who located at New Paltz crossed the ocean on the Bontecoe.

Probably a dozen years before the settlement of either the LeFevres, Deyos or Freers at Bontecoe, two sons of the original Louis DuBois, named Solomon and Louis, Jr., who were younger than their brothers Abram and Isaac, located on a tract of land south of New Paltz, on the west side of the Wallkill. For this tract their father had obtained a grant about a dozen years after the first settlement. The location of Solomon's house was called Poughwaganock, and here a former resident of Newburgh, Capt. Wm. H. D. Blake, now resides. A little further south, on the county house plains, the house of his brother, Louis, Jr., was built. The latter location was called Mascatock, and the village, which grew up in later years, hard by, kept this name until recent times, when it was changed to Libertyville.

Going still further south, about six miles from New Paltz, we come to Guildford, where, in 1686, a tract of 5,000 acres was granted to John Delavoll and James Graham. This tract, or at least a considerable part of it, became the property of Ellsje, the widow of Joseph Hasbrouck [her maiden name was Schoonmaker], she outlived her husband forty years, traded with the Indians, accumulated a large amount of property, and raised a family of ten sons and daughters. Her son, Jonathan, moved to Newburgh. Of him we have already spoken, and at Newburgh his descendants are still living.

Another son, Abram, moved to Kingston, and became like his brother Jonathan, a colonel in revolutionary times. His descendants are still living in Kingston. His great-grandaughter, Mrs. Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, has in her possession a diary of Col. Abram Hasbrouck, which is one of the most valuable legacies that have come down from those days. None of the sons of the New Paltz patentees have left a more honored line of descendants than Joseph Hasbrouck.

About the year 1702, Roelif Eltinge, son of Jan Eltinge, a native of Drenthe, in Holland, came from Kingston to New Paltz. He married the daughter of Abm. DuBois, the patentee, and from that day to this the Eltings have been men of influence, and greatly respected in New Paltz.

In 1712 the Freers obtained a patent for a tract some three miles south-east of the village, where Henry D. B. Freer now resides.

Thus it will be seen that although the Paltz patent included about 36,000 acres of land, yet the sons and grandsons of the original settlers were, from time to time, obtaining fresh grants of land to the south of the original grant, while others emigrated to Duchess, Orange and Greene counties, likewise to other parts of the State, and to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Wherever they settled the Huguenot stock usually took root.

But the emigration was only the swarming out. The old colony at New Paltz continued to thrive, although its growth was slow.

In 1720 the church of logs in which they had worshiped God gave way to a stone structure. It was of small dimensions, finished with brick brought from Holland; its form was square, each of the three sides having a large window, and the fourth a capacious door, surrounded by a portico, in the centre of the steep and pointed roof was a little steeple, from which a horn was sounded for religious purposes.

Previous to this time, and after the departure of Rev. Pierre Daille for Boston, Rev. David D. Bonrepose preached at New Paltz, not as a stated pastor but as a supply. The first entry in Dutch on the church records is in 1718; the last entry in French in 1739.

THE DUTCH LANGUAGE SUPERSEDING THE FRENCH.

During this time the French language was giving way and the Dutch taking its place. It is as difficult to determine how long the French language was used at New Paltz as it is to say how long the Holland tongue was spoken. Very old people still talk in Dutch occasionally. When I was a child it was the custom for the old people to talk in Dutch when they did not want the children to understand what they were saying. Father informed us that he never learned to speak English until he went to school. The first and second generations of the New Paltz people most probably talked French altogether. We have heard a story showing that in the fourth generation the Dutch (of course we mean the Holland Dutch), was superseding the French. It is that when Johannes, Daniel and Petrus, the three sons of Isaac LeFever, were living in the three old stone houses at Bontecoe, a child sent from one of the brothers to another to borrow some article, inquired for it in the Dutch

tongue, and was indignantly told to go back home and learn to ask for it in French. The entries on the church book are no doubt a guide, to some extent, but not an infallable one as to what time the change in the language took place.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DUSINE.

In 1728 there were 24 proprietors at New Paltz, and at that time was instituted the government of the twelve men or dusine. They were chosen annually, and had power to act and set in good order and unity all common affairs. These twelve men exercised the power of dividing lands by lot, in the Paltz patent, and giving title by parole, without deed.

They made rules in regard to fence building, and imposed fines for violation of these rules, in fact they exercised, to some extent, judicial as well as legislative powers, until, in 1785, when the town was incorporated in the State government, and by special Act of the Legislature the grants and partitions of the dusine were confirmed. It does not appear that any appeal was ever taken to the Colonial Government from the acts of the dusine. There were divisions of land into lots among the proprietors at two different times, the land being set off in regular tiers, numbering from 1 to 12.

LAND WORKED IN COMMON.

There is good evidence that in the early settlement the land was worked in common. In the bends of the Wallkill four spots of fertile land were known as Grote Bontacoe, Kline Bontacoe, Bontecoe in Hanning, and Bontecoe. Grote Bontecoe was certainly worked by the settlers in common, and there is good reason to believe that other lands were also so worked.

THE FIRST PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

The first highway, probably, in this town, was laid in 1738, when a highway was laid out, as stated in the record, for the purpose of enabling the people to get to church at New Paltz and Kingston. The route stretched from one to another of the old stone houses along the Walkill, north from our village to the northern bounds of the patent, crossing the Wallkill by a scow, just this side of the Bontecoe school house. The marks are yet to be seen where this old road had been worked down below the level of the surrounding soil. About 40 years later this road was abandoned and a new one was constructed about one-eighth of a mile further east, above the reach of high water. As a consequence of this removal of the highway, nearly all the old settlers had to construct lanes from their houses. About a mile north of the village the main highway drew so near to the old that an angle was made, and the old highway was used for the rest of the route to the village.

THE PATENTEES' TRUNK.

For about 100 years, commencing with 1728, the administration of affairs, in this town, regarding land titles, etc., was in the hands of a board of twelve men, elected annually, who represented the original twelve patentees. The trunk, containing all the records that remain, of the proceedings at the meet-

ings of these men, has been, for a great number of years, at the Huguenot Bank, in this village. Some 30 years ago, at a public meeting, a committee was appointed to examine the old trunk and report what documents it contained. Some of the papers are in French and others in Dutch, but the majority are in English. The most important are:

1st. A copy of the purchase of the patent, signed by five Indians on their part, and by Louis DuBois and the other patentees.

2d. The confirmation of the title to the patentees by Edmond Andross, Colonial Governor of New York, given September 29th, 1677.

3d. A document dated February 13, 1682, with reference to some negotiation concerning the "New Indian Fort." This was situated at Shawangunk.

4th. An agreement entered into April 21st, 1728, by which the institution of the "Twelve Men" was established to fix the title to lands, previously divided, and to distribute the remainder by lot.

5th. Two contracts, one dated 1744 and the other 1774, entered into by the owners of the patent, binding themselves to pay all assessments by the "Twelve Men" for legal expenses in defending the claims of title of any of the owners.

6th. An Act of the Legislature confirming unto the owners, the partitions of land made by the "Twelve Men." This is dated in 1785 and is signed by Gen. George Clinton as Governor.

The old trunk contains many other papers of value, as throwing light on the early history of the town.

DISPUTES IN REGARD TO THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PATENT.

The first grant, from Governor Andross, did not define the boundaries of the patent very clearly. In 1722 an attempt was made to fix exactly the corner of the patent at Paltz Point (or as it is now called Mohonk) as is shown by the following document:

"These are to certify that the inhabitants of the town of New Paltz, being desirious that the first station of their patent, named Maggonck, might be kept in remembrance, did desire us, Joseph Horsbrook, John Hardenburgh, Roeleft Eltinge, Esq., Justices of the county of Ulster, to accompany them and there bring Ancrop, the Indian, then brought us to the High Mountain which he named Maggrnapogh at or near the foot of which hill is a small run of water and a swanp which he called Maggonck and the said Indian, Ancrop affirms it to be the right Indian names of the said places as witness our hands this nineteenth day of December, 1722.

"JOSEPH HASBROUCK,
"HARDENBERGH,
"ROELOFF ELTINGE

"ULSTER COUNTY, } ss:—
"April 16th, 1723. }

"Recorded for said county, Records in lib. CC. fol. 205.

"J. GIL. LIVINGSTON,
"Clerk."

In regard to the boundary line between the Paltz patent and the patent of Louis DuBois, on the south, there was also trouble, and in 1729 the line was surveyed by Cadwallader Colden, Jr., and a letter from Josiah DuBois written in 1850 says in regard to a certain stone on the west bank of the Wallkill: "I have a deposition on parchment of Abm. DuBois, the patentee, who makes oath that he saw an Indian named Bontecoe stand, at the place where this stone is with one foot on one side of the brook and the other on the other, and heard him say the lands on his right belong to the DuBoises and those on his left to the Frenchmen." The boundary line between New Paltz and Marbletown, and also between New Paltz and the Hardenbergh patent on the north were also matters of dispute. It was claimed that the Hardenbergh patent included Dashville Falls, and it was alleged on the part of the New Paltz people that the surveyor had been bribed by the present of a cow to run the line so as to deprive New Paltz of the valuable water privilege. The bounds of the patent as finally determined, left the Falls in the Hardenbergh patent.

The boundary line between New Paltz and Marbletown was not settled until after the revolutionary war. The top of the mountain was the line, but it was impossible to determine exactly where the top of the mountain was. We have in our possession an ancient document containing the proceedings of a meeting at which Dr. George Wurts, the first Wurts in this place, was Chairman, and Isaac LeFever, clerk, at which the representatives of the different Paltz families bound themselves to stand together in contesting the claims of Marbletown. In the suit which followed the Paltz people employed Aaron Burr as their attorney and won the case.

COATS OF ARMS.

So far we have heard of only two coats of arms in the families of the New Paltz Huguenots. One was the DuBois coat of arms, which was engraved on an old silver box, which has been handed down from father to son in the DuBois family, and which we saw many years ago when in the possession of Uncle Josiah DuBois, and which is now in the possession of his son, Josiah, at Rondout. The only other coat of arms that we have seen or heard of in any of the New Paltz Huguenot families, is that of the Hasbrouck family, which was found by Geo. H. Sharpe at Brussels, when traveling in Europe in his youth; it is still in the General's possession, and there is no doubt of its authenticity. The name bears the prefix Van, showing that the neighborhood of the Dutch-speaking Hollanders had its influence, to some extent, upon names. The town of Hawsebrouck can still be found, laid down on a map of modern date, not far from Calais, which was the original home of the Hasbroucks. The coat of arms is quite elaborate, and would require a lengthy description.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

The old folks probably had quite as much fun as their descendants of to-day. It is related that Isaac LeFever, the first settler of Bontecoe, went to Albany and ran a foot race, in which his friends shouted in French, "Courage, Isaac." He won the race. Major Isaac, his grandson, skated to Albany and back in

a day; the skates he wore were still, a few years ago, in the garret at fathers. It is related that cock fighting was not an unknown sport in the old times. The widow of Daniel, son of Abram Hasbrouck, the patentee, lived in the house still standing directly opposite the brick church. She had a lot of boys, and "Wyntje's kitchen" is spoken of as a famous place for cock fighting. We are told that the old folks thought nothing of riding as far as Shawangunk to a husking. Horse racing on the Paltz plains, which were not fenced in until about 60 years ago, was a very common sport, especially at town meeting.

The young men doubtless derived much innocent amusement from the races, but there is an old story of a race on the plains which shows that there were some wicked young men in the good old days.

The story dates back to the time of good old Dominie Bogardus, who was pastor of the churches at New Paltz and New Hurley, 70 years ago. Charles DuBois, of Libertyville, was a prominent man in the church, and his son, Louis, was fond of horse racing, concerning which the dominie remonstrated with Charles. The latter sold his horse to another DuBois, likewise named Louis. Subsequently, by trading, the dominie himself became the owner of the very horse, which he rode on his visits among the congregation, but of course never indulged in racing. Young Louis did not submit in a very christain frame of mind, but bided his time.

The race track for the young men, in those days, was over the Paltz plains, from Peter Elting's, now Edmund Eltinge's, to Andries Deyo's, now Josiah Sprague's place. Young Louis made his plans. The dominie was on his way to the village by the Kettleborough road, after preaching in the afternoon at New Hurley. The young man stationed a few companions, who were doubtless ready for the sport, at Andries Deyo's to wait for the fun. Then coming behind the dominie, likewise on horseback, he shouted at the dominie's horse, who, remembering old times, broke from the control of his driver and away both dashed. The dominie won the race, much against his will no doubt, and much to his chagrin, we may guess, as the young men, stationed at the outcome, swung their hats and shouted, "Hurrah for the dominie." The dominie could not check his horse till he reached the old oak tree, where Mr. Lowe now lives.

DRINKING CUSTOMS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

It is said that in the early days in Wawarsing, when a young man went wooing, the young lady to whom he was paying his attentions never thought of inquiring whether he would get drunk, but simply whether he was ugly when drunk, a husband who did not get drunk being something not to be hoped for in those days, at least in Wawarsing. The New Paltz young men were more exemplary in their behavior in this respect we hope, but certainly rum selling, a hundred years ago, was considered quite a respectable business, and it was one of the principal articles sold at the stores kept by leading men in this place. It may be said that the rum of those days was of better quality than at the present, and it may be said too, notwithstanding the impatience which

Prohibitionists show at the slow progress of temperance ideas, there has been a wonderful change for the better since the days of our great-grandfathers.

NOT BETTER THAN THE MEN OF TO-DAY.

It seems natural for people to consider the golden age as being either in the past or in the future. We would not detract one particle of praise from the fair fame of our Huguenot ancestors. They were noble men, who left their country in the noblest cause. By returning to the Catholic faith they might, no doubt, have remained in their native and loved France. The establishment of a church here, when the settlement was so small, showed that they were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of religion, and deemed the worship of the Almighty, according to the dictates of their own conscience, the very highest importance. But, though we may be happy in the thought that the first settlers at New Paltz were men of strong christian principles, yet their descendants a hundred years ago we have reason to believe were not better than the men of to-day. The more we study into the subject the plainer it seems that the ten commandments were not better observed in this country in the time of the revolutionary war than at present. But there is nothing remarkable about this statement. We get into the habit of speaking about the good old times, whereas probably in all christian countries the people of the present generation are quite as good and upright as those of most generations that preceeded them, and to this principle the history of New Paltz furnishes no exception.

THE PEACE CELEBRATION AT TEMPLE HILL IN 1783.

Read before the Newburgh Historical Society April 19, 1894.

By Mary Scott Boyd.

God of the free, our nation bless
In its strong manhood, as its birth,
And make its life a star of hope
For all the struggling of the earth.

Freedom is ours to-day, because men lived who loved their country better than their lives. There is nothing under the wide arch of Heaven more inspiring than the associations which patriotic deeds have hallowed. This noble river, these hills and valleys, every inch of ground within miles of us, have their registry of the historical past; and it is an American's duty and privilege as long as time shall last, to celebrate and "keep fresh with reverent honors" the events which are "inscribed on the national book of remembrance."

American liberty was fortunate in having such brave and earnest advocates as formed the rank and file of its army, and that army was fortunate in having so true, so noble a leader as Washington. There have been Generals as brave; there have been Generals as patient. Noble qualities of heart and life found expression in many other soldiers in command; but God raises certain men to high places. There are those who are specially fitted for just the positions in which they are placed, and of none more truly can this be said than of the Commander-in-Chief of the American army. Clear judgment, discipline firm but gentle, unselfish devotion to a seemingly desperate cause, patient endurance under privation, a willingness to forget self-aggrandizement and put his country, and his country's good as the aim of all endeavor, made Washington the hero of the American Revolution—the real "Father of his Country." What could better express our feelings than this graceful tribute of Winthrop's: "As long as human hearts shall anywhere pant, or human tongues anywhere plead for a true, rational, constitutional liberty, those hearts shall enshrine the memory, and those tongues prolong the fame of George Washington." Secure in our independence, with freedom of speech, of press, and, above all, of religious liberty, as our heritage, we cannot, even with our most vivid imagination to aid, put ourselves in the place of our ancestors of Revolutionary days, who fought for our emancipation. Noble men and women were living then, who endured privations, made sacrifices of

comforts, of property, which, even with corresponding zeal to-day, could not, from the advance of civilization, be paralelled. Down through the years, from the setting of the sun over Lexington's bloody field, to the rising of the sun over yonder mountain on the 19th of April, 1783, a nation's history had been written in tears and blood. Men had fought the good fight and fallen. Many hopes had been shattered, as brave lives went out—sickness and privations working as deadly a power as the British bullets. Homes had been pillaged and burned on the altar of Freedom. Money, the mighty lever which moves thrones, was scarce, and private fortunes had been given and lost for the cause. History repeats itself, it is said, and is made out of just such records—year in, year out. It may be so—and yet—for those of us, who are here to-day, no other period of eight years, holds so much of real, true heroism in a cause of right. We, who represent Quassaick Chapter, feel a personal share in the struggle, which began at Lexington, where some of our heroes fought and fell, and ended, after eight weary years, within the shadows of these hills, all sufferings forgotten, nought but joy and patriotism in every heart. This day is the anniversary of the "celebration at the Temple," as well as of the battle of Lexington. Have we not room in our hearts for a glorious burst of patriotism, as we stand with those who stood on Temple Hill, one hundred and eleven years ago! when cannon boomed and loud huzzas echoed from hill to hill? War had ended, the Declaration of Independence was encircled by the olive branches of peace.

Is it strange that men, women and children rejoiced, as no people have ever rejoiced before, or since? Time has wrought changes during these years which have passed. This city of to-day was not here. Washington's Headquarters and a few other buildings marked the little village of Newburgh. Three miles south, in New Windsor, was the "City," which has had no double—formed of the log-houses, which were the homes of eight thousand men, the army of the American Revolution.

They were in their last encampment, on the Silver Stream below Snake Hill, at Temple Hill, as we now call this place of cantonment—in honor of the "Public Building," or "Temple," where Sunday services were held, military orders given, all public functions celebrated. Looking forth from this historic ground, over slopes of field and wood, one is conscious of an exultation of feeling—a sense of pride and loving admiration, tempered by reverence. The same hills are near us, the same river rolls onward to the sea, and the same beauty appeals to eye and heart to-day, as on the 19th of April in 1783. Days of uncertainty had preceded this glorious one. The famous anonymous letter appealing to the passions and weakness of the army, had been circulated throughout the camp. The patriot army had endured much in the past; the future, without money or means of support, seemed dark and drear. Then it was that Washington, full of a wisdom and prudence which had helped him in the years that had passed, faced the greatest of all dangers—an insubordinate army. We can see him as he stood before those men, who had been his comrades—who had unflinchingly met the charge of the enemy's cannon, and whose bravery none could doubt; but who now, in the monotony of

camp life, and suffering from the privations which Congress had been unable to alleviate, were restless and swerving in their allegiance to their country. The story has been many times told of the proffered crown which Washington spurned, of the earnest, scathing words which he spoke to those whose love, reverence and obedience had ever been his. As he drew out his "address" and adjusted his spectacles, he said: "These eyes, my friends, have grown dim, and these locks white in the service, yet I have never doubted the justice of my country." The effect of this simple, pathetic remark was magical; it appealed to the hearts of all, changing the current of their restless thought. Breathlessly they pressed forward to listen to his speech, which closed with those memorable words of appeal: "Let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood gates of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood. By thus determining, and thus acting, you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice. You will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings. And you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind, 'Had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining.'" A hearty response of acquiescence followed. These men had won a victory over themselves greater than that gained over their enemies—the honor of the army was supreme. Then dawned this day whose anniversary we celebrate. In all the years of Washington's prominence it was the one occasion when he issued orders for a general public observance. The celebration was unique in every way, in obedience to the following:

"The Commander-in-Chief orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain, to be publicly proclaimed to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, at the New Building; and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith, be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army, after which the Chaplains with the several brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies, particularly for his overruling the wrath of man to his own glory and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations."

In the reaction from their past desperate state of uncertainty, wild joy and enthusiasm was rife in the camp and in the country around. Preparations were put under way for such a rejoicing as their anxious hearts had never dared to hope. I fancy that if the men refurbished their worn uniforms, and burnished their weapons, ere "sheathing in calm repose the vengeful blade," that the women were busy also. The long-idle silks, satins and filmy muslins

were freshened, for personal adornment was dear to a woman's heart even then. Feasting was in order, too. Think of the baking, the brewing, the roasting necessary; how the great ovens were filled and refilled with the loaves of bread and cake. The children were at work gathering boughs and branches for the bon-fires. On every point of vantage ground—from the Beacons and Butter Hill to the highlands nearer by—the huge piles of wood awaited the torch. Long had these fires been harbingers of war, now the smoke ascending heavenward would breathe peace for this land. Never had skies seemed fairer; the joy in the prospect of a permanent peace, and a return of prosperity, was beyond words, and found expression in every form of display. At twelve o'clock from the front of the "New Building" the proclamation was read. It was met by ringing cheers, while tears of joy coursed from the cheeks of many a brave soldier. Then Chaplain Gano stepped forward, and every knee bowed as he offered unto High Heaven the prayer of thanksgiving; and the God who had guided His people up to that hour of rejoicing, which has no parallel, has watched over their children's children until this day. We shall listen this afternoon to the same anthem—the same glorious song of freedom which had long been the inspiration of that brave army; in loud, exultant tones rang out the words, "No King but God!" Most imposing military and civil ceremonies followed. The thirteen guns from West Point were answered by booming cannon, every rock and hill echoed and re-echoed the sounds; all day and night the festivities continued. "Grave and reverend seigniors" were betrayed into unusual jollity, dull care was forgotten, and laughter took the place of sighing. Flute, viola and spinnet made music for the dancers, who passed from the stately minuet to the jolly reel and hornpipe. If they kept up the ball with extra fervor and potent libations, all through the night, who could wonder?

While out of doors, bon-fires blazed and artillery flashed until morning reddened the eastern sky. Only brief accounts of these events have been recorded; how gladly would we know more, but this one thing we do know, there was a community of interests, a universal brotherhood, banding together those people who had gathered from far and near, and who, all day long had been surging over roads and paths, through fields and woods to the Cantonment. And who all were there? Who made up that vast merry-making throng? It is the officers of the army, it is the great men of any time, place or event, whose names are found on the pages of history—but the unnamed soldiers, the men and women unknown to fame, are the potent factors after all, the power behind the throne; and those are they whom we are called to-day to remember, as if in verification of that prophetic declaration of Washington: "Happy, thrice happy shall they be pronounced hereafter, who have contributed anything; who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous fabric of freedom and empire on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions."

And so we shall pass by him who uttered these glorious words, by the Generals who had supported him and made his successes possible—and ask:

Where were the great, great-grandfathers and grandmothers of many of those here to-day, if not holding high revel at the "Temple?" The Hasbroucks, the Belknaps, the Brewsters, the Williams, the DuBois, the Clintons, the Logans, the Sands, the Sacketts, the Beatties, the Gardners, the Jansens, the Burnetts, the De Witts, the Brinks, the De Groves, Peltons, Adams, Coldens, Nicholls, Dennistons and many, many more were there. "Beautiful Elizabeth Belknap" and Maria Colden, "the local belles"—with Gitty Wynkoop and Sallie Jansen, from Kingston, in their gayest gowns, were early among the dancers, vieing with maids and matrons, as fair, if not so well known. But while the sound of music and rejoicing was heard among these hills, in every town and village of the thirteen States there were men and women whose hearts were beating responsively, and who, with thanksgiving and earnest prayers, were looking toward the untried but promising future. Imagination comes to help us—precious names, of those who lived in that troublous age, whose lives formed the foundation of our social fabric of to-day, flood our thoughts. It would be well in the tremendous rush of a busy world, in this age of money-getting, of pressure and struggle for selfish ends, to turn over more frequently than we do the pages of history, and learn from a too little appreciated past, the lessons it teaches. Let us with zeal of heart and a true love of country, treasure every relic, every memorable locality, every association which will bring to our minds the virtues and supreme patriotism of our ancestors, who, on that day so long ago, began a new life; began to work out the problems of a Government which that word "Peace," in its fullest meaning, made possible; and if some questions of political importance are still unsolved, that Government which is "by the people, of the people and for the people," is ours because of the deeds of those men and women. In all the varied vicissitudes through which, as a nation, we have been called to pass, we have felt their influence, and gratefully remember them as we stand to-day under this

"Flag of the heroes, who left us their glory,
Borne through their battlefields' thunder and flame,
Blazoned in song and illumined in story,
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame!

Lord of the universe! shield us and guide us,
Trusting Thee always, through shadow and sun!
Thou hast united us, who shall divide us?
Keep us, oh keep us, the Many in One!

Up with our banner, bright,
Sprinkled with starry light,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky,
Loud, rings the Nation's cry—
Union and Liberty! one evermore!"

MEMBERS.

Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.,
* Major Edward C. Boynton,
William W. Carson,
* Hon. Lewis Beach,
J. Hervey Cook,
Charles Estabrook,
William J. Roe,
Jonathan N. Weed,
* Hon. Hamilton Fish,
* Hon. John J. Monell,
Hon. Joel T. Headley,
Thomas B. Brooks.
Edward M. Ruttenber,
* John R. Caldwell,
Hon. James G. Graham,
Henry Dudley,
William K. Hall, D. D.,
Rev. Rufus Emery,
* Hiram A. Jones,
Nathan S. Smith,
Clarence Gordon,
Joseph Van Cleft,
* William R. Weed,
James N. Dickey,
Arthur Wilson,
* James Patton,
John Dales,
* John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.,
H. P. Chace,
Prof. Caleb Huse,
John Schoonmaker,
* Lucas Oakley,

* Hon, Daniel B. St. John,
James J. Logan,
John Little,
David Carson,
William B. Brokaw,
Robert Emmet Deyo,
* B. Franklin Clark,
Henry W. Le Roy,
Daniel S. Waring,
* John F. Van Nort,
* Moses C. Belknap,
* Hugh S. Banks,
* Wm. A. M. Culbert, M. D.,
John A. Mason,
* Adam Lilburn,
Charles E. Williams,
David Barclay,
George W. Peters,
Russel Headley,
Charles F. Allen, M. D. S.,
Elkanah K. Shaw,
Sylvester M. Davidson,
William Cook Belknap,
John J. Mitchell, M. D.
Col. Geo. A. Cantine,
Charles Caldwell,
Col. Charles H. Weygant,
Chas. L. C. Kerr,
John Deyo, M. D.,
Frank E. Estabrook,
Edward G. Hulse,
Edwin T. Skidmore.

* Deceased.

MEMBERS.

3

Historical Society Newburgh Bay and the Highlands.

Newburgh, N. Y., 1896.

Historical Society
Newburgh Bay
and the Highlands.

Historical Society Newburgh Bay and the Highlands.

Newburgh, N. Y., 1896.

Organized September 3, 1883.

Incorporated January 8, 1884.

E. G. HULSE, PRINTER, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Historical Society Newburgh Bay

and the Highlands.

Newburgh, N. Y., 1906.

Organized September 3, 1885.
Incorporated January 8, 1894.

E. O. HULSE, PRINTER, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Articles of Incorporation.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in the counties of Orange, Duchess, and Putnam, State of New York, of the age of twenty-one years and over, do hereby associate ourselves and form a corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, and particularly under Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1875, as amended by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1876.

The name by which such corporation shall be known in law is THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS.

Said corporation is formed for historical and literary purposes, and the object and business thereof shall be the discovery, collection, and preservation, and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relating to the territory or districts of country formerly occupied by the army of the Revolution, in defence of West Point and the Hudson river; and more especially to fix upon the position of the several forts, camping-grounds, barracks, huts, residences, meeting places for religious, social and military purposes, depots for arms and provisions, revolutionary burial-places, and all spots of historic interest connected with the said defence, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating the truth of history by appropriate monuments, memorial structures and inscriptions, and to acquire title to such parcels of real estate as may be needed for the above purposes.

The principal office and place of business of said Society shall be in the city of Newburgh, in the county of Orange, at such place as may be designated by the Society.

The said corporation shall be managed by its President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and eight members of said Society (sixteen in all) who shall constitute its Board of Managers.

The names of such Managers for the first year of the existence of said corporation are:

ENOCH L. FANCHER, President.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, First Vice-President.
WILLIAM W. CARSON, Second Vice-President.
LEWIS BEACH, Third Vice-President.
J. HERVEY COOK, Fourth Vice-President.
CHAS. ESTABROOK, Recording Secretary.
WILLIAM J. ROE, Corresponding Secretary.
JONATHAN N. WEED, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FISH,	EDWARD M. RUTTENBER,
JOHN J. MONELL,	JOHN R. CALDWELL,
JOEL T. HEADLEY,	JAMES G. GRAHAM,
THOMAS B. BROOKS,	HENRY DUDLEY.

The foregoing being all the officers of the Society for the first year.

Officers—1896.

President,

REV. RUFUS EMERY.

First Vice-President,

J. HERVEY COOK.

Second Vice-President,

COL. CHAS. H. WYGANT.

Third Vice-President,

DAVID CARSON.

Fourth Vice-President,

JAMES N. DICKEY.

Treasurer,

JONATHAN N. WEED.

Recording Secretary,

CHARLES ESTABROOK.

Corresponding Secretary,

WM. COOK BELKNAP.

Trustees.

WM. K. HALL, D. D.,
CHAS. F. ALLEN, M. D. S.,
JOHN DALES,
CHARLES CALDWELL,
GEORGE W. PETERS.
RUSSEL HEADLEY,
CHAS. L. C. KERR,
CAPT. LEANDER CLARK.

Officers.

Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.,	President,	1883 to '85.
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	"	1885 to '88.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1888 to '90.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1890 to '92.
Edward M. Ruttenber,	"	1892 to '94.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1894
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	1st V. Pres.,	1883–'85, 1888–'93.
John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.	"	1885 to '87.
Hon. James. G. Graham,	"	1887 to '88.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1894
William W. Carson,	2d V. Pres.,	1883 to '87.
Daniel S. Waring,	"	1887 to '92.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1892 to '94.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1894 to '96.
Col. Chas. A. Wygant,	"	1896.
Hon. Lewis Beach,	3d V. Pres.,	1883 to '87.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1887 to '92.
Hugh S. Banks,	"	1892 to '93.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1893 to '94.
David Carson,	"	1894
J. Hervey Cook,	4th V. Pres.,	1883 to '87.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1887 to '90.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1890 to '94.
Col. Chas. H. Weygant,	"	1894 to '96.
James. N. Dickey,	"	1896.
Charles Estabrook,	Rec. Sec.	1883.
Wm. J. Roe,	Cor. Sec.	1883 to '92.
Lewis S. Sterritt,	"	1892 to '93.
William Cook Belknap,	"	1893.
Jonathan N. Weed,	Treasurer.	1883.

Managers.

1883.—Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D., Maj. Edward C. Boynton, Hon. William W. Carson, Hon. Lewis Beach, J. Hervey Cook, Charles Estabrook, William J. Roe, Jonathan N. Weed, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. John J. Monell, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Maj. Thomas B. Brooks, Edward M. Ruttenber, John R. Caldwell, Hon. James G. Graham, Henry Dudley.

1893.—Edward M. Ruttenber, J. Hervey Cook, Rev. Rufus Emery, Hon. James G. Graham, Jonathan N. Weed, Charles Estabrook, Wm. Cook Belknap, Joel T. Headley, Wm. K. Hall, D. D., Thomas B. Brooks, James N. Dickey, Charles E. Williams, Charles F. Allan, M. D. S., George W. Peters, Elkanah K. Shaw.

1896.—Rev. Rufus Emery, J. Hervey Cook, Col. Charles H. Weygant, David Carson, James N. Dickey, Jonathan N. Weed, Charles Estabrook, William Cook Belknap, William K. Hall, D. D., Charles F. Allan, M. D. S., George W. Peters, Russel Headley, John Dales, Charles Caldwell, Charles L. C. Kerr, Capt. Leander Clark.

Members.

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David Carson,
William B. Brokaw,
Robert Emmet Deyo,
Mrs. James N. Dickey,
Mrs. Hector Craig,
Frederic D. Hitch,
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H. K. Bush Brown,
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Dr. Frank W. Potter,
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Charles D. Robinson,
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Murray E. Poole,
Rev. Francis Washburn,
John D. van Buren,
Charles L. Ward,
Francis Lynch,
Leander Clark,
Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins,
Miss Grace Jenkins,
Rev. John Marshal Chew,
Rev. Samuel M. Akerly,
*Elmer H. Borst, M. D.,
Arthur Dubois,
Hiram Lozier,
Rev. Jeremiah Searle,
Joseph M. Leeper,
Leander Clark, Jr.,
Rev. Charles H. Snedecker,
David A. Morrison,
Edgar O. Mitchell, M. D.,
Howard Thornton,
Robert N. Wheelan,
John B. Rogers,
Mrs. Jeanette L. Barney,

*B. Franklin Clark,
Henry W. Le Roy,
*Daniel S. Waring,
*John F. Van Nort,
*Moses C. Belknap,
*Hugh S. Banks,
*Wm. A. M. Culbert, M. D.,
John A. Mason,
*Adam Lilburn,
*Charles E. Williams,
*David Barclay,
George W. Peters,
Russel Headley,
Charles F. Allan, M. D. S..
Elkanah K. Shaw,
Sylvester M. Davidson,
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John J. Mitchell, M. D.,
Col. Geo. A. Cantine,
Charles Caldwell,
Col. Charles H. Weygant,
Chas. L. C. Kerr,
John Deyo, M. D.,
Frank E. Estabrook,
Robert Johnston,
Samuel C. Mills,
William O. Mailler,
Edward R. J. Mailler,
Joseph M. Dickey,
Warren F. Dickey,
John J. S. McCroskery,
Lewis W. Y. McCroskery,
John McCroskery, M. D.,
Charles M. Stebbins,
Rev. Fred B. Savage,
Lendon S. Straw,
Albert N. Chambers,
William H. Hilton,
Willard M. Terpening,
Mrs. Elizabeth O. Wright,
Rev. John W. F. Carlisle,
Benjamin B. Odell,
Walter C. Anthony,
Miss Stella G. Brooks,
Edward F. Brooks, M. D.,
Stevenson H. Walsh,
Wilbur H. Weston,
Edward G. Hulse,
*Edwin T. Skidmore.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

William J. Blake,
Rev. Edward McGlynn,

*Deceased.

Papers Read Since 1894.

"The Ideal Commonwealth," by Rev. Edward McGlynn, February 22d, 1895.

"The Battle of Lexington," by Russel Headley, April 22d, 1895.

"A Daughter of Liberty," Miss Adalaide Skeel, April 22d, 1895.

"Antecedents of the Constitution," H. K. Bush Brown, read by Mrs. H. K. Bush Brown, May 27th, 1895.

"The English Settlement of Long Island," by Charles S. Williams, June 24th, 1895.

"The Life and Times of Catheryne Rombout or Madam Brett," by Mrs. Hector Craig, read by Rev. Rufus Emery, September 30th, 1895.

"The Advantages of Genealogical Studies," by Rev. Arthur Grant, Oct. 28th, 1895.

"A History of the DeWitt Family," by Rev. Wm. Walsh, October 28th, 1895.

"An Historic Pilgrimage," by Rev. Samuel M. Akerly, November 25th, 1895.

"Our American Civilization and the influences which unfavorably affect it," by Rev. Francis Washburn, January 27th, 1896.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware," a poem, by J. Hervey Cook, Feb'y. 24th, 1896.

"Our Grandmothers in Literature," by Miss Adalaide Skeel, March 23d, 1896.

"The Huguenots of Bergen County, New Jersey," by Hiram Lozier, April 27th, 1896.

The feature of the work of the Society during the year '96, has been the raising, by popular subscription, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars for the purchase and mounting of a duplicate of the bronze statue of Governor and Brigadier-general George Clinton, by Henry K. Brown, deceased, through his nephew, Henry K. Bush-Brown. Full particulars in regard to which will be published later.

Record of Baptisms, Marriages and Births.

Entered by the Rev. John Close, (Mainly) in the Session Book of the Presbyterian Church of the Village of New Windsor.

The Presbyterian Church of New Windsor, from the records of which the subjoined data has been taken and carefully compared, was organized on the 14th of September, 1764. The minutes state:

"On the 14th of September, 1764, the people of New Windsor met for the purpose of doing something towards the establishment of a regular church of Christ. The Rev. Messrs. John Moffat, Abner Brush, Samuel Parkhurst, and Charles J. Smith, attended with them. They proceeded so far in the business as to elect and qualify Ruling Elders for a church that should afterwards be regularly formed.

"In October, 1765, the Elders requested the Presbytery of New York to send one of their members to assist them in settling a church at New Windsor. Accordingly they appointed the Rev. Mr. Timothy Johnes, who came on the 5th of May, 1766, and formed a regular church.

"In October, 1767, the Rev. Francis Peppard took the charge of the congregation, commencing with that of Bethlehem, and continued his labors among them until 1771.

"In 1773, the Rev. John Close commenced his labor in the congregation, and was appointed from time to time as stated supply. He continued in the exercise of his ministerial functions among them in this way, until the autumn of 1796. For a greater part of this time the congregation was in connection with Bethlehem. The latter part of the time was in connection with the congregation of Newburgh."

The minutes of the session of the New Windsor congregation, commence under date of September 14th, 1764. A sermon was preached by Rev. John Moffat, "after which Joseph Wood, William Lawrence, Saml. Brewster, and Henry Smith, were elected and qualified as Elders.

"September 16th, the Rev. Charles F. Smith baptized two children for Jonathan Belknap.

"May 5th, 1765, at the session the following persons were admitted. viz:

"Timothy Brewster, David Belknap, Thomas Moffat, Mary, the wife of Samuel Brewster, Phebe, the wife of Timothy Brewster, Mary Arthur, Alida Belknap, Anner Curwin, Bridget Belknap, Abigail Clark, Elinor Wood, widow.

"May 6th, the following persons were admitted, viz:

"Josiah Talket, Sarah Elsworth, Molly, the wife of Abel Belknap.

"May 11th, 1766, the following children were baptized:

"Nehemiah Denton and Ann Brewster."

The minutes of the Presbyterian Church at Newburgh, show that what was primariarly known as the "Congregation of Bethlehem," was divided in four parts during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Peppard, viz: Bethlehem or New Cornwall, Murderer's Creek, New Windsor, and Newburgh. Trustees were appointed in the districts named to collect funds to support a minister, viz:

"*New Cornwall District*—Joseph Wood, Reuben Clark, Joseph Smith, Daniel Wood, Jeremiah Clark.

"*Murderer's Creek District.*—Francis Mandeville, Saml. Brewster, William Roe, Benjamin Case, William Williams.

"*New Windsor District*—John Nicol, James Clinton, David Halladay, Saml. Brewster, Leonard Nicol, George Clinton, Jacob Harlow, Saml. Logan, Charles Booth.

"*Newburgh District*—Jonathan Hasbrouck, Abel Belknap, Moses Higby, Elnathan Foster, Isaac Belknap." (Hist. Newburgh, 296.)

In this way Rev. John Close came into the pastorate of the district in 1773, and remained in that connection until 1796, and the record which he kept was practically the record of the congregations named, at least so far as baptisms and marriages are concerned. Mr. Close was a native of Greenwich, Conn. He was born in 1737, graduated at Princeton in 1763, was licensed by the Presbytery of Duchess county in 1765, and ordained as colleague of the Rev. Ebenezer Prime, at Huntington, L. I., in 1766, from whence he came to Bethlehem in 1773. After serving in the district until 1796, he removed to Waterford, and died there in 1813. He seems to have resided at Bethlehem, at least his name is found among the signers to the "Pledge of Association" in the Cornwall District in 1775. Some additional information in regard to him may be found in the series of Biographical Sketches read before this Society by the late Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., in another part of this volume.

Record of Marriages.

1774.

Jan.	7.	William Lawrence & Elizabeth Stewart.
Jan.	24.	William Clark & Cathrine Vallantine, of Bethlem.
Feb'y.	22.	Thomas Devanport & Charity Lumaree, orange County.
March	29.	Nathan Brewster & Charity Tuttle, both Bloming grove.
April	13.	Jonathan Taylor & ye Widow
"	19.	Benjamin Tuttle & Jamima Sayer, both of Blooming-grove.
May	10.	David McCamley & Phebe Sands.
April	21.	John Denniston & Anne Moffat.
May	17.	William Rose & Mary Dewitt.
June	13.	Benjamin Atwood & Deborah Mosher.
Sept.	28.	Daniel Aldridge & Elizabeth Ireland, both of N. B.
Octbr.	20.	David Perry and Mary Farrington, both of Hanover Pret.
Nov'br.	7.	John Scofield & Hannah Turner.
"	10.	Jeremiah Howell & Elthena Harris, of N. Bour.
"	16.	Wm. & Catrena Burgaudus, both of Fishk'l.
Decmbr.	6.	Mordica Sayles, of Bloom'g, & Elenor Cook, little B.

1775.

Jan.	18.	James Warering & Cloe Broadwell, of New B.
Jan.	23.	John Dunlope & Margaret Smith, of Beth'lem.
Feb.	6.	Nathan Purdy & Mary Jones, Widow, both of N. Burgh.
Feb.	20.	John Milliken & Mahitable Tapper, Hanover Pret.
March	2.	Lewis Clark & Catrena Kniffen, both N. B.
March	5.	Robert Nicholson & abigail Wilsie, both of Fishkills.
March	7.	David Munnel & Sally Hill, both of Wallkill.
March	9.	Leonard Smith & Hannah Tucker, N. Burgh.
ye same Day.		Daniel Fowler & Johannah Wolsey, N. Marlb.
June		Isaac Brewster, Susanah Seley, of B. g.- grove.
July		Silas Speary & Leomah Purdy, both of N. Burgh.
July	28.	Samuel Whitmore & Elizabeth Valentine, Wid., Cornwall.
Aug'st.	6.	James Patterson, of N. B., & Margaret Farrington, Wallk.
Aug.	13.	James Halsey & Sarah Heldrith, Bloom—.
August	24.	Phinias Helms & Mary Moffatt.
August	17.	Joseph Campfield & Mary Whitemore, Cornwall Pt.
August	28.	James Rosbarn & Hannah Smith, of Bethlehem.
August	31.	Francis Mandevil Juner & Anne Weeks, Cornwall.
Sept.	8.	Hugh Peacock & Jane Campbel, late from Scotl'd.
Sept.	19.	Timothy Curwin & Mm Jeene, both of Bloom grove
Sept.	28.	Thomas Helms & Mary Young, both of Bloomingrove.

Oct. 26. Israel Sealy & Milicent Strong, both of Blooming gr.
Oct. 31. Stephen Ireland and Mary Cosman, both of N. B.
Oct. idem. Samuel Thorn & Esther Curtis.
Nov. 13. James Denton & Jamima Owen, both Fishkill. —
Nov. 17. William Brown & Susanah Poseley, both Bloom. gr.

1776.

Feb. Abraham Ketcham & Sarah Wood.
March 12. Daniel Clerk & Susanah Kniffin, both N. burgh.
" 25. Benjamin Kelley & Elizabeth Vollantine, Cornwall Precent.
March 26. Patrick Sotherland & Anne Wood, of Cornwall P.
May 7. Joseph Wood, of Cakiat, & Esther Conklin, N. B.
May 16. Charles Hanes & Mary Gale Smith, Hanover P.
May 21. George Westlick, Junr, & Mary Smith, New W.
May 23. Henry Brewster, Jur. & Abigail Halsey, Bloom. G.
May 29. John Campfield & Phebe Brewster.
June 12. James Dubois & Jane
June 6. Abel Belknap & Hannah Williams, last of Huntington.
ye Same Day. Saml. Brewster, Jur. & Freelove Williams, Hunt.
June 18. Samuel Strong & Experiance Brewster, Widow.
June 26. Wm. Seely & Charity Hoel, Wallkill.
July Wm. Albertson & Sarah Margee, of N. Burgh.
Sept. 9. David Mills & Mary Cambell, both of N. Burgh.
Nov. 11. Thomas Rhodes & Margeret Colwell.
Nov. 11. Benjamin Bloomer & Jamima Wood.
Nov. 17. James Wooden & Abigail Leonard.
Dec.br. 11. Cornelius Devoe & Sarah Strachan, widow.
Dec. br. 12. Thos. McDowel & Elizabeth Hodge.
" 16. Stephen Halsey & Temperance Strong.
Decmbr. 24. Benjamin Carpenter of Goshen & Lydia Chandler, N. W
ye Same Day. Henry Jaquish & Molly Casaday.

1777.

Jan'y. 13. Nathan Strong & Ruth Brewster, both Blooming Grove.
Jan'y. 20. Peter Snyder & Rachel Swesey or Smith.
February 20. Joshua Sayers of Long island & Dina Harlow, N. Windsor.
Feb. 28. Benjamin Westlake & Cathrine Duesinbury.
March 10. William Maharry and Mary Fullman.
April 14. John Moffat and Abigail Chandler.
July 18. Zopher Jane & Elizabeth Lyons of orange County.
Nov. 6. Benjamin Rose & Mary Jaycocks, orange county.

1778.

Janry. 14. Alexander Denniston & Margeret Never.
Janry. 19. Elezer Lucy, Long Island, Hannah Demot, N. Burgh.

Feb. 3. Anselm Helms & Phebe White, of Cornwell Precint.
Feb. 16. Hugh Turner & Elanor Moffat.
ye Same Day. Peter States & Lettee Woodard.
Febry. 26. John Weygant & Elizabeth Smith.
ye Same Day. John Burgis & Sarah Miller.
ye Same Day. Nathan Miller & Rachel Smith.
March 17. John H. Schenck of New jersey, & Sarah Mills, widow, Newburgh.
ye Same Day. Francis Lusk & Phebe Wood, both of Newburgh.
April 21. John Cook & Sarah Coleman, both of New Windsor precint.
April 23. Saml. Straton, Newburgh, & Johanna Clark, New Windsor.
Samuel Westlake, Mary Dusinbury of New W.
May Daniel Coe, Abigail Kniffin, both N. Burgh.
" 11. James Doxey & Elizabeth Curtis.
May 16. John Roe & Sarah Harris, both of Newburgh.
May 28. Garret Miller & Mary Smith of Cornwall Precinct.
June 8. Isaac Garrison & Martha Denton, both of ulster County.
June 18. Zabud June & Azuba June, both of Smith's Clove.
July William Foster & ——— Brush, both of Newburgh.
August 17. Barnibas Curwin & Elenor Ferigin.
August 24. Michel Smith, from N. york, & Mary Barret, late of Bedford.
Aug. 31. Nathan Smith & Elizabeth Harlow, both of New Windsor.
Sept. 10. Isaac Belknap & Deborah Coffin, both of Newburgh, widow.
Sept. 6. James Vaunce & Margaret Baird, of Warwick.
Sept. 21. Joseph Smith & Isabel Ashley, widow, both of Cornwall Precint.
Oct. 1. Jedediah Cary & Mary Maggee, both of N. Burgh.
Nov. 19. Samuel English & Kathrine Clark, of N. Burgh.
Nov. 26. James Warring & Elizabeth Clerk, Widow, N. Burgh.
Nov. 30. Timothy Brewster and Sarier Wood, Widow, Cornl. P.
December 21. Daniel Clemons & Phebe Chandler, both New Winsor Precint.

1779.

January 3. Matthew McMullin & Martha Lennox, ye latter now of Bloomg.
Jany. 4. Job Sayers, of Oxford, & Hannah Tuttle, of Blooming grove.
Jany. 12. John Johnston & Zemmy Smith, widow, of Smith's Clove.
January 13. Jonas Rumsey & Mahitable Tucker.
Feby. 17. Thos. Nicholson & Experiance Chandler, of Bethlehem Cong.
February 24. Jonas Williams and Abigail Brewster, both of New Windsor.
Feb. 28. Israel Naveno, late of N. York, Elsie Alberson, of N. Burgh.

March 9. David Compton & Abigail Prindle, both of Smith's Clove.
April 26. Evans Humphery Margeret Ross.
May 4. Wm. Humphery & Catherine Dubois, of N. W. Precint.
May 6. Barzillai Tuttle & Sarah Burchard, of Cornwall Precint.
May 18. James Strachan & Martha McMasters, of Newburgh.
June 20. James Clark & Deborah Denton, both of Newburgh.
Sept. 18. William Shults & Johanna Kilburn, of N. Windsor.
ye same day. John Baily & Kate Moreine, of New Windsor.
Oct. 5. Andrew Engle & Gennet Straukum, ye former Pensyl. other Smith Clove.
October Robert Faulkner, of Pensylvania & Avaranche Schomaker.
October.
Novembr 9. Samuel Snederker, Nine partners, Hannah Harrison.
10. obediah Helms & Nancy Helms, both Bloom grove.
Novembr. 18. John Rump & Mary Smith, of Newburgh.
Novbr. 22. Henry Bartley & Anna Sherwood, Cornwall.
Decmbr. 6. John Turner & Catrena Wood, Cornwall Precint.
Decm. 7. John Caton, of Virginaa & Deborah Boston, orange County.
December 27. John Low, of Rochester, & Eliz. Westlake, N. Burgh Precint.

1780.

March 2. Jonas Ceely and Elizabeth Sayer, oxford.
March 14. Thomas Cook and Catherine Coalman, of N. W. precint.
March 28. John Anderson & Mary Smith, also Wm. Thuston, Abigail Dobbs, N. B.
March 30. John Caton, from new England, & Margaret McDowel, Cornwell P.
April 9. James Crawford & Susanah Jenings.
April 13. William Reynolds & Martha Lamoreux.
May 18. James Sayer & Elizabeth Howel, Bloom.
May 22. Richard Allison & Ann Ketcham, of Cornwell.
24. James Hall & Rebeckah Smith, both of orange County.
May 30. John McConnel & Genny Lyons, both of New Windsor Prec't.
June 1. Elezer Gidney & Mary Belknap, both of N. Burgh.
8. John Dolson & Sarah Cosman, both Newburgh.
June 26. Francis Drake and Anne Curwin, both of Blooming grove.
July 10. Rodger Barton & Sarah Canfield, both of Cornwall Prec'nt.
July 13. Jonathan Cosman & Hannah Watts, both of Newburgh Prec'nt.
Aug. 15. Nathan Brewster & Asenath Halsey, both Blooming grove.
Sept. 21. Francis Smith & Cate Prindle, widow, both of Smith Clove.
Oct. 8. Joseph Ketcham & Sarah Coleman, both Cornwall.
Oct. 18. Joseph Robins & Mary Tompkins, both of Smith's Clove.
Oct. 26. James Fulton, of Walkill, & Margeret Haliday widow, N. W.

Nov. 1. Silas White & Sarah Newson, both of New Windsor.
Nov. 2. Daniel Keley, new Paltz, & Hannah Lyonson, widow, N. W.
Nov. 7. Daniel Thorn & Sarah Belcher, Bethlehem.
Nov. 15. Thomas Denton, Goshen, & Elizabeth Griggs, N. Burgh.
Nov. 30. William Moffat & Mary Scott, both Blaggs Clove.
Decembr. 14. Sylvanus Halsey & Abigail Chard, widow, Bloom. g.
Decmbr. 18. John Reins & Margeret Southwell, former Jersey, latter N. Burgh.
Decb. 17. Ruliff Cosman & Elizabeth Denton, both of Newburgh.
Decemb. 25. Desire Youngs & Jotham Jane.

1781.

Jan. 11. Benjamin Ketcham, of Beth^{lm}. and Mary Jones, of oxford.
idem John Coleman & Ruth Cook, of L. Brittain.
Jan. 18. Joshua Cleves, from Long island & Abigail White, Blagg's Clove.
Jan. 25. George Coleman & Hannah Van Amburgh, widow.
ye Same Day. Saml. Weed & Abigail Gardner, both of Newburgh.
Feb. 7. Daniel Birdsall & Tamer Coleman, both of N. Burgh.
Feb. 8. James Tuthill & Elizabeth Drake, both of Bloom G.
Feb. 14. David Niles of Mass^{tts}. & Jenny Cronk, of Cornwall Precinct
Feb. 18. Moses Hallet & Letitia Purdy, both of Newburgh.
March 1. Samuel Tuthill & Betty Hudson, both Bloom Grove.
March 15. Michael Syllavan & Anna Wood, Smith's Clove.
March 20. Jonathan Dubois, Beth^{m}. & Julia Carpenter, Bloom. G.
" 22. James Young & Sarah Watkins, of Wallkill.
March 26. Scudder Newman & Mary Lynch.
April 9. Edward Howel & Rachel Carpenter, both Bloom g.
May 2. Isaac Tucker & Mary Smith.
3. Thos. Ayres & Mary Devowe, Cornwell Precinct.
May 8. Richard Wood and Lydia Bellknap, of N. Windsor Pre'int.
10. James Harris & Oleif Nicol, both Newburgh Precinct.
16. Moses Contine & Catherine Johnson, of N. Burgh.
17. Isaac Moffat & Anna Scott, of Baggs Clove.
May 30. Oliver Harden, of Col. Lamb's Ridg^{t}. & Prudence Tomson, N. Burgh.
June 10. ——— of gen^{l}. Washingtons Gards & Elizabeth Harris.
June 13. Chester Adams & Elizabeth Southerland, of Cornwell Precinct.
June 17. James Howell of Wallkill, & Elizabeth Denton, widow, of Bloo. g.
July 8. Elijah Canfield, of Cornwell, & Mary Reeves, Wallkill.
July 9. John Plumley, of Albany County, & Lydia Hanmore, of N. Bg. Town.
July 15. Abraham Wood and Deborah Allison, both Smiths Clove.
August 26. James Gray, soldier of ye Connecticut Line, & Mary Liddle.

August 31. David French, of ye Connecticut Line, Sergnt, & Elizab Dean.
Nov. 5. Aaron Fairchild, of New England, & Elizabeth Smith of Newburgh.
Nov. 22. Arthur Smith & Joan Gidney, widow, both of Newburgh.
Decmbr 11. Nicolus King & Anna King, now of Cornwell Precinct.
Decembr 31. Selah Tucker & Hannah Rumsey of Blooming G.
Decembr 24. John Degrote from New y, & Elizabeth June, of Smith's Clove.

1782.

Jan. 8. David Southerland & Lucretia Smith, of Butter Hill.
Jan. 15. Jonathan Stodard Conkling & Juliana Sayer—oxford.
Jan. 17. Joseph Reynolds, Elizabeth Waring, both of Cornwall P.
Same day. Elisha Smith & Mary Youngs, Cornwall Precinct.
March 4. Patrick Ford & Elizabeth Chase, Smith's Clove.
March 5. Israel Smith & Mary Hausbrook, both Newburgh.
Same day. Zaniel Reymond, Soldier of Masechusetts, Nancy Flagley.
March 14. Jeremiah Williams & Genne Devough, Bloom gr.
April 4. Nathaniel Roe, Chester, & Mary Satelly, Bloomingrove.
April 9. Abner Coleman & Ruth Tuttle, both of Bloomg.
April 16. Derick ombaman & Mary Belknap, Newburgh.
April 18. Joseph Luther Conkling & Esther Halsey, both Bloomingrove.
April 22. Samuel Marsh, of Masst., & Mary Burns, Widow, Nuburgh.
May 8. James Sely & ——— Galloway.
Same Day. John Galloway & Mary Reynolds.
May 20. Jesse Brewster & Rachel Smith, both Blooming Grove.
June 3. William Halsey & Jane Bower, of bloomingrove.
June 10. George Gardiner & Elizabeth Wyat, widow, Newburgh.
June 30. Benjamin Roe & Mary Ware, both of N. Burgh.
July 4. Peter Lameree & Martha Crow, both of Smith's Clove.
July 14. James McWilliams & Mary Martin, of
July 17. John Cunningham, Sergt Colol Lambs Rigt., & Elizabeth
July 22. Abraham Millet, Cockson of Genl. Washton's barge, & Cathrine Weaver.
August 11. Amos Whitmore & Mary Southerland, Butter Hill.
August 15. William Bayly & Sarah Linch, ye former Masachuset, ye other this precnt.
Sept. 9. Bartholemy Harris, from Bay State, & Jane Smith, of Smith's Clove.
Sept. 19. Evins Wharry & Phebe Belknap, both of N. W. Precinct.
Sept. 22. James Cils, of Long Island, & Jane Thomson Little Britin.
Octob. 28. Capt. John Gridley, of Boston, & Anna Horton, of Cornwell Pre.
Oct. 20. Nathl. Boyd & Jane Johnston, both N. W. Precinct.

Nov.	5.	Alexdr. Lowre & Eliza McDowel, of Little Brittain.
Same Day		John Everson, of Nine Partners, & ——— Mathews.
	14.	William Talman, Isabela McMullen, of Beth.
Nov.	26.	Edward Riggs & Lydia Belknap.
	26.	Isaac Mills & Sarah King, both Cornwell.
	27.	Joseph Lumeree & Abigail Sneden, Smith's Clove.
Decb.	14.	John Gallow & Phebe Smith, both of N. Windsor.

1783.

Jan.	6.	Samuel Cooper, Lt. Col. Cranes Rigt. Artly, Mary Horton.
ye Same Day		Aaron Degraw & Catherine Jones.
March	2d	Ruben Holms & Catherine Low, both of N. burgh.
March	13.	Christopher Ming, of Pensyl., & Sarah Williams, L. Island.
April	7.	oliver Howe & Sarah Schultts, of N. Windsor.
April	23.	Wm Degrove & Elizabeth Elsworth, N. Windsor.
	29.	Joseph Jones & Sarah Genings, of N. Windsor precinct.
May	13.	Moses Clerk, of Harvastraw, & Phebe Lummeree, of Smith's Clove.
June	11.	Elijah Witon, of Con'cut Sergent artly, Anna Faurot, west point.
June	25.	Henry Mandevil & Cornelia Clerk, Widow.
July	29.	John Warren, of Mass., & Elizabeth Belknap, N. Burgh.
Sept.	25.	Adolph Vanduzer & Unice Coleman, both Cornwell.
Sept.	28.	William Williams & Nancy Tomkins, New Windsor.
octobr.	5.	Wm. Miller & Elizabeth Coleman, Cornwall.
octobr.	26.	Jonathan Penttengill & Catherine Bell, of Bethlehem.
octo.	29.	William Penny & Hannah Gidney, of N. Burgh.
Decembr.	10.	Christopher McClue & Katurah Brown.
Nov.	27.	Nathaniel Dubois & Ruth Tucker, both New Marlb.
Decmbr.	31.	Nathaniel Chandler & Francis Dow, Bethlehem.

1784.

Jany.	15.	Wilhelmus Dubois & Mary Hudson, both New Marlb.
Jan.	20.	John McLean, Walkill, & Ann Barnet, little britt.
	21.	obediah Brown & Sarah Caverly, both New Mar.
	22.	Nathaniel Brown & Mary McMullen.
Feb.	4.	John Powell & Mary Jennings.
Feb.	19.	Daniel ——— & Prudence King, both Moris Town.
March	25.	Thomas Scott & Mary Wears, both blaggs Clove.
Aprl.	6.	John Abrahams & Hannah Westlake.
June		Robert Burnet & Rachel DeWitt.
July	22.	Gregory Sprat & Jamima Sherwood.
July	25.	John Dunnechee & Fanny Weeb, N. Burgh.
July	29.	Henry Gregg & Lydia Hewlett, Widow.
Sept.	28.	Benjamon Case & Mary Tharp, both New Windsor.

Nov.	1.	John Gregg and Hannah Hyor, Widow, Bethlehem.
Novbr.	16.	John Cronk and Abigal Par, Both of Orange County.
Novbr.	29.	Joseph Bond and Elizabeth Gardner, Both of Newburgh.
Nov.	30.	Henry Mansfield and Elizabeth Scott, Both of Bethlehem.
		Andrew Sherwood ——— Rickman, Cornwl.
Decbr.	16.	Francis Mandevill & Deborah Clerk, Cornwell.
Decembr.	23.	Peter Deney & Martha Wear, Bethlehem.

1785.

Jan.	6.	Alexander Kernaghan, Elizth Waters.
Jan.	13.	Aaron Degraw & Lois Smith, both of Beth.
Jan.	20.	Wm. Belknap and Martha Casaden, N. B.
ye Same Day		James Hawkins & Nancy Morrison, N. B.
Jan.	27.	Joshua Homan & Nancy Whary, N. W. precint.
Febru.	1.	Silas Sayre & Sarah Conger, both N. W.
Feb.	7.	James Lynch & Violette Willis, both Cornwell.
Feb.	16.	David Reynolds & Sarah Galoway, Smith Clove.
Feb.		Abraham June & Jane Belcher, Clove.
Aprl.		Joseph Gidny, Junr. & Mary Waring.
June	7.	Ace Stewart & Mary Dubois, New Burgh.
June	8.	——— and Nancy More, New Burgh.
June	16.	John Liseum & Abigail Tharp, Creek.
June	30.	Thomas Gregg & Mary Anderson.
August	24.	Patrick McCue & Lena Kelve, of ulster Conty.
Sept.	4.	John Salmon & Peggy Birdsal, both New Burgh.
Sept.	27.	Daniel Smith, of N. Burgh, & Esther Roswell, L. Island.
Octob.	11.	James Hennis & Phebe Jones, both of ulster County.
October	26.	William Spenser Smith & Ester Nelson, both of New Cornwal.
Decem.	4.	Isaac Beach, moris County, N. Jersey, & Jamima Jenings
Dembr.	8.	Stephen Danford & Sarah Smith, Cornwell.
Dembr.	11.	Capt. Wm. Price & Sarah Peltengill, N. B.
Dcm.	25.	Alexander Mackey & Elizabeth Wolsey, Pltz.
Dembr.	28.	George Harris & Jane Braiden.

1786.

Jan.	1.	Wm. Spratbrow and Rebecca Degrove, N. Burgh.
Jan.	18.	Daniel Harrison & Sarah Green, N. port.
Jan.	22.	George Nevil & Jane Southerland.
Jan.	25.	Francis Hartford & Phebe Fulton.
Jan.	31.	Isaac Belknap, Jun., & Elizabeth Coleman, N. B.
April		James umphry & Phebe Howell.
May	9.	Asa Byram & Joannah Shultz, New Windsor.
ye Same Day.		Samuel Latta & Elizabeth Shultz, N. Windsor.
	8.	Joseph Vincent & Abigail Wood, Butter hill.
May	13.	James Furdun & Jane Fulton, both N. Windsor.

May	17.	Robert Caskaden & Martha Hewlet.
May	31.	Gilbert Barker, of Westchester County, & Phebe Brown, of New Marlboug.
June	1.	Daniel Hasbrouck, Esopus, & Rachel Hasbrouk, N. Burg.
June	5.	James Bard & Mary Dubois, Bethlehem.
June	6.	Micajah Purdy & Elizabeth Sands, Newburgh.
June	14.	Stephen Fairchild & Mary Vanduzer.
June	25.	Peter Donely & Nancy Stillwell, N. B.
July	9.	Jesse Smith & Jane Millor, both of Cornwell.
Sept.	3.	Daniel Rudgers & Keziah Sophar, Widow, N. B.
Octr.	12.	William Bishop & Hannah Lockwood.
Octr.	23.	Nathaniel Baily, goshen, & Abigail Denton, N. B.
Nov.		——— ——— and Anne Akely.
Decm.	20.	John Keeler, Goshen, & Elizabeth Smith, N. W.
Decm.	28.	Michail Wygant & Hannah Tucker.

1787.

Jan.	1.	William Ryley & Peggy Frederick, Jersey.
Jan.	7.	Isaac Hayward, Jersey, & Sarah Holms, N. B.
Feb.	11.	Joseph Wilson & Margaret Johnston, N. B.
	11.	John Dodge & Jane Wood, Newburgh.
March	1.	Henry Cropsy & Bridget McDonald, Bethlehem.
March	6.	Michel Mandervill & Elizabeth Clerk.
March	11.	John Demott & Anna Wood, of Newburgh.
April	2.	John Paten & Julia Wood, N. W. precinct.
	4.	James Mandeville & Martha Westent.
		Solomon Brandige & Mary Collins.
April	16.	Elnathan Foster & Jane Fluellen, widow, N. B.
	16.	Wm. Johnston & Jemima Wood, widow, N. B.
June	3.	Alberson Smith & Dina Carscaden, N. B.
June	8.	——— Purdy & Mary Peet, Creek.
June	10.	William Hallet & Martha Ireland, N. B.
June	17.	Henry Vanduzer & Frances Manderville, orange.
July	12.	David Reynolds, Jun., & Marget.
August	28.	Charles Brill & Elizabeth Young, Walkill.
September	13.	Nathaniel Woodhull & Elizabeth Nicoll.
Octr.	22.	Thos. Palmer & Mary Birdsall.
Decembr.	21.	Robert Waugh & Martha Denney, Widow.
ye Same Day.		David Cook & Sarah Denniston, Little britain.
Decmb.	27.	Robert Blear & Elizabeth Wood, N. B.

1788.

Jan.	3.	David Clerk & Lucretia Gallow.
Jan.	11.	Eliphas Kilborn & Polly Mackey.
Jan.	29.	John Mandeville & Elizabeth Burcham.

Feb.	14.	David Dill & Elizabeth Huston, Wallkill.
Feb.	18.	Zacheriah Vanduzer & Hannah Smith.
March	25.	William Fulton & Martha Crawford, N. W.
March	27.	Thos. Coleman & Mary Galloway, both Cornwell.
May	12.	Isaac Conklin & Cata Vanduser.
May	18.	Augustus Doud, Connecticut, & Elizab Tupper.
June	19.	Daniel Clemence & Catherine Moffat.
July	1.	Mathew Denniston & Margeret Kernaghan.
July	9.	Chancy Belknap & Sarah Belknap, N. B.
July	9.	Simon Helmn & Maria Schoonmaker.
July	17.	Wheeler Case & Mercy Meritt, New Marlbr.
July	31.	Herman Fisher & Margeret Vanduser.
August	10.	Jacob Mandeville & Jula Vandeuser.
September	28.	Solomon Grigbey & Mary Powel.
October		Thos. Crawford & Sarah Fulton.
Nov.	25.	Andrew Reekie & Submit McCreery.
Demb.	4.	William Leseur & Cassandana Goldsmith.
Dembr.	18.	Lemuel Cory & Rhoda Patts, Palts.
	23.	Benjamin T. Reeve & Polly Tucker.
Dembr.	29.	Zacheriah Mills & Phebe Linch.

1789.

Jan.	6.	Adam Scott & Margeret Dunlop.
Jan.	6.	Henry Cuningham & Cathrine Dunlop.
Feb.	8.	Francis Lee & Sarah Devoll, N. B.
April	5.	William Holms & Polly Wyat, N. Burgh.
April	5.	Amos Mills and Jane Southerland, N. Corn.
April	9.	Clerk Smith & Susanna Devenport.
April	13.	John Vanduzer & Marget McMulen.
April	9.	Joseph Rumsey & Rachel Stephens.
May	1.	Jeffery Reeve & Fanny Howel, New Burgh.
May	12.	Daniel Borden & Marget Schultz.
August	2.	Jesse Harrison & Julia Vandeuzer, both Cornwell.
ye Same Day.		James Adams & Jane Swartout, Cornwell.
Sep.	13.	Jonas Schoonover & Mary Miller, Ulster County.

1790.

January		Charles Cornwell & ——— ———.
Janry.	24.	Levi Dodge & Caty Degrove, N. B.
Jan.	27.	Abraham Wood & Sarah Belknap.
Feb.	4.	Isaac Seacor & Elethea Smith, Cornwell.
Feb.	4.	Moses Northrop & Phebe Sutton, Cornwell.
Feb.	15.	Richard Lakeman & Phebe McWhorter.
Feb.	18.	James Smith & Easter Denniston.
Feb.	17.	John Emery & ——— Whitemore, Corn.
Feb.	18.	Whitehead Smith & Caty Mackey.

March 2. Isaac Lummeree & Hannah Prindle, orange Co.
March 2. Wm. Mackey & Betsey Case, New Windsor.
Mach 3. Wm. More & Letitia Southerland, Cornwell.
March 7. Wm. Henry & Mary Halet, Newburgh.
March 8. John Brewster & Hannah Marvin.
March 21. Isaac Bloomer & Katura Tucker, N. B. & Mal.
April ——— Miller & Fanny Falls.
May 16. Phineas Bowman & Mary Cambell.
July 10. Charles Clinton & Elizabeth Mullener.
Sept. 20. Benjamin Jankins & Eliz. Boyd, N. W.
Septer. 28. John Gallow & Catherine Pettingell, Widow.
October 3. ——— Phillips & unice Reeve, N. Burgh.
October 21. Nathaniel Reed & Lena Siminson.
Novembr. 1. Joseph Beach & Abigail Woodruff, Bethlehem.
Decembr. 30. Amos Wood & Phebe Plumstead, N. W.

1791.

Jan. 2. Peter Brown & Margret McBride, Marlb.
Jan. 6. Grant Bower & Hannah Belknap, N. B.
Feb. Thomas Bell & Elizabeth Coke, L. Britain.
March 8. Cherls Brown & Peggy Waygant, N. Marlb.
March 11. Thomas Nicolson & Rebecah Bradner, B. Gl.
March 13. John Denton & Catherine Umphry.
March 21. Hugh Humphery & Mary Young, Little Britain.
April Lemuel Wright & Kesiah Wood, N. W.
April 20. Daniel Wright & Rachel Carny, N. W.
June Daniel Tuthill & ——— Reeder.
June 12. Peter Hedges, Montg. Town, & Naomi Terry, N. B.
June 9. Cornelius Low & Rachel Dubois, Marlborough.
August 7. John Knap, N. England, & Janetia Gardner, widow, N. W.
August 24. Barach Wright & Jane Kilburn, widow.
Sept. 5. Thomas Quick & Kesiah Carpenter, N. B.
Octobr. 14. Robert Gardner & Jane Smith, N. Burgh.
Novembr 10. David Sturges & Caty Scank, both Fishkill.

1792.

Feb. 2. Edmond Griswold & Patty Birdsall, N. Burgh.
Febry. Leonard Carpenter & Briget Belknap, N. B.
March 7. Jacob Thomas & Elizabeth Trumper, N. B.
March 15. Cornelius Roe & Elizabeth Moffat.
April 8. Jonathan Crist, Montgom., Zilpha King, N. W.
April 23. Anson Bradly & Elenor Morrison, N. Burgh.
May 5. Peter Amerman, N. York. & Solme Coffin, N. Burgh.
September 18. Samuel Davenport & Hannah Lammereaux, Smith's Clove.
Sept. 19. Samuel McClaughin & Vashti White, Cornwell.

Nov. 9. Charles Burnet & Elizabeth Kernaghan, N. W.
Nov. 13. Francis Harford & Anna Fulton, N. Windsor.
Decembr. 1. Francis Crawford & Lydia Belknap, Little Britain.
Decmbr. ——— Fluellin & Elizabeth Burnet, L. Britain.

1793.

Jan. 6. Nathaniel King & Martha Clark, New Cornwall.
Jonathan Belknap, Junr., & Susannah Philina Stanton.
May 9. Alexander Kernaughan & Jane Walsh, widow.
June 6. Underhill Merritt & Polly ———, New Burgh.
Aug. 22. Obediah Cunningham and Julia Clerk, Cornwall.
September John Wood & Lorinda ———
September 28. John Rider & Elizabeth Bond, both of Newburgh.
October John Trimper & Sarah Bond, N. Burgh.
Nov. 1. Richard Stanton & Phebe Carpenter, N. B.
Nov. 1. James Burnet & Mary Carnaughan, N. W.
4. Thomas How & Susanah Clerk, N. Cornwall.
December 14. Robert Lockwood & Mariam Gardner, N: B:
December 25. Luke Barton & Mary Wright, N. B.
December 25. William Watson & Jane Weir, orange County.

1794.

Jan. 14. William Wiggins & Fanny Smith.
Jan. 18. William Tomson & Betsey Gregg, Walkill.
Feb. 20. Thomas Johnston & Mary Mills, of New Windsor township.
August John Chambers & Jerusha Albertson, N. B.
August 17. Thomas Crawford, N. W., & Elenor Burns, N. B.
Sept. 23. John Shais & Kate Graham, Coldingham.
Sept. 25. ——— Smith & ——— Holms, N. B.
November 26. John Johnston & Marget Kelso, Coldenham.
October 7. Jesse Wood & Jarusia Parish, L. Britton.
Nov. 7. Daniel Sherwood, Cornwall, & Elizabeth Havens, N. W.
November Samuel Seaman & Mary McMehil, L. Brittan.
December 25. Hugh Graham & Hannah Shays, M: gomy.

1795.

Feb. 9. Chancy Greswold & Polly Coleman, N. B.
Feb. 11. Stephen Smith & Deborah Denton, N. Burgh.
March 7. Lucius Carey, N. B., & Elisabeth Close, N. Windsor.
March 26. Jacob Smedes, N. B., & Susanah Wood, goshen.
March 26. Samuel Lockwood & Mary Conger, N. W.
April ——— ——— & Jane Case, N. Marlborough.
May 6. Drake Hobby & Deborah Reeve, N. Burgh.
May 17. George Devol & the widow, Rachel Kniffin, N. B.
Sept. 14. George McIntosh & Christian Crage.

Sept. 29. Joshua Elliot & Jane McCinster, Woodbridge, Ulster County
Sept. 28. Samuel Storer & Sarah Denton, both N. Burgh.
Sept. 30. Henry Haddington & Caty Jewel, N. Burgh.
November 18. Robert Burrege Norton, N. York, & Polly Clinton, L. Britain.
do 23. Joshua Williams & Susanah Acker, N. B.

1796.

January 5. William Wandel & Mary Bloomer, N. Burgh.
Jany. 7. Samuel Wandel & Cathrine Barton, N. B.
Jany. 8. John Treat Crane & Mary Sillick, N. W.
" 10. David Howel & Nancy Goldsmith, widow, N. B.
Jany John Allen & Fanny Petingell, N. B.
Feb. 10. Jonas Seamens & Hannah McCane, L. B.
Feb. 13. John Denton & Basheba Hatheway, N. B.
Feb. 16. Samuel Hallet & Betsey Aldrige, N. B.
April 3. Stephen Cresse & Mary Arther, Cornwall.
March ——— Terwilliger & Casander Lesner.
June 2d. Philip Thomas & Hepsebah Smith, N. B.
June 12. James Cresse & Hannah Storm, Fishkill.
July 15. William Sayer & Hannah Pillicby.
Aug. 27. Benjamin Belknap & Grace —— L. Britain.
Sept. 1. Phineas June & Fanny Coffin, N. B.
Sept. 8. William Degrote & Sarah Underhil, N. B.
Sept. 9. Moses ——— & Esther Terwiliger, N. B.
October 20. Jacob Conklin & Sarah Deniston, Bethlehem.
October William Wood & Sarah Carley.

1827.

Jan. 21. Truman B. Reynolds to Dolly Ganny Zachary 3.

Record of Baptisms.

1774.

Feby.	1.	Baptised a child of William Cumings.
Feby.	6.	Nathaniel, son to Zachariah Deboise.
ye same Day.		Garty, Daughter to Jonas Deboise.
Feby.	20.	James, son to Jacob Mires.
March	13.	Stephen, Son to Benjamin Homan.
March	27.	John Tompkins, Son to ye Rev. John Close.
April	10.	Martha, Daughter to Willm. Williams.
idem		William, Son to——— ———
April	17.	
May	1.	William, Son to William Denniston.
idem		Charles, Son to Thomas Grege.
April	—	Nancy Butler, Daughter to Thomas Palmer.
idem		Ruben, Clarks, Child.
idem		William, Son to Samuel Logan.
May		Sarah, a Child of Samuel Brewster, Juner.
June	18.	Elison, Son to David Gidney, baptised on his wifes account.
October	2.	Stephen, Son to Stephen Oateman.
idem		William Thompson, Son to James Hays.
Oct.	16.	Jesse, Son to Stephen Wood.
Oct.	29.	Olle, Daughter to David Belknap.
Nov'br.	13.	Abraham & Jonathan, Sons to James & Mary Stickney.
Nov'br.	23.	Patrick, Son of Hugh McDaniel.

1775.

Jan.	22.	Mary & Elizabeth, Daughters to John Carman.
ye Same Day		Elizabeth, Daughter to ——— Mackey.
Jan.	27.	Seven children for Joseph Smith.
ye Same Day		A Child ——— of Ruban Clark.
ye Same		Two children of Gilbert Peet.
i dem Day		Anna & Catrina Wood, Daughters to John Wood. baptised on their own account.
March	5.	Ann Nancy, Daughter to John Harris.
Same Day		Jonathan, Son to Jonathan Mills.
Sept.	24.	Samuel, son to David Halliday, Elder.
idem		Sarah, Daughter to Charles Nicolsons.
Oct.	22.	Ann, Daughter to Wm. Cummings.

1776.

March 1. Elizabeth, Daughter to Timothy Brewster, Senior.
idem Elizabeth, Daughter to Mr. Berri, of N. York.
Sept. 25. A Son of Benjamin Right.
Same Day A child of Goldsmith's, School master.
Sept. 26. Two children of Gersham Halsteads.

1777.

March 10. A Daughter of —— McKinster.
April Mary, Daughter to John Allen, late from N. York.
June 15. Betsey, Daughter to James Hays, of New Windsor.
Augst. 1. Olivet, a child of Capt. Isaac Belknap.
August 31. Phebe, Daughter David Mills, of Newburgh.
Sept. 14. Freelove, wife to Samuel Brewster, Jun, & their Son Richard William.
ye Same Day A Child of Sylvenous Wood.

1778.

Feb'ry. 22. Rachel, Daughter to Capt. Palmer.
ye Same Day John, Son to Gershom Halstead.
May 26. Gamaliel, son to William Roe.
August 16. Hugh Turner and his Child Caty.
August 30. Benjamin, son to Benjamin Howman.
Sept. 20. Samuel Montgomery, son to Saml. Logan.
Nov. 29. Mary, Daughter to Capt. Frasher, from N. york.

1779.

Jany. 10. John, Son to Moses Gale, of New Windsor.
Jan a Child of John Right.
Feb. Beny, son to Benjamin Wright.
April 24. Reuben Clark's child.
Aug. first day Amelia, Daughter to Isaac Belknap.
August 29. John, Son to Gershom Halstead.
ye Same Day Cornelious, son to Mary Craft.
Sept. 18. James Kelbourn, Son James.
ye Same Day Phebe, Daughter to —— Smith, from N. Y.

1780.

Feb. 6. Amy, a Child of John Baily.
March 19. Caty, Daughter to Hugh Turner.
March 6. Nathan Harlow, Son to Joshua Sayer.
May Walter Fleet, son to Samuel Brewster, Junr.
May 28. Jonas Williams and his Child Richard.
ye Same Day Mary, Daughter of David Right.

July 23. John Willet, Son to Moses Gale.
Oct. 15. Abraham, Son to Barnibas Curwin.
Nov. 2. ——— ——— a Child of James Hays.
Decemb. 17. a son and Daughter of Colo. Palmer.

1781.

30 May four Children for Capt. Reeder's Wife.
idem John, Son to John Anderson.
idem two Children for Benj. Smith, New Burgh.
June 24. James, Son to Benjn. Homan.
24. Jacob, Son to Wm. Shultz, of New Windsor.
July 8. a Daughter of Uriah Wood.
idem. a Child of a Reffugee from Schenecdady.
Sept. 2d. Martha, a Daughter of Thos. Denton, baptised on his Wife's account, Elizabeth.
Same Day. Molly, grand Daughter to Deacon Wood, on her own Account.
Oct. 14. Susanah, Daughter to Isaac Schultz.
same Day Dolla, Daughter to Jacob Mills.
Nov. 25. Ann, Daughter to James Fulton and his Wife Margeret.
Dec. 23. Thomas, son to Major Saml. Logan.
Same Day. John Tyle, Son to Silas White.
Same Day. Mary, Daughter to Mary Nicolson, Widow.

1782.

a Child of Robt. Nesbits.
April 14. Stephen, Son to ——— Artificer at ye Hospitle.
Same Day. William, Son of James Kilburn.
June 23. Polly, Daughter Jonas & Abigail Williams.
Same Day. Elizabeth, Daughter Christipher Gallow.
July 22. Elizabeth, Daughter of John McConnel.
Same Day. Elizabeth, Daughter of Joseph Clerk, of Little Britain.
Same Day. ——— Son of Gilbert Bloomer.
July 24. ——— a Child of Reeders, of Newburgh, presented by his wife.
Same Day. ——— two Children for Forbush, a Reffugee from york.
Same Day. ——— a Child for Selah Reeve, of Newburgh.
Sept. 14. Silas, son of ——— Marthers.
Same Day. Daniel, Son of Daniel Wood, Butter hill.

1783.

Feb. Samuel Washington, Son of Saml. Wood.
Feb. 16. Joshua Sayre, Son of Daniel Gantley.
March 9. Francis Wainright, of Massechuset.
March 26. Sally, Daughter to Barnibus Curwin.

April 3. Martha, Daughter of his Excellency, Geo. Clinton.
April 25. Rachel Fleet, Daughter to Abel Belknap Esq.
Same Day. Isaac, Son to Derick ombaman.
May 11. a Child of Benj. Homans.
May 25. Anna, wife of Joshua Colwell & their Child.
Stephen, Son to Gersham Halstead.
June 22. Elijah Sill's Child.
June 30. Son to Wm. Cummings, of New Windsor.
Sept. 7. Sarah, a Child of Capt. Ludlum, of L. Island.
Same Day. Benjamin, a Child of Woods, Butter Hill.
Octo. 26. John, Son to Mr. Thurston from Jamaica, Long Island.
Same Day. Elizabeth, Daughter to Capt. Israel Smith.
idem John F., Son to John Gallow.
Decembr. 7. William, Son of William Shults.

1784.

Feb. 15. Robert, Son to Mr. Frazer from New York.
ye Same Day. Mary, Daughter to Isaac Shultz.
Same Day. Margeret, Son to Oliver How.
April 12. A Child of Hunters, baptised on his wifes Account, Daughter to Cowen.
Same Day. Henriett, Daughter to Major Logan.
Same Day. Malcom, Son to John McConnel.
July 30. James, Son to Joshua Sayre.
Same Day. two Children for Hitchcok, Reffugee, N. Y.
Novbr. Samuel Edsel, son to Samuel Benson, Baptiz^{d} on his Wifes Account.
Novb. 28. A Child for Gershom Holsted.
two Children for Wm. Hunter.
A Child for William Bell.

1785.

Jan. A Child of James Cills.
Augst. A Child of Saml. Wood.
ye Same. a Child of Francis Lusk.
a Child of Ase Stewart.
Octobr. a Child of James Vanosdol, on his wifes account.
Octob. 2. Elizabeth, formerly Luckey on her Account.

1786.

March 12. Henry, Son to Derick Amerman.
12. Elizabeth, Daughter to Silas Sayer.
March 26. Thos., Son to Joshua Sayer.
Anna Brewster, Daughter to Jonas Williams.
Same Day. a Child for John Keley.

two Children for Henry Keley.
May 21. Susanah, Daughter to Major Saml. Logan.
Same Day Mary, Daughter Gershom Halstead.
June 4. Alexander Clinton, Son to Robert Burnet.
July 2. David, Son to Benjn. Homan.
Stephen Clerk, Son to Jacob Mandervill, on its mothers act.
Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter to Thomas Mandervill, on his wifes act.
July 9. a Child of James Hawkins on her acct.
July Samuel, Son to Samuel Brewster, Junr.
August 6. John H. Schenks Child Magdeleene.
Joseph Hasbroak, son to Capt. Israel Smith.
ye Same Day. Phebe, Daughter to Dr. Jones.
Oct. 10. Benjamin, son to Benjn. Case.
Same Day. William, Son to oliver Howe.
Oct'r. 27. James Hamilton's three Children, Isaac, Hannah & Sarah.

1787.

April 15. a Child of Selah Reeve.
" 8. Son to Silas White.
——— to Joshua Cleves.
a Child of Isaac Shults.
June 10. a Child of Mrs. Riggs.
July a Son of Capt. Mathew Dubois.
a Child for Jacob White.
Son of ——— Smith.
August 5. Mary, Daughter to Platt Wickes.
Sept. 2. Mary, Daughter to John Krump.
Sept a Daughter, Child of David Howell.
Sept. 30. Phebe, wife to Francis Harford & their Child.
Same Day. James, son to ye widow, Mary Nickerson.
Octobr. 13. a Daughter to David Howell.
21. Mary, Daughter to Asa Byram.
Octr. 28. Moses Higby, Son to Abel Belknap.
Elizabeth Storm, Daughter to Jno. Graham.
December 30. Joseph, Son to Gershom Halstead.

1788.

Jan. 13. Daughter to Isaac Hasbrook.
Feb. 23. Frederick, Son to John Anderson.
June 22. Jeremiah Clerk, Son to Francis Mandeville, on his wife's Acct.
June 30. Jane, wife to David Hawkins.
July 13. John, Son to Jonas Williams.
13. Sally, Daughter to Saml. Logan.
13. Elizabeth, Daughter to James Ferdun.

July 20. Clarissa, Daughter to Silas Sayre.

1789.

Feb. 8. Elkana, son to John Kelsey.
Same. John, Son to Wm. Moffat.
April. Mary, Daughter to Samuel Latta.
June 14. Esther, Daughter to Samuel Wood.
14. Isaac, Son to the widow ——— Belknap.
June 28. Cathrine, Daughter to Jacob Mills.
July Saml., Son to ——— Goldsmith.
Augst. 2. Horace, Son to Augustus Doud
a Child of Francis Hartford.
Augst. 20. Aaron, Son to Abel Belknap.

1790.

Hannah, Daughter to John McConnel.
March 7. Mary, Daughter to Benjamin Case.
March 10. Peter & Mary, Children to Derick Amerman.
19. a Child of Benjamin Homan.
June. Hannah, Wife to ——— Flint, N. B.
June 8. Thuston Wood, Marlborough, & his boy.
Same day. W., wife of Daniel Kniffin.
his son's wife with eight of their children.
a child of ——— Wayant.
3 black Children for Dr. Ely.
Daniel Boorden, New Windsor.
June 11. Rebecah, Daughter to Daniel Borden.
Nov. 14. David Joab, son to David Clerk.

1791.

April Jacob, son to Jacob Mills.
May 23. Luther Halsey, son to ——— Linly.
June 26. Betsey, Daughter Jacob Smith, on his wife's account.
June 26. Abigail Johnston, Daughter to James More.
June 26. James, son to David Kelso.
July 17. Jane, Daughter of Derick Amerman.
July 24. Sarah, Daughter of Samuel Latta.
July 30. Adolph Degrove, son to Levi Dodge.
October 16. Marget, Daughter to ——— Conger, on his wife's account.
the same day. Stephen, son to Benjamin Smith, N. Windsor.
idem. Mary, Daughter of John Doxy, on his wife's acct.

1792.

Feb.	6.	Phebe, Daughter to Gershom Halstead.
July	22.	James Kilburn, son to Daniel Borden.
July	22.	Juliana, Daughter to Jacob Mandeville, Junr.
	22.	Maria, Daughter of Jesse Harrison, Bethlehem.
Nov.		James Ferdun's Wife Jane, and their Daughter.
		John Doxy's Child ——— on his wife's account.
December	2.	David, son to William Holms.

1793.

March		Anna, wife to Francis Herford.
idem.		Ibba Fulton & a Child of Thos. Crawfords.
		William Fulton's Children—three.
		a child of Benjamin Smith.
March	31.	Elizabeth, Daughter to Jonas Williams.
June	9.	Elizabeth, Daughter to Daniel Harrison, Bethlehem.
June	7.	Daniel, son of James Moores.
June	16.	John, son to ——— Gallow.
idem Die.		Benjamin, son to Leonard Carpenter.
June	16.	Stephen, son to Derick Amerman.
July	21.	Silas, son to Silas Sayer.
July	21.	Joseph, son to John Gollow, and his bound girl Sally Carly.
October		Elizer Gidney's Child.
October		Agnes, Daughter to Samuel Latta.
		Mary Birdsal, widow.
December	1.	Edmond Griswold, wife and child.
		Isaac Hasbrook's wife Hannah & child Rachel.
		Griswold's child.

1794.

		Freelove, daughter to George Buckingham.
Febry	16.	Phebe, Daughter to Aaron Lindley.
March	9.	Thomas, son of John Shaw, of little Britain.
July		A child of John Smiths, of Newburgh.
July		A child of Stephen Albertson, N. B.
ye same day.		a child of ——— Foster Town.
August	17.	Asa, son of Gersham Halstead.

1795.

July		Three children for Richard Hill.
July	8.	A child for Wm. Holmes.
May	10.	Sarah Hellen, Daughter James Williams.
		Caty Smith, Daughter Benjamin Gillespy.
idem		Sarah, Daughter Benj. Smith.
October	3.	Hannah Sinsebaugh, the wife of David Sinsebaugh.

& their Child Ira.

October 3. two Children for the widow Birdsall.
Nov. 8. Robert Boyd, son of Esther Thorn.
—— 8. Christopher, son to John Gollow.
—— 8. Joseph Wickes, son to George Buckingham.

1796.

Feby 1. Polly, Daughter to Silas Sayer.
—— —— a child of Pepard.
Feb. 8. Robert Smith, Son to Robert Gardner, N. Burgh.
June 12. Francis, Son Jacob Mandeville, N. B.
do Catherine, Daughter to John McCauley.
do Juliettee, Daughter to Isaac Van Duzer.
do Marther, Daughter to Clerk silversmith.
July 31. Charlotte Matilda, daughter to Lucius & Betsy Carey.
do Hector Crege, son of George Macingtosh.
do Elenor, wife Thos. Crawford, Jun., & Jacob their son.

The record of deaths is omitted, the dates being quite recent and the entries not by Rev. Close.

Biographical Sketches.

Read by the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., before the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, January 2, 1885.

I do not propose in this paper to enter into historical details in regard to the oldest Presbyterian Churches of Newburgh, or of those neighboring ones of New Windsor, Bethlehem and Little Britain with which they were for a time closely allied, but simply to give some account of the ministers who served them. I shall begin with those who were connected with the church of which our friend, Dr. W. K. Hall, is the pastor, and the first one to be noticed is the Rev. John Close, who, though never formally installed as pastor, may be regarded as its founder. In Dr. Carnahan's Memorial of Dr. Johnston, p 85, it is said: "The tradition is that the Rev. Francis Peppard was the first minister who regularly preached in New Windsor. We have no account that he was installed pastor of that church. During his ministry a church was organized, 5 Sept., 1766, consisting of 18 members, by the Rev. Timothy Johnes, of Morristown. Of Mr. Peppard I have been able to learn nothing except that he graduated in the College of New Jersey, in the Class of 1762, and died in 1797." He was a descendant of Puritan ancestors who came to this country in 1685 and settled in Greenwich, Conn. Here John Close was born, 13 Sept., 1737. When he was about 13 years old his father removed to N. Salem, Westchester County. His son John was educated in the College of New Jersey, and was one of the students who "waked the corpse of President Samuel Davies, 4 Feb., 1763." We may be sure, let me say, in passing, that this "wake" was not after the Irish sort. To be sure there was no Prohibition party even dreamed of in that day, nor was the doctrine of total abstinence preached or practised by professor or students; and so while the young "wakers" may have indulged in an occasional cup of Jersey cider to keep themselves wide awake, we can have no doubt that their simple object was to guard the precious body of their beloved President. Mr. Close graduated in October, 1763, in the same class with William Paterson, one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Tapping Reeve, the brother-in-law of Aaron Burr and the founder of the first Law School in the United States, at Litchfield, Conn. Among his fellow collegians, not in the same class, were David Ramsey, the Historian, Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, and Dr. Rush of Philadelphia.

Soon after graduating he was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Duchess as a candidate for the ministry, the first one that Presbytery ever

had. He studied theology with the Rev. Ebenezer Prime of Huntington L. I., the ancestor, I believe, of our friends, Drs. Irenæus and Wendell Prime of the *New York Observer*. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Long Island, 30th of Oct., 1766, as co-pastor with his old theological tutor. Mr. E. Prime. In 1773 he resigned his charge at Huntington, joined the Presbytery at Hudson and became the acting pastor, though never formally installed, of the churches of Bethlehem, New Windsor and Newburgh. Here he labored all thrcugh the troublous times of the Revolution until 1796, when he accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Waterford, and which he served until 1806. He then resigned his charge and labored for a year or two among the Oneida Indians as a missionary—a field which the year before had been occupied by the renowned Indian preacher, the Rev. Sam'l Occum. The last years of his life were spent in Waterford, having no special charge, where he died in 1813, in the 76th year of his age. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, who was of Huguenot descent, was born in Woodbridge, N. J., April 4th, 1765. He graduated at Columbia College, N. Y., in the class of 1790. He studied theology under Dr. McWhorter, of Newark, was licensed by the Presbytery of New York, and soon after ordained and installed as pastor of the united churches of Hopewell and Deerpark, the 23d of August, 1793. In 1798 he resigned that church and accepted a call to become pastor of Bethlehem, New Windsor and Newburgh. In 1801 Bethlehem was given up, and on May 5th he was formally installed pastor of New Windsor, and on the next day was again installed pastor of Newburgh. His ministry in Newburgh lasted only until April 25th, 1804, and in New Windsor until the 17th of April, 1805. Subsequently he became (in Oct., 1805) pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, N J., where he labored with eminent success, until his death, November 17th, 1822.

Tradition relates that Mr. Freeman's brief ministry in Newburgh was a somewhat stormy one. The village in his day is said to have been a nest of infidels of the Voltaire and Tom Paine stamp. They formed a society bearing the name of the ancient Druids, of which a large number of the most influential citizens, lawyers, physicians, and merchants were members. Mr. Freeman set himself with great vigor to attack these enemies of christianity—both in the pulpit and by the press. Perhaps he failed to combine the *suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re*, as it is said that he even displeased some of his own parishioners. Like some other clergymen, and a great many more men not clergymen, he unfortunately embarked in an enterprise, the cost of which he had not counted, or rather mis-counted, and so became involved in financial troubles. He built the house now occupied by Mr. Gouldy in Montgomery Street for a boarding school, in April, 1802, under the name of Cliosophic Hall. It must have been then one of the stateliest edifices in the village, and as an enterprise proved to be anything but a success ; it for a good while bore the name of Freeman's Folly.

The late Dr. Johnston, who knew him well, says of him : " He was a good scholar, an able and sound divine, and an excellent spiritual instructor. When quite a young clergyman he was appointed by the General Assembly

of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the committee of which Dr. John Rodgers, of New York, was chairman—to revise Dr. Dwight's editions of Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns. He was also for some years one of the Directors of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. He published a sermon on Psalmody; a Tract Day Sermon; an Essay on Church Government; two small catechisms on Baptism; and he was appointed to write the history of the Presbytery of Hudson. Mrs. Freeman, who was a daughter of the Rev. Nathan Kerr, of Goshen, died in Philadelphia April 27, 1830. One of their daughters, the late Mrs. Heyer, widow of the Rev. W. S. Heyer, was for many years a resident of Newburgh, and was well known to some here present.

The Rev. Eleazer Burnett succeeded M. Freeman. He was a native of New Jersey, and I presume from his name, and from the fact that when compelled by the disease from which he died—consumption—to leave Newburgh, he went to the home of a relative in New Brunswick, that he was born in that city. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1799, in the same class with a distinguished statesman of the last generation—bearing my own name—John Forsyth, of Georgia—Governor of that State, Senator in Congress, and Secretary of State. Mr. Burnett's ministry was a very short one; he was ordained and installed Nov. 20, 1805, and he died Nov. 22, 1806, leaving behind him a very fragrant memory as a young minister "full of the Holy Ghost and of faith."

Of Dr. John Johnston it is not necessary that I should say anything in regard to him, and of his work during his ministry of half a century, as we shall soon have the story told in the account of the recent centennial exercises.

I turn now to the Associate Reformed Church.

The Rev. Robert Kerr was the first pastor of this church. He was installed in May, 1799, and resigned his charge in May, 1802. He removed to South Carolina where, and in the adjacent States, he preached with great success until his death which occurred in June, 1805, at Savannah, Ga. Mr. Kerr was a native of the North of Ireland, where he had labored some years before his coming to America in 1797, and which was owing to those Irish troubles which sent a goodly number of eminent men to this country—Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. W. J. McNiven, the Revs. James McKinney and William Gibson.

The Rev. James Scrimgeour succeeded Mr. Kerr a few months after the resignation of the latter in 1803. He was born near Edinburgh in 1757, entered the University of Edinburgh of which Dr. Robertson, the historian, was then Principal, in 1772; studied theology under John Brown of Haddington, great-grandfather of Dr. J. Brown, author of Rab and his Friends, and was ordained and installed pastor of a church at North Berwick, where he preached with unusual popularity until 1794, when the failure of both bodily and mental health compelled him for the time being to retire from ministerial work. After a time, by the advice of friends, he opened a theological book store in Edinburgh. (I have one or two sermons, not his own, published by him.) He was thus occupied until 1802, when he was induced by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason, of New York, to come to this country to meet the demand

for ministers in the Associate Reformed Church. While pastor of Newburgh, he married a daughter of Mr. Robert Boyd of New Windsor, one of his parishioners, and built the house now occupied by Miss E. Fowler, corner of Liberty and Campbell Streets. He had one son, Mr. E. E. Scrimgeour, whom I well remember as a student in the old Academy.

Mr. Scrimgeour was a grand preacher of the old Scottish type, and in his early ministry he was one of the most popular preachers in the denomination to which he belonged. Even in his old age there were not a few in Newburgh who were always delighted to see him ascend the pulpit. Years after his decease I have heard my father and other parishioners of Dr. McCarrell speak of certain sermons he had preached in Dr. McCarrell's pulpit.

He always had a good deal of the old Scottish feeling about the proprieties of clerical costume, but in his latter days, and in his own country parish, on particularly hot days, would appear in the pulpit in what our friend Mr. Emery would perhaps regard as an uncanonical semi-surplice, i. e., his shirt sleeves. He once appeared in this costume in the A. R. Church of Newburgh. It was at the opening of the Associate Reformed Synod of New York. The day was intensely oppressive. During the sermon Mr. S. came near fainting; the service was suddenly suspended, and for a few moments there was considerable alarm. One of the reverend gentlemen present proposed to relieve him of the service; but Mr. S. declined the offer; rose in the pulpit and resumed his discourse at the very point where it had been broken off. Occasionally in his own church at Little Britain, little episodes would occur savoring largely of the ludicrous. He once noticed one of his hearers in a profound slumber. Mr. S. asked a person who was sitting beside the snoring sleeper to wake him up. He gave him a gentle but ineffectual nudge, when the venereble preacher seeing how the case stood exclaimed with the greatest gravity and in broadest Scotch—"Shak him, David, shak him."

The late Dr. R. H. Wallace used to relate with great zest the terrible fright that Mr. S. gave him when examined for licensure. Among the trials, he had to read before the Presbytery a Latin thesis. When he had finished it to his horror Mr. S. arose and gravely asked—"Moderator! shall we impugn it?" Now impugning meant questioning the candidate in Latin and requiring his replies to be in the same language. Mr. S. could have gone through the process with ease for he had had experience of it in his own early days; but the other members of the Presbytery, no doubt wisely for themselves, as well as kindly for their young brother, concluded to dispense with the "impugning."

The next pastor was the Rev. Arthur J. Stansbury. He was a native of New York. He graduated at Columbia College in 1799; studied in the Theological Seminary in New York under Dr. M. Mason, and in 1810 was ordained and installed Pastor of Graham's church, where he remained until 1815, when he assumed the charge of the church of Newburgh. He held it, however, for only little more that a year, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. He retired from that charge and from the ministry in 1821; removed to Washington, where for many years he was

known as the most accomplished reporter of Congressional debates of his day. Mr. Stansbury was an eminent pulpit orator and the Church of Newburgh doubtless counted largely on his gifts in this regard to draw people to their place of worship. Some one was telling old Mr. Jacob Powell what a bright and eloquent preacher the A. R. people had just got—"O, yes," said he, "Mr. S. is very eloquent, but then Mr. J. has the best stand."

The Rev. Dr. James Christie was the next pastor. His father was an officer in the army of the Revolution—one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his brother, Colonel Christie, was a distinguished officer in the war of 1812. He was born in New York, studied in the A. R. Seminary at New York, and in 1816 was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Union Village. He came to Newburgh in 1818. It was during his ministry that the parsonage now occupied by Mr. Macnaughtan was erected, and for him the church at the corner of Grand and First Streets was built; but before its completion, Dr. Christie resigned, withdrew from the denomination and joined the Reformed Presbyterian body, so that he never preached in it. There was never a pastor in Newburgh more intensely loved by his people than was Dr. Christie; and when he left them they thought that they had received a blow from which it was hardly possible for them to recover. After leaving Newburgh he became pastor of a Reformed Presbyterian Church in Albany; afterwards and for many years he was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of New York, a position which he held until elected Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of that body at Pittsburg. He died in 1864-5. Two of his sons are still living —Thomas—well known to us all—who is or ought to be a member of this Association; and Albert, the youngest, a merchant in Havre. One more pastor deserves to be noticed; one whom many present will remember. The Rev. Dr. Joseph McCarrell. He has a place in Dr. Nevin's volume—"The distinguished men of the Cumberland Valley." He was a native of Shippensburgh, Penn., and was born in 1795. While preparing for college in 1814, the country was electrified by the news of the capture of Washington—the burning of the capitol and other public buildings—a sort of barbarism of which the British army has been so often guilty—and the threatened attack on Baltimore. The militia of Pennsylvania, of the adjacent counties marched as quickly as possible to the scene of danger. Among them was the young Joseph McCarrell. For three days and nights the young student and soldier was in the trenches awaiting the onset of the enemy. I have often heard him describe the magnificent scene which he witnessed—the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and the anxiety with which they watched at the dawn of each day to see whether our flag was still in place. You know it was this scene which inspired Mr. Francis M. Key to write that lyric which the American people "will never willingly let die"—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Dr. McCarrell graduated at Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College in 1815, in the same class with the venerable Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen—"Whose bow still abides in strength." He spent a couple of years in teaching and then entered the Theological Seminary in New York. Pre-

vious to doing so, however, he had made himself an excellent Hebrew scholar and had read the whole of the Hebrew Bible. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Church of Newburgh, 14th March, 1823. In the autumn of 1829 he was chosen Professor of Theology by the A. R. Synod of New York in the seminary re-established in this city; he held the office until a few years before his death, and during that period he had some 70 young men under his care—all of whom, I am sure, ever felt for him the warmest affection for his rare goodness in every sense of the word, and the highest respect for intellectual abilities.

Dr. McCarrell was one of the most modest and undemonstrative of men, of child-like simplicity. In some things this simplicity took such a shape that he might be said to belong to the class of men described as those whose "fingers were all thumbs."

As a preacher he had not a particle of sensationalism about him. His ordinary manner in the pulpit was wholly free of all mannerism, usually calm, yet occasionally he would rise to a high strain of pathetic eloquence, showing what a latent power there was in the man. He had a profound reverence for sacred things. The creed he professed was the creed he held with his whole heart, and from which he never varied. And he had the courage of his convictions as he showed by preaching his sermons on temperance, which subjected him to not a little unmerited abuse. When he began his labors in Newburgh the prospect of success was far from encouraging, but under him the congregation grew until it reached the zenith of its prosperity in point of numbers, and included as many of the solid men of Newburgh as any other in it. Dr. McCarrell died in 1864.

I will only add that we owe a large debt of gratitude to these departed churchmen for the religious and moral condition of this community. They had, many of them at least, a hard soil to cultivate, but we have the fruit of the seed which they sowed in tears. May we be as faithful to duty in our day as they were in theirs.

The Church of England in Newburgh and Vicinity previous to the Revolution.

Read by the Rev. Rufus Emery before the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, January 2, 1885.

The first reference to the Church of England in Newburgh and vicinity is found in an abstract of the proceedings of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, for the year 1728, in which it is stated that application had been madefor a missionary for New Windsor, in Ulster County, in the government of New York. In answer to this application the Society instructed Francis Harrison, Esq., (1) to investigate the condition, numbers, and circumstances of the people in New Windsor and parts adjacent. This report was made in 1729. He reports "400 people living in good credit and reputation, being very desirous of having a clergyman settled among them, and that they will raise the first year towards his support 40 pounds," and that they are "now building a Church, and when the charge of that is over they will advance their subscriptions." Soon after the reception of this favorable report, the Society appointed Rev. Richard Charlton missionary for New Windsor. Mr. Charlton was not long in New Windsor, for in 1731, December 13th, he was at his own and the request of the Vestry of Trinity Church appointed by the Society Catechist for Trinity Church in place of Rev. Mr. Colgan, who was transferred to Jamaica in 1732. (2) This position Mr. Charlton retained till 1747, when he was promoted by the Society to the Church of St. Andrew, Staten Island. After the removal of Mr. Charlton from the mission in New Windsor to New York, the Society appointed Rev. Robert Kilpatrick to fill his place. His name is on the Society's list for the years 1731, '32 and '33 as missionary at New Windsor. Mr. Kilpatrick came from Newfoundland to New Windsor, being transferred on account of insufficient support, but his condition was not benefitted by the change. so that he was glad to return to his first mission, where he remained until his death in 1741. (3)

From 1734 till 1744 the New Windsor mission was vacant.

In 1744 the mission was revived by the society and Rev. Hezekiah Watkins was appointed missionary. Mr. Watkins was a graduate of Yale College and had been a Congregational minister. (4) He went over to England for ordination and was admitted to Deacon's and Priest's orders by the Bishop of London. Mr. Watkins was the missionary of the Society from

1744 to 1765, a period of 20 years. From 1744 to 1753 he is mentioned as the missionary at New Windsor, and from 1753 to 1764 as the missionary at Newburgh. Up to this time New Windsor was the important point —the place where the missionary resided—and from which he went out to hold services in adjacent places. Probably about the year 1752 (in which year the 2d charter of the Glebe was granted by King George II), the residence of the missionary was in Newburgh, and services were held in the Church on the Glebe. In 1752, Rev. Mr. Watkins writes to the Society that the inhabitants are cheerfully assisting in repairing and fitting up the Church and in building a house for the minister on the Glebe. As in 1752, mention is made of the building of a house for the minister, and in 1754 Mr. Watkin's name stands on the list of the Society as missionary at Newburgh, it is probable that the parsonage was finished at this time and Mr Watkins had removed into it. In 1756 Rev. Mr. Watkins was ordered to appear before the Provincial Assembly, to answer to the charge of being the author of a piece published in the New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy, entitled, "Observations on the circumstances and conduct of the people in the counties of Ulster and Orange in the Province of New York." His answer to the charge was, "that observing the distress of the people in that part of the country, his zeal for their relief carried him too far, and that he had no design to offend the House by what he wrote." He was found guilty of a high misdemeanor and contempt of the House, and was ordered to be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-arms. The following day Mr. Watkins petitioned the Assembly to be discharged, humbly asking the pardon of the Honorable House, and promising to be more circumspect for the future. He was brought to the bar of the House where he received a reprimand from the speaker and was discharged out of custody on paying fees. In 1757 Mr. Watkins writes that he continues in his round of duties, and ventures his life every time he visits his congregations on the frontiers on the west of Hudson's River, and that the number of his regular communicants is 82. In 1761 he says that for 16 years he has endured cold and storm, riding more than 2,000 miles a year, and in consequence, his health is much impaired.

The Society on account of the long services of Rev. Mr. Watkins, agree to remove him to a warmer climate. The next year Mr. W. informs the Society that, by advice of his physicians, he has determined to go to the Bermudas, from whence he will return to his mission as soon as the recovery of his health shall enable him to officiate. In 1763 Mr. Watkins thanks the Society for permission to remove to New Brunswick, N. J., and desires to continue at his old mission at the earnest request of his parishioners. He also says that his people, whose spirits are much raised by his resolving to continue with them, have determined to begin to make provision for building a new Church, the old one being much decayed and too small, as people of all denominations come to the Church. In the same letter Mr. Watkins says that after having been deprived of the profits of the Glebe for nearly 16 years, for want of being regularly inducted, he has at

length been presented to Governor Monckton and inducted by his Excellency into the Church and Glebe at Newburgh. The Rev. Hezekiah Watkins died after a lingering illness on 10 April, 1765. His stone is now standing in the burying ground of St. David's Church, Otterkill, about two miles from the present village of Washingtonville. (5)

The Newburgh Mission was vacant from the death of Rev. Mr. Watkins until the appointment of Rev. John Sayer in 1768, at a stipend of £30 a year, having the title of Missionary at Newburgh, and parts adjacent. The parsonage house at Newburgh not being suitable for his family he settled back in the country and preached alternately at Newburgh, Otterkill division and Wallkill division. (6) He was, says Cadwalader Colden, jr., a popular preacher, and gathered large congregations, and raised up a spirit of building Churches. The Rev. Philo Shelton, in a manuscript history of Trinity Church, Fairfield, says of Rev. John Sayer that he was a man of superior abilities, a great preacher, rather inclining to Calvinistic principles but a high Tory. During his ministration a Church was begun at St. David's on the Otterkill and St. Andrew's on the Wallkill.

In 1769, November 17, Rev. John Sayer, Robert Carshadan, Andrew Graham, Josiah Gilbert, Charles Mabie, Cad. Colden, jr., Samuel Fowler, Joseph Watkins, vestrymen, applied to Gov. Colden for a charter of incorporation of the Newburgh mission. This charter was, I believe, granted, but seems never to have been acted on, for during the next year, 1770, April 16, application is made for a charter for St. George's, Newburgh, in the Parish of Newburgh, Precinct of Newburgh and County of Ulster, in the Province of New York, and for St. David's Church, Cornwall, Orange County, and probably for St. Andrew's Church. Each of these received charters in 1770. One of these charters is now in existence, that of St. George's. A copy of St. Andrew's is entered on the Parish register. St. David's has been lost or destroyed.

The Rev. Mr. Sayer was considered by the Society as a diligent and able missionary. He not only held services at the three Parishes, but also had service once a month at Warwick on a week day and once in three months on Sunday.

In 1773, Mr. Sayer writes that the Church in Newburgh being small and ruinous, a subscription hath been set on foot for building a new one. The project of building a new Church brought up another question on that of location, whether it should be within the jurisdiction of the "Trustees of the Parish of Newburgh," or without it, in some part of New Windsor, where the services were at first held, and which had been, for 22 years, the centre of the mission being the residence of the missionary.

Some time prior to April 13, 1773, it had been determined by the Vestry of St. George's Church in the precinct of Newburgh, Ulster County, that it was necessary to build a new Church, and as there was a difference of opinion about the place where the same should be built they did also determine that the subscription papers should be handed about—one for building the Church in Newburgh, and the other for building it to the southward of Chamber's

Creek, and out of the jurisdiction of the "Trustees of the Parish of New burgh," and that whichever of these subscriptions should receive the largest sum in good hands shall determine the place for building. (7) The subscriptions shall be called in and closed on the 1st of May, 1773. On that day the subscription papers were presented. It was found that the Newburgh paper contained 200 pounds, 10 shillings and 6 pence; the New Windsor paper 222 pounds, 8 shillings. (8) This decided that the location of the new Church must be somewhere to the southward of Chamber's Creek. A committee was appointed to reconnoitre the ground and pitch on a spot for the building. This committee for some reason seem never to have acted on the instructions which they had received. At a meeting of the Congregation of the Parish of Newburgh, August 3, 1773, it was voted that as the committee who were appointed to select a place for the Church did not meet or do anything in that behalf, another committee shall be appointed for the same purpose. This committee was the Vestry of St. George's Parish, with the addition of two others, Colonel Thomas Ellison and Mr. Nathaniel Liscomb. They were to meet four days after the meeting, to search out a proper place which may be procured for building the Church, to the southward of Chamber's Creek. This committee seem to have acted on their instructions and selected a place. Later on in the same year the place was objected to by the Newburgh Parish on the ground that building the Church in New Windsor would tend to fix the Glebe at Newburgh, to the Church at New Windsor. Rev. Mr. Sayer was strongly in favor of the claim of New Windsor, because it had been the place of the earlier missions and was known to the Society in England as the centre of the missionary work in this locality. He was very much disturbed and disappointed at the conclusion of things. This difference seems to have frustrated the building of a new Church, and may have been one of the causes of Mr. Sayer's leaving his mission. (9) Mr. Sayer was transferred from Newburgh to Trinity Church, Fairfield, Conn., where he remained till July 7, 1779, when Gen. Tryon landed and burned the town. Writing from Flushing, L. I., to the society, Mr. Sayer, after giving an account of his work in Fairfield, and of the loss he had sustained by the burning of the Church and parsonage, says, availing myself of the protection offered by the present opportunity I retired within the king's lines.

In 1774 the Mission at Newburgh, after the departure of the Rev. Mr. Sayer, gave a call to Rev. Mr. Bowden, who was a missionary of the Society and had been appointed to Skenesburgh. (10) He accepted the call, but as he did so without any notification to the Society or without their sanction, he was dismissed from their service. Whether Mr. Bowden ever came to Newburgh and performed the duties of his office here I have as yet been unale to determine. (11)

The records of the Society make no mention of a missionary at Newburgh from 1775 to 1782.

The Revolution coming on, services were entirely discontinued or held only at long intervals. In the old Church in Newburgh, service was read by the schoolmaster, Mr. John Nathan Hutchins, who died in 1783. (12)

The church at St. Andrews lasted during the war; that at St. David's seems to have been destroyed during the war or soon after.

As a conclusion of this imperfect sketch I quote the words of the late venerable Dr. John Brown, addressed to his people on the first day of January, 1837: "After the storm of that war, which ended in the happy establishment of the independence of this nation, and in the security of the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty for the whole people, had passed away, the friends of the Church set about the work of raising their Zion from the depressed condition in which they had found her." The result of this work has been the reviving and restoring of two of the early missions of the Church of England in Newburgh and vicinity, in the now living Parishes of St. George's, Newburgh, and St. Andrew's, Walden, in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

NOTES.

1. Francis Harrison was a lawyer of note, member of the King's Council, Recorder of the city, and associated with Mr. Gilbert Livingston in 1719 in farming the excise of the Province.

2. Mr. Charlton was, says Hawkins in his "Missions of the Church of England," appointed to the humble but important office, a catechist to the negroes first at New Windsor and afterwards at New York.

Rev. Mr. Colgan was appointed catechist to the negroes and assistant to Rev. Mr. Vesey at New York in 1725, in which year he arrived from England. He was installed Minister of Jamaica January, 1733.

3. Rev. Robert Killpatrick was in 1729 sent to Trinity Bay at a salary of £30 per annum. Being unable to subsist on this allowance, he request ed to be transferred to some other mission. He was sent to New Windsor, but it is said he being a corpulent man and having a large family, and not being able to find lodgings in New Windsor on any terms, he was glad to return to his first mission.

4. Connecticut Church Documents, Vol. 1, pp. 186, 256.

Beardsley's History of the Church in Connecticut, p. 143, Vol. I.

5. The inscription on his tombstone is, "Sacred to the memory of Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, who departed this life on the 10th day of April, 1765, aged 57.

A mural tablet in his memory has recently been placed in St. George's Church, Newburgh, "In memory of Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, Yale, 1737; ordained 1744 in England, sent here by Ven. Soc. P. G. in F. P., formed the parishes of S. David's, S. Andrew's and S. George's; resident minister at Newburgh from 1752 until his death, April 10, 1765. Aet. 57. Also Rev.

John Sayer minister of this parish, 1768 to 1775. He procured its incorporation by royal charter, July 30, 1770.

6. The name of his place of residence was Belemont.

7. The congregation of St. George's Church, meeting 13 of April, 1773. Tuesday in Easter, in the Precinct of Newburgh, Ulster Co. Whereas the late Vestry did determine, that it was necessary to build a New Church and as there was a difference of opinion about the place where the same should be built, they did also determine, that the subscription papers should be handed about, the one for building the Church at Newburgh and the other for building it to the southward of Chamber's Creek and out of the jurisdiction of the Trustees of the Parish of Newburgh, and that whichever of these subscriptions shall raise the largest sum in good hands, shall determine the place for building, and whereas there is a necessity for building soon, as the old Church is unfit for the use and accomodation of the congregation, Resolved, therefore that the subscriptions shall be called in and closed on the 1st day of May ensuing, and that that paper which shall appear to have the larger sum subscribed in good hands, on that day, shall determine the place of building, and the Church wardens are required to bring in the subscriptions on that day, to which time the corporation stands adjourned, to meet at the house of Martin Wygant.

May 1st, 1773. Meeting of the corporation of St. George's Church to determine the place of building. The two subscriptions were presented. The one for a church in Newburgh, 200£. 10s. 6d., that for place south of Chambers Creek, 222£. 8s.

A committee was appointed to reconnoitre the ground and pitch on a spot for building, and that they shall meet at the house of Geo. Christo, Esq., on Wednesday, 12th day of May instant, 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the place they shall agree on shall be the place for building, if to be had for such terms as the corporation shall think reasonable.

Aug. 3, 1773. Meeting corporation of St. George's. As the 1st committee did not act, and a committee consisting of the Vestry and Col. T. Ellison and Nathl. Liscomb, the same committee to meet at the house of Col. T. Ellison, in New Windsor, on Saturday following, to do the same. (St. George's Parish Records.)

At a meeting of the congregation of the Parish of Newburgh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of August, 1773, in order to chuse two Church Wardens, in the room of Col. Thomas Ellison and Mr. Mathew Dubois, late Church Wardens, who decline serving, Mr. Samuel Fowler and Mr. Gilbert Purdy were unanimously chosen Church Wardens, to serve for the remainder of the year. Mr. Purdy being chosen out of the Vestry, the congregation proceeded to elect another Vestryman, to fill up his place, when Mr. Leonard Smith was unanimously chosen. The vacant place being thus filled up and a quorum being present, as appears by the following list, viz :

Absent: Morris Flewelling, Martin Wygant, Vestrymen. Present: Samuel Fowler, Gilbert Purdy, Church Wardens; Stephen Wyggins, Arthur Smith, Samuel Wyat, Leonard Smith, Vestrymen.

The Vestry proceeded to business and concluded, that whereas the Vestry at their last meeting, did appoint a committee to pitch on a plot of ground whereon to build a church, to the southward of Chamber's Creek, according to a resolve of the Vestry, and also did appoint a day and hour for their meeting, to determine the same, and whereas as they did not meet or do anything in that behalf; another committee shall be appointed for the same purpose—

Resolved, Therefore that the Vestry resolve themselves into a committee to transact that business, and that Col. Thomas Ellison and Mr. Nathaniel Liscomb be added to these as members of the committee, and that the same committee shall meet at the house of Col. Thos. Ellison at New Windsor, on Saturday next, which will be the seventh of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to search out a proper place, which may be procured for building the church to the southward of Chamber's Creek, and that whatever place a majority of the members then met shall fix upon, shall be the spot for building, provided the place they shall agree upon be, to be had on reasonable terms to the satisfaction of the Vestry: John Sayer, Rector; Samuel Fowler, Gilbert Purdy. (Minutes of meeting from the papers of the late J. P. Brown.)

8. A copy of the New Windsor subscription may be found in the History of Orange Co., p. 129.

Bellemont, Dec., 8th, 1773.

9. Dear Sir: It was so late before our meeting broke up last evening, that I had not time to call at your house, and let you know the result of it. There were ten of the upper people present at the meeting. I read the Society's letter to them, and explained to them the meaning of it, at which they seemed much rejoiced; but when I read to them the rough draught of the memorial, which I drew up at your house, they objected to that part of it, which mentions the resolution of the Vestry to build the church at the place pitched upon by their committee, and declared that they consented to it merely to oblige you and the people below, but that they did it against their own private opinion. I told them that this was altogether trifling and that it was impossible for me to do business with people who will solemnly declare one thing under their hands, in an official way, and when it comes to be executed, will declare another. They replied that when they did consent to build the church near New Windsor, they had no hopes of any alteration in the charter, and that if they had had the most distant thought of it, they would never have given their assent to it, or to anything which would have tended to fix the Glebe at Newburgh, to a church in New Windsor. They talked much of the difficulty of getting to the church at that place, and insinuated that if the charter were altered, they would be able, both to build a church and

raise the support for Newburgh. I remonstrated to them, the ancient claim which New Windsor had, and that they moved for the Glebe before the Newburgh people took any step at all in it, and that the mission was not only opened there, but that they had all the Burthen with the two first missionaries, and that even yet the Society presumed that to be the capital of it. They could not deny these facts, but would hearken to no reason; nor to anything, which was said unless it was in their favour. They urged their fear of the people of Newburgh, if they should consent to such a step, and that it would be unsafe for them to ride the roads, for fear of assasination—and upon the whole declared that they would not sign the memorial, and that they would sign more for the church and support of the ministry in proportion to their estates, than Col. Ellison to his—that they ought not to be despised, because they were not rich; and a great deal more to that purpose.

On the whole I found most of them fastidiously bent to oppose the memorial, and therefore to finish the affair I put it to vote, when they all opposed it except Leonard Smith and Arthur Smith, who were for it.

From the account I have given you, you may easily see, that I am in a very delicate situation with respect to this matter. If I present the memorial to the Governor as it is, they will not only oppose, and so draw us into a very disagreeable controversy, but they will do what they can to cast an odium on my character, besides rendering the design abortive. If I drop and do nothing in it, I can neither answer to the Society, nor to my own conscience, for neglecting what appears to be a favorable opportunity of rectifying an error, which hath had a malevolent influence in the affairs of the church. I shall be much obliged to you, if you will think upon this matter deliberately, that I may have your mature advice upon it, when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you, which shall be as soon as possible after my return from Warwick. I place more reliance upon your opinion and advice in this matter than on those of any other gentleman in the congregation, and therefore have written and send this, that you may have time to weigh every particular in it, before I see you.

I must beg the favour of you to send the enclosed by the sloop to your good son at N: York, and to present my compliments to your good family.

I am Dear Sir with great respect,

Your much obliged and humble Servant,

JOHN SAYER.

To Col. Ellison, New Windsor.

(Paper of the late J. P. Brown.)

10. Now Whitehall, Washington Co., named for Col. Philip Skene.

11. The Rev. Mr. Bowden was in May last appointed missionary to Skenesborough, in Charlotte County, in consequence of Col. Skene's

generous engagement, to pay 25£ sterling annually, to the missionary, until the people should bind themselves to that payment, and even to make up their future deficiencies, if any such should be. But as that gentleman hath never repaired to his mission, but instead thereof, hath accepted the mission of Newburgh from the people, without any application to the Society. They have thought it necessary to support their authority to deter other missionaries from the like negligent and disrespectful behavior by dismissing Mr. Bowden from their service. (Abstract of the S. P. G., for 1774-75.)

12. Ruttenber's History of Newburgh, p. 160.

An Error Corrected.

The Army of the Revolution Was Not Disbanded at Newburgh.

The annexed article from the "Newburgh Sunday Telegram," of June 21, 1896, is given more permanent form in this publication with a view to aid in the correction of an erroneous impression, entertained by many, that the Army of the Revolution was formally disbanded by Washington at his Headquarters in Newburgh—an error which had its birth in an inscription on a banner erected at Headquarters in 1852, which read, substantially: "The Army of the Revolution was Disbanded on these Grounds, Nov. 13, 1783." The banner had conspicious place in the old southeast room of Headquarters for several years, and the legend found place in the "History of Newburgh" as a fact of history, now not easily remedied, although corrected in the last edition of this work.

Although the error has been corrected many times, it seems to have found a lodgment so firm in the minds of many that it crops out occasionally in unexpected quarters. We refer to the statement made by Mayor Odell, on Monday, at Headquarters: "Here, at the close of our great struggle, Washington bade his army farewell." The Mayor is probably excusable for his impression. It was stated as a fact, in the 50s, that the Army of the Revolution was disbanded at Washington's Headquarters, and that the tragic scenes of separation described by Thacher, North and Humphries occurred there; but later official record establishes that nothing of the kind ever occurred here. In the matter of "farewell to the army" the only event that can be so classed was the separation of Washington and some of his officers at Fraunce's Tavern, in New York City, Dec. 4, 1783. Washington may have parted with his old guard at Headquarters, but even this is problematical. The members of the old guard were returned to the regiments from which they were drawn and there furloughed with their commands, and thereafter its place was supplied with temporary details. There were no official "farewells" anywhere, unless in regimental ranks. Steuben endeavored to have the furloughed regiments marched to the Temple and so dismissed "that t ey might return to their States with that honor and dignity which their services merited" (see Knapp's Life of Steuben), but was overruled by circumstances. Regiments and battalions did

march from the encampment at New Windsor, and moved thence on their way to the States from which they came; but there was no "grand review," no formal assemblage, and no farewell by Washington. The remnant of the old army moved from New Windsor to West Point, June 23, 1783. Gen. Washington remained in Newburgh until August 18th, 1783, when he removed to Rocky Hill, New Jersey, where his farewell orders were written. He came to West Point in the early part of November, and went from thence to New York, on the evacuation of that city by the British, Nov. 25th, parted with the officers who met him there on the 4th of December, and went to Philadelphia. There is no evidence that he was ever in New York again until he was there for inauguration as President.

* * * * * *

The story of the "disbandment of the army" as it is called, is simply told in Washington's Orders and Heath's Memoirs. Congress directed Washington, after the exchange of the preliminary articles of peace, to grant furloughs "to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportional number of commissioned officers of the different grades," for whose removal "to their respective homes" provision was to be made by the Secretary of War, and that "the men thus furloughed be allowed to take their arms with them." This resolution was communicated to the army by Washington, June 2, 1783. Gen. Heath takes up the narrative at this point as follows:

"June 2d.—The general orders of the day announced that the men engaged for the war should be immediately furloughed, with a proportion of the officers. They were to be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty arrived; they were to be marched home in divisions. Those men that remained engaged for other periods were to be formed into complete corps. The officers to agree who should stay, and in cases where they could not agree, seniority was to decide.

"June 3d.—The Maryland battalion was put under orders to the southward.

"June 5th.—The Maryland battalion marched from the cantonment.

"June 6th.—In the forenoon the Jersey line marched from the cantonment to their own State, where they were to be disbanded. The same day the first New York Regiment made a present of their standards and band to Governor Clinton; they were escorted to Poughkeepsie by the light infantry company of the regiment.

"June 8th.—The men for the war belonging to the Maryland, New York and New Hampshire lines, having marched from the cantonment, a division of the Massachusetts regiment marched on this day.

"June 9th.—A division of the Suffolk and Worcester (Mass.) furloughed men marched for their own State, and so on, a division each day, until the whole had marched.

"June 10th.—Our General (Heath) was General of the Day. In the after orders of the Commander-in-Chief on this day, it was expressed—'The strength of the army in this cantonment being considerably diminished by the number of men lately furloughed, the order of the 16th of April, directing a General, field officers and Quarter-master to be of the day, and also a regiment to parade every day for duty, is dispensed with. For the present, there will be one field-officer, and an Adjutant of the day: and the guards only will form on the grand parade at 9 o'clock in the morning.' It is here a little remarkable, that our General, by whose orders and under whose direction the first guard in the American war mounted at the foot of Prospect Hill, on the evening of the 19th day of April, 1775, after the battle of that day, should happen, in the course of service, to be last General of the day in the American army, on the 10th of June, 1783, to inspect, turn off and visit the guards. At the first period, the roads were full of *militia* pressing toward Boston, to commence and prosecute a dubious war; they were now filled with *veteran soldiers*, covered with laurels, returning from the field to their peaceful abodes.

"June 11th.–About 2 o'clock, p. m., the wind freshened from the west; there were several thunder showers, with large hailstones some of which were supposed to be two inches long. The lightning struck the flag staff of the new building, entered the house and ran down the south side of it, doing some damage and stunning several soldiers near the door. In the general orders of this day it was announced that the *levees* were to be discontinued.

"June 13th.—The men who had enlisted for three years and for shorter periods not expired, were formed—those belonging to Massachusetts into four regiments.

"June 19th.—A number of the officers of the army, viz: Several general officers, and officers commanding regiments and corps, met at the new building and elected his Excellency, Gen. Washington, President-General; Gen. McDougall, Treasurer; and Gen. Knox, Secretary, *pro tempore*, to the Society of the Cincinnati.

"June 23d.—The Massachusetts regiments marched to West Point."

The last entry is explained by the following order issued by Washington on Friday, June 20:

"HEADQUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 20, 1783.

"The troops of this cantonment will march on Monday morning, 5 o'clock, by the left. The senior Bridadier on the Massachusetts line will

conduct the column over Butter Hill to West Point. The baggage, with a proper escort, to go by water. Application for the means of conveyance must previously be made to the Quartermaster-general. These corps, with the troops at West Point, will compose the garrisons of that post and its dependencies. * * *

"The army was never again called together, but formally disbanded *at their homes*, by proclamation Nov. 13, 1783, with the exception of the short-term men, who marched from New Windsor to West Point June 23d, and a few at other posts, who remained on garrison duty until their terms expired. There seems to be little use for the repetition of historic fables when the plain facts are so distinct and when those facts are more significant than fiction. Take the date, June 6th, when the First New York Regiment moved from the encampment with flags unfurled and drums beating, marched to Fishkill and said "good-by" to Stuben, and thence to Poughkeepsie, where they presented "their standards and band to Gov. Clinton," and from thence returned to their homes, and you have the story of what occurred with other regiments.

* * * * * *

Tuesday next, June 23d, will be the 116th anniversary of the dissolution of the New Windsor encampment and substantially of the dissolution of the Army of the Revolution. As the line passes over Butter Hill it fades from our view forever, except as it lives in immortal history—history that cannot be to deeply impressed upon all coming generations and upon strangers within our gates, not from the standpoint of its *personnel*, but from that of the struggle in which it was engaged, the establishment of "an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and of all religions." The man or woman who forgets the lesson, or regards it as something which does not concern them, has no legitimate right to be regarded as an American citizen.

E. M. RUTTENBER.

Catharyna Rombout, or Madam Brett.

Life and Times of Catharyna Rombout, or Madam Brett.

BY MRS. MARY D. CRAIG.

Read before the Society by Rev. Rufus Emery, September 30th, 1895.

On looking back through the vista of two or three centuries many events and objects must naturally be lost to sight, or become so bedimmed by distance as to lose much of the sharpness and distinctness of outline that would otherwise but intensify the interest of the observer of to-day. Patient research, however, still reveals to us so much that, by careful collating of facts, traditions, and personal incidents, we are yet able to portray many portions of the past and to form for our present edification and pleasure pictures both truthful and pleasing.

Standing as we do at the portal of the twentieth century, we turn our eyes in imagination to Newburgh Bay and the Highlands as they must have been about the year sixteen hundred and nine (1609), when Hendrick Hudson, on the evening of Sept. 29, as his Journal says, "Turned down to the edge of the mountains, or the northmost of the mountains, and anchored; because the high lands hath many points and a narrow channel, and hath many eddie winds; so we rode quietly all night." Then rested his good ship, "The Half Moon," on the tranquil waters of this matchless Bay, glorious then as now in its setting of everlasting hills, brilliant with the purple and gold of autumn.

The smoke of the Indian's wigwam, the swift gliding of their rude canoes filled with their braves, clad in skins of beasts and feathers of birds, were the only evidences of man—the only hosts to welcome our bold explorer.

No shriek of steam whistle, whirr of trolley, hum of loom, or buzz of machine shop, or other evidence of pushing, struggling humanity, as we see it daily, to wake the echoes, or otherwise accentuate the picture.

We take, then, this event, the advent of the white man, as our vanishing point.

Three-quarters of a century, seventy-five years or more, must pass before history gives us much but hazy conjecture and inference to form a soft horizon for events soon to be more clearly defined. And so we

catch our eye upon first records to see in 1683 as yet an unbroken wilderness with the red man still in undisputed possession.

The social and religious revolutions and persecutions in Europe had been gradually training men and women to endurance of hardship, with great determination of purpose; thus by hard and severe discipline developing the material that was to form this new nation in the Western World. The mills of God's Providence had been grinding swiftly, so that with the inevitable turnings and over-turnings there were to be sent out from the Old Countries, bands of stalwart, earnest emigrants, who were to hew out from the wilds of this continent the foundations for peaceful homes; a free government; with the liberty to worship God after their own conscience.

Along our sea coast there were several colonies that might already almost be called "old." At New Amsterdam, recently rebaptized New York, Gov. Thomas Dongan represented the power and dignity of King James Second of England, who now claimed "the colonies in America." Fort Orange had become Albany; above on the Hudson the Dutch were prospering at Esopus.

Some years before 1683 there came from Holland two men, Francis Rombout and Gelyn Ver Planck, whose many descendants still possess the land. There are records to prove that they were associated in business in New Amsterdam, as several suits at law were brought in their names during the years from 1667 to 1672. [Wm. E. Ver Planck's Family History, page 64]. To these two men, Gelyn or Gullian Ver Planck and Francis Rombout was given permission to purchase on the "Hudson above the Highlands" a tract of land of the Indians. The deed of this purchase is on file at Albany, and according to Mr. E. M. Ruttenber, our local historian, is the only perfect transfer, or sale from the natives in this section.

We thus learn that on August 7, 1685, was given for certain wampum belts, beer, cloth, and so on (a full list of stuff is given in the deed together with the names of twenty or more of the Indians of the tribe of Wappengers), who thus parted with their birthright to some 85,000 acres of land.

In the history of Duchess County by James H. Smith, published by D. Mason & Co., 1882, Syracuse, N. Y., page 43, we read:

"The first tract of land granted within the present limits of Duchess County was the Rombout Patent, which embraces the present towns of Fishkill, East Fishkill and Wappingers, the westerly part of LaGrange and nine thousand acres within the southern limits of the town of Poughkeepsie. For this immense tract covering eighty-five thousand acres, the patentees were required to pay to the Governor six bushels of good merchantable winter wheat every year; but, if tradition speaks truly, even that might then have been regarded as ample compensation; for it is said that some of the Dutch burghers from Ulster came over to see the country, but returned and reported that the land was not worth crossing the river for."

The purchase was consummated and the native title extinguished August 8th, 1683, and a Patent issued therefor October 17th, 1685; but prior to this date Ver Planck died, hence Stephanus Van Court landt became associated with Rombout, and Jacobus Kipp became the representative of Ver Planck's children." [The copy of the deed is to be found on pages 49 and 50, Smith's History of Duchess County, also on page 72, volume 5, Book of Patents].

Francis Rombout is said to have been of French descent although he came to America from Holland. We know that he owned his home on the west side of the Breede Wig, or Broadway, by some called De Herres Staat, the land extending back to the river. He was a man of importance in the community. He was elected Mayor in 1679, and "Schepen" in 1674; also Alderman in the years 1673, '76, '77, '78 '86 and '87. "The office of Schepen was one of great honor." By an order issued by the Council of War, dated New Orange, August 15, 1673; the burghers were summoned to assemble at the City Hall and nominate fifteen persons as Schepens, to wit: from the wealthiest inhabitants, and those only who are of the Reformed Christian religion, from which body the Commander of the Fleet and Council of War shall elect the magistrates of the city.

In 1687 Governor Dongan recommends Francis Rombout as one of six persons best fitted to serve as Schepen. He continued in office until the usurpation of Leisler. [Rev. Robt. Crary's account published in *Fishkill Standard*, 1889.]

Whatever his social or political preferments may have been they seem not to have exempted him from a checkered domestic experience. We find that he married for his third wife, in 1683, Helena Teller, eldest daughter of William Teller, who had also been twice married, first to Cornelius Bogardus (son in law of Anneke Janse), who died in 1666. [N Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. ii, p. 139.] Her second husband was Jan Van Ball; as the widow Van Ball or Ballen, with one daughter, Marie (Marie Van Ball married — DePeyster), she became the wife of Francis Rombout, Sept. 20, 1683. Catharyna, the only child of this union, was born in New York in the year 1687. While yet a minor, through the death of her father she became the owner of his property in New York and the vast tract of land known as the "Land in the Wappens," a tract extending east from the river, about sixteen miles, or, as it was then described, distance "four hours' going," and from the north side of the mountains northward to where Poughkeepsie now stands. (1)

Now the objects in our picture grow much brighter. It is easy to fancy our fair young heiress, much sought after and doubtless admired. (We regret that no portrait has come down to her posterity.) Certain it is her charms were sufficient to captivate the heart of the young

1. "Beginning from the south side of a creek called the Fishkill, and by the Indians Matteawan, and from thence along said Hudson's River five hundred rods beyond the Great Wappins Kill, called by the Indians Mawenawasigh," is the precise language of the deed. [Fishkill Directory, 1866, p. 54.]

Lieutenant of the English Navy, Roger Brett, from Somersetshire, who had been sent to New York in the interest of the East India Company, and whom she married when but sixteen years of age, which would make the date of their marriage 1703.

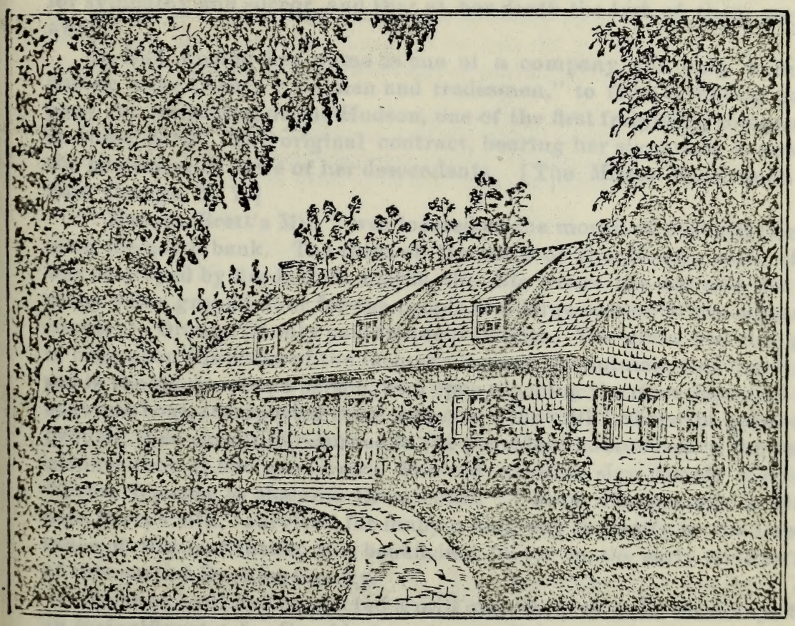
History does not tell us of all the influences that induced this young couple, this educated man and delicate girl, nurtured in the best civilization the country then offered, to part with their home in New York, selling it in 1713, at which time it was occupied by Lieutenant Gov. Clark, to carve out for themselves a habitation and a name in the unbroken forests of the Wappens.

This we know, that Gullian Ver Planck had died before he and Francis Rombout had taken possession of their purchase, and that in 1708 [Ver Planck's History, p. 147], some say 1707 "in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne," a division of the Patent was made, what was known as the Rombout Patent falling to Catharyna, now the wife of Roger Brett. The story of the Ver Planck interest has been well told by his descendant, Mr. William E. Ver Planck, in his Family History.

For some unexplained reason Roger and Catharyna Brett seem to have been pressed for money, for there are records to prove that they borrowed of Gotlob Shelly $2,000, by aid of which they could utilize the advantages nature had provided; thus making the grist mill which they built at the mouth of the Fishkill Creek a source of revenue as well as a great benefit to early settlers who were not slow to follow our enterprising pioneers. Their first home was built near the old mill, at the mouth of the creek, but was soon abandoned for the one which they erected in 1709, that which is now standing on the road to Matteawan—the quaint old, home known now as the "Teller or Brett House," owned by a descendant of Madam Brett, Mrs. Agnes Crary, the wife of Rev. Dr. Robert Fulton Crary of Poughkeepsie.

The traveler of to-day can leave the ferry at Fishkill, step on a trolley car and in a very few moments find in the very heart of Matteawan this low-browed comfortable looking house, the home of so many past generations, its sides covered with well preserved cedar shingles thickly coated with repeated washes of lime. Its wide horizontally divided door is still hospitably open. The hall is broad with low ceilings. The steep ladder-like stairway leads to sloping roofed bed rooms. The dining and drawing rooms down stairs, with their wide opened fireplaces and carved mantels, all suggest the volumes of domestic history that could be told of the lives spent beneath this roof. The heavy sashed, small paned windows yet look out upon the traces of garden and lawn that may still tell of the thought, the intelligence and habits of those who helped to form them. Unfortunately the hand of time and the rapid stride of improvement, or advancing civilization, are fast obliterating all traces of the peaceful surroundings of this venerable home. It was in this home Catharyna Brett lived, died, and reared her children, of whom there were three, Francis, Robert and Rivery. The latter died

at the age of seventeen. [He is said to have received his name from the fact of his having been born on the river.] Francis married Margaret Van Wyck, by whom he had twelve children. Hannah, the oldest daughter, married Henry Schenck, afterwards Major Henry Schenck, who served under Col. Swartwout in a regiment of Minute Men during the Revolution, at which time he occupied this "Old Homestead," where salt was kept for the Revolutionary Army. Robert also married, leaving many descendants. [Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.] Roger Brett, her husband, died before 1726, having been drowned from a sloop. His body was recovered and buried in the private cemetery near the



THE BRETT, OR TELLER HOUSE.

Date of erection uncertain. It was the second house erected by the Bretts.

Newlin homestead. For nearly forty years his widow had the entire care of the vast landed estate. It is said it was her constant practice to ride over it on horseback, administering affairs as best she could. Full of years, having passed more than eighty, she was taken to her rest in 1764, her body deposited in the churchyard of the Reformed Church, at Fishkill Village, where in after years by the extension of the building the pulpit was built over the grave. [So tradition recounts.]

We pause here to search for traces of the personality of a woman who thus braved the privations and hardships of a new, undeveloped



country, who could yet so live as to make an imprint for refinement upon her times and surroundings.

Her memory has not come down accented by any single act of great daring or bravery, but as one who lived a pure, wholesome practical life, gaining, as family tradition tells us, the love and respect of all—ever spoken of as "Madam Brett." During the latter part of her life it is said that her annual journey to Poughkeepsie, at that time the county seat, no doubt to pay her taxes, was a matter of state and dignity, with coach and four, with necessary attendants.

It is also said that while she lived the Indians came constantly to her for sympathy and succor, and that at her death the last of them moved away.

In 1743, we find her name as one of a company, the only woman, among some twenty "yeomen and tradesmen," to form a trading company for freighting on the Hudson, one of the first freighting companies in these parts. The original contract, bearing her signature, is now in the possession of some of her descendants. [The Misses MacKinnon of East Orange, N. Y.]

"Madam Brett's Mill" was located at the mouth of Fishkill Creek, upon the north bank. The ruins of the walls of the Newlin mill, that was destroyed by fire in 1862, marks the site where the old mill for so many years ground flour for the people of a large section of the adjacent country. Orange County paid frequent tribute. The grain was strapped in bags upon the backs of the farmer's horses, the animals tied together, put in the charge of one person, who upon reaching the river deposited the bags on a boat, transported them across to "the mill" where the grain was ground, then carefully returned to the provident housewives in the same manner that it had gone over. The old roadside sign boards marked: "From Wicopee to Madame Brett's Mill," "From Hackensack to Madame Brett's Mill," survived for many a long day to testify to the importance of this institution, this beneficient factor in the early civilization of this part of Duchess County.

To have built and conducted a mill may seem to us in these days but an insignificant act. Considering the conditions of the country and its people at that time it meant more to them than an Eiffel Tower or White City does to us. It meant the corn and the wheat reduced to flour by aid of mill stones and water power instead of being pounded in mortars or ground out by means of a stone fastened to a bent sapling to be revolved in a hollowed stone or tree trunk. How the good house-mothers must have rejoiced at the fine flour thus produced. According to Mr. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff's Historical Sketch of the town of Fishkill, settlers were not slow to find out the charms of the Fishkill valley.

Madam Brett sold off from time to time portions of her land. In 1723, she tells us, there were in Fishkill village forty-seven taxable inhabitants; in 1730, seventy-one, an increase of twenty-four in seven years. Other portions of the Patent, no doubt, were settled quite as rapidly.

There are many side lights on our canvass, each full of interesting suggestions. Here in Newburgh the white man had found a home. Herman Schoneman, a native of the Palatinate, was here settled in 1717. (1) We memoralize the fact in the name of our new hotel "The Palatine." In 1686, Colonel Patrick MacGregorie, a "Scotch gentleman of fortune," built the first dwelling house in Orange County. Down by Murderer's Creek his brother-in-law, David Toshack, known as the "Laird of Minevard," kept a store.

We regret that history has not given us records of exchange of hospitality between these rival pioneers on opposite sides of the river.

The Hudson must have been just as lovely then as now, tempting to moonlight sails or excursions. It is true N. P. Willis had not then woven his graceful tales, at Idlewild, or penned those rythmic lines:

> "The waters slept, Night's silvery veil hung low,
> On Jordan's bosom, and the eddies curled
> Their grassy rings beneath it. like the still
> Unbroken beating of the sleeper's pulse,"

which so truthfully describes our own fair Hudson as the Jordan; but the passiveness and the needs of the human heart were much the same in the year 1695 as in 1895, so that it would be but natural to think that these people on either side of the river were accustomed to exchange the social amenities of life.

If some of Edison's phonographs had been put in the "Old Homestead" behind some of those cedar shingles, or in the closet beside the chimney, what tales those walls could tell! The records of hopes born to fruition or disappointment; of ambitions buried with the silent years, of lives nursed through infancy to be rounded out to the completeness of useful manhood and womanhood, and to the ripe experience of old age going down full of years and honor to the grave—tales of the generations of Bretts, Schencks, De Peysters, Tellers and Van Kleecks, who have here lived and passed away. The fire burns no more upon the hearth stone. "The guests are fled, the lights are dead." The march of the centuries has brought change and advancement. Fulton, Morse, Edison and scores of other minds have revolutionized society. Time and distance are annihilated. The steamboat, the trolley, the telephone and telegraph are all incidents and elements to elicit wonder and fill out the detail of our panorama. We have taken Catharyna Rombout as our central figure in the picture which we gladly would have painted with more free Raphael like minuteness, regretting that human limitations have made it but a feeble example of the Impressionist. In glancing again we see more side lights of almost equal interest. Five miles east, not "four hours' going" as the limitation of the old Patent reads, at

1. Herman Schoneman was one of the Palatine immigrants of 1709. He was given a farm here, but was not an occupant of it at any time. He located in the vicinity of Catskill.

Fishkill Village, is the old Glebe land and Dutch Church, near by the graves of many Revolutionary heroes.

Madam Brett gave the land upon which the church is built. Thus it is a most fitting spot in which her remains may rest. Here, in 1894, have her descendants, with those interested in preserving historical associations, built into the walls a tablet thus inscribed:

In Memoriam.
MADAME CATHARYNA BRETT,
widow of
LIEUTENANT ROGER BRETT, R. N.,
and daughter of
FRANCIS ROMBOUT,
A grantee of the Rombout Patent.
Born in the City of New York, 1687.
Died in Rombout Precinct, Fiskkill, 1764.

To this church she was a liberal contributor and underneath its pulpit her body is interred.

This tablet was erected by her descendants and others interested in the Colonial History of Fishkill, A. D. 1894.

Let us stand reverently before this token of respect, with bowed heads, not, however, worshiping like a devout Chinaman; but as those who, imbued with true Christian gratitude, would give all the glory to the God who ruleth the nations using all human instruments for the furtherance of His everlasting purposes.

With this reverence and gratitude born of true piety, let us bow down and burn deep into our hearts the desire to be governed by the spirit of the adopted motto of "The Quassaick Daughters"—*Dignus Virtute Avorum*, "For others have labored and we have entered into their labor."

MARY D. CRAIG.

Sept. 2nd, 1895.

"Fire Company Register."

Minute Book of Organization of the First Fire Company in Newburgh, March 11th, 1797.

A small quarto manuscript book bearing the inscription "Fire Company Register," has been placed in the archives of the Society, by James W. Fowler, Esq., found among the books and papers of his father, Hon. Gilbert O. Fowler, in which is given the act of the Legislature authorizing, and the organization effected under the act of the first Fire-engine Company in what is now the City of Newburgh. The record is deemed eminently worthy of more effectual preservation by printing in the publications of the Society, especially as it gives the resident householders and storekeepers of the then village, residing within the limits prescribed by the act. The organization under the act was succeeded, on the 28th March, 1800, by the incorporation of the village of Newburgh, to the Trustees of which authority passed, and the record was discontinued, although the company remained and formed the first fire company of the village, known half a century ago as "Old No. 1." Its engine was non-suction; hence the fire buckets were required to supply it with water.

REGISTER.

An Act for the better extinguishing of fires in the Village of Newburgh, in the County of Ulster, passed the 24th of March, 1797.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly: That it shall, and may be lawful for the freeholders and inhabitants living in the Town of Newburgh, having a right to vote at town meetings, and residing within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at a place on the west bank of Hudson's River, upon a due west line which will run six rods north of the Academy, the same line to be continued to the west line of the German Patent, then south along the said west line to the south line thereof, then easterly along the south line of said patent to Hudson's River, then northerly along the same to the place of beginning, to be called the Village of Newburgh, to meet together at such place in the said Village of Newburgh, as the Trustees hereinafter directed to be chosen shall appoint, on the first Monday in May, in every year, and then and there

proceed to choose, by ballot, not less than three nor more than five Trustees, to be called the Trustees of the Fire Company, in the Village of Newburgh.

And be it further enacted: That the first meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants in said Village, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be holden at the house of Francis Brewster.

And be it further enacted: That the said Trustees chosen as aforesaid or a major part of them, shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint a sufficient number of firemen (willing to accept), not exceeding twenty to every fire engine now provided or hereafter to be provided for the use of the said Village, out of the persons being freeholders or persons renting tenements to the value of one hundred dollars per annum, to have the care, management, working and using the said fire engines, and the other tools and instruments now or hereafter to be provided for the extinguishing of fires within the said Village, which persons so to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall be called the firemen of the Village of Newburgh, who are hereby required to be ready at all fires as well by night as by day, to manage, work and use the said fire engines and other tools and instruments aforesaid.

And be it further enacted: That each of the persons so to be nominated and appointed a fireman, shall, during his continuance in office, be exempted and privileged from serving in the office of Constable, and from being impanelled upon any jury or inquest (except in the Justice Courts within said Village), and for this purpose the name of each fireman to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entered with the clerk of the Town of New burgh, and his certificate shall be sufficient evidence in all courts and elsewhere of such exemption and privilege.

And further: That said Trustees or a major part of them shall have power from time to time to remove any fireman so to be appointed and to appoint others in the stead of those removed, when and as often as they shall think proper.

And be it further enacted: That it shall be lawful for the said Trustees or a major part of them to make, establish and ordain such rules and regulations for the government, duty and behaviour of the persons so to be appointed firemen as aforesaid, in the working and frequent using and trying the said fire engines, tools and instruments, and to impose such reasonable fines and penalties (not exceeding five dollars for any one offence) upon such fireman or any of them, for default in performing the duties hereby to be enjoined or required from them as they from time to time may think proper.

And be it further enacted: That upon the breaking out of any fire within the said Village, the Trustees aforesaid and Constables of said Town of Newburgh, then being in said Village, upon notice thereof shall immediately repair to the place where such fire shall happen, with staves and such other badges of authority as shall be ordained by a majority of them to be worn, and be aiding and assisting as well in extinguishing the said fires as in preventing any goods from being stolen, and also in removing and securing

the same, and in the execution of the duties required of them by this act, together with the Justice of the Peace if any shall be present. They are hereby authorized to command the assistance of all and every of the able-bodied inhabitants of said Village whose duty it shall be to obey and execute all orders and directions of the Trustees and magistrates aforesaid, in extinguishing said fires, removing and securing of goods, providing water for the engines, and assisting the firemen in working the same.

And be it further enacted: That it shall and may be lawful for the Trustees aforesaid or a major part of them to direct and require the inhabitants or owners of dwelling houses and other buildings in said Village to provide themselves with such and so many fire buckets, to be ready in such houses and buildings for the purpose of extinguishing fires, and to impose such reasonable fines and penalties for disobedience thereof as they shall think proper, not exceeding the sum of three dollars for each bucket which shall be neglected to be furnished as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted: That all fines incurred and adjudged to be levied by the Trustees aforesaid, shall be recovered by any one of said Trustees aforesaid in his own name, before any Justice of the Peace in the same county, with costs of suit, to be reported to the said Board of Trustees and appropriated by a majority of the same for the purpose of procuring and keeping in repair the fire engines and other instruments necessary for the extinguishing of fires in the Village of Newburgh.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Fire Company of the Village of Newburgh, held at the house of Francis Brewster, on Monday, the 11th of September, 1797,

PRESENT:

Phineas Howell,
George Gardner,
John McCauley,
Robert R. Ludlow,
Hugh Walsh,
} Trustees.

1st. *Resolved*, That George Gardner be, and he is hereby appointed Engineer to said Company.

2d. That Aaron Lyons be, and he is hereby appointed Foreman, and Edmund Griswold appointed Assistant Foreman, to said Company.

3rd. That Robert R. Ludlow be, and he is hereby appointed Clerk and Steward to said Company

4th. That Selah Reeves, Leonard Carpenter, Drake Hobby, Wm. Holmes, Anson Bradley, Alexander Falls, John Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Samuel O. Gregory, James Burns, Robert W. Jones, George Monnell, David Denniston, be and they are hereby appointed firemen to said Company.

5th. That Solomon Sleight, Justin Foote, William Seymour and Benjamin Case, Jun., be and they are hereby appointed Bagmen of said Company

6th. That Squier Embler, Alexander Wallace, Jason Rogers, Thomas Cooper, John D. Lawson, be and they are hereby appointed hook and ladder men to said Company.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 11th, 1797.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Fire Company of the Village of Newburgh, held at the house of Francis Brewster, on Thursday, the 25th of October, for the purpose of assessing the inhabitants of the Village, with a proportion of buckets, agreeably to an Act entitled "An Act for the better extinguishing of fires in the Village of Newburgh, in the County of Ulster,"

PRESENT:

Phineas Howell,
John McCauley,
George Gardner,
Robert R. Ludlow,
Hugh Walsh,
} Trustees.

1st. *Resolved*, That each householder in the Village of Newburgh, provide themselves with the following number of buckets, and that they be present with them on Saturday, the 4th of November next ensuing, at the house of Widow Howell, under the penalty of three dollars for every deficient bucket.

ASSESSMENT OF BUCKETS.

James Renwick	3	Anson Bradley	2
Edward Downs	1	Chancey Griswold	2
William Brown	1	Abram Ward	2
Robert Wright	2	Will Holmes	1
Isaac Hasbrouck	3	John Colemens	2
Silas Coleman	2	Caleb Hallock	2
Thomas Bell	1	Abram Van Deursen	3
James Minton	1	Christopher Van Deuser	1
Alexander Colden	2	Selah Reeves	2
Robert Gourlay	3	Wm. Gifford	2
Thomas Gardiner	2	Widow Topper	1
Isaac Belknap	2	Jason Rogers	2
George Gardner	3	Widow Hudson	2
Robert Cooper	1	Capt. Bubee	2
John Harris	1	Phineas Howell	3
George Monnell	3	Squire Embler	2
Kennith Morrison	2	Phineas Howell	1
Leonard Carpenter	1	Francis Brewster	3
Andrew Miller	2	John Anderson	3
David Denniston	3	John Downs	2

Wm. W. Sacket	1	Alex. Carnighan	1
Alexander Falls	3	Widow Reeves	2
Henry Carpenter	2	Edmund Griswold	3
Widow Howell	3	Alex. Wood	2
John Agar	1	Samuel Bond	2
Isaac Belknap Jr.	1	Widow Wood	2
Jeremiah Wood	1	Ben Case, Jun	2
Edward Howell	3	Wm. Lawrence	1
John McCauley	3	Daniel Hasbrouck	2
Clemons Hatheway	1	Wm. Holly	1
Widow DeGrove	2	Capt. Van Keuren	1
Robert Ludlow	4	Edward Luther	1
Hugh Walsh	3	John McBurney	1
Samuel O. Gregory	1	Amos Curtis	1
Alex. Wood	2	Academy	4
Rob. W. Jones	2	Aaron Lyons	1
John DeWint	3	Daniel Bailey	2
Jason Rogers	1	Elnathan Foster	2
Daniel Smith	1	Andrew Harpending	2
Lewis Carter	1	James McCoy	1
John Dubois	1	Widow Wyant	1
Francis Raymond	1	Widow Morrison	1
John D. Lawson	2	Robert Dolph & James Jackson.	1
Robert Gardiner	2	Dirch Amerman	1
Peter F. Gelet	1	Benjamin Smith	3
Ben. Case, Sr.	2	Wm. Nichols	1
Phineas June	2	Albertson Smith	1
Wm. Seymour	1	Thomas Cooper	2
Oliver Wood	1	John Dodge	1
Levi Dodge	2	Phineas Bowman	3
Isaac Hudson	1	Engine House	8
Ben Buckingham	2		

NEWBURGH, Oct. 31st, 1797.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Fire Company of the Village of Newburgh, held at the Coffee Room on Friday, the 1st day of June, 1798, the Appointments, Rules and Regulations following were ordained, agreeably to an Act entitled "An Act for the better extinguishing of fires in the Village of Newburgh, in the County of Ulster."

PRESENT:

Hugh Walsh,
George Gardiner,
William Seymour,
John McCauley,
Phineas Hedges,
} Trustees.

1st. *Resolved*, That Phineas Hedges be, and he is hereby appointed Clerk and Steward in the room of Robert R. Ludlow, deceased.

2d. That Phineas June be, and he is hereby appointed Fireman in the room of Selah Reeves removed.

3d. That David Smith be, and he is hereby appointed Hook and Ladderman in the room of Alexander Wallace, removed.

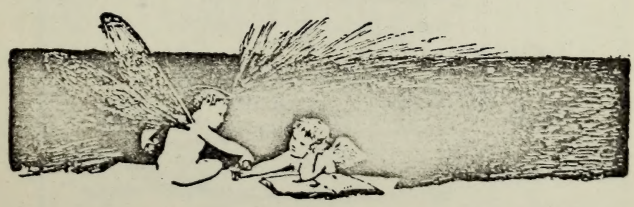
4th. That it be the duty of every Fireman, Hook and Ladderman belonging to the Fire Company, to meet at the Engine House the first Saturday in April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, of every year, precisely at 5 o'clock, p. m., of the said day, then and there to work and manage the Fire Engine in such manner as the Captain of the said Fire Company shall direct. And be it further resolved, that every one offending in the premises, shall forfit and pay the sum of 37½ cents, to be recovered as the law directs.

5th. That it be the duty of every householder within the Village of Newburgh, to fire his or her chimney the first wet day of every month, and that every one so neglecting or refusing to fire his or her chimney shall forfit and pay the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (provided their chimnies take fire in the month in which such neglect or refusal has taken place), to be recovered as the law directs.

6th. That it be the duty of every householder in the Village of Newburgh, to appear at the Engine House with their quota of buckets, on the first Saturday of July next, precisely at 5 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

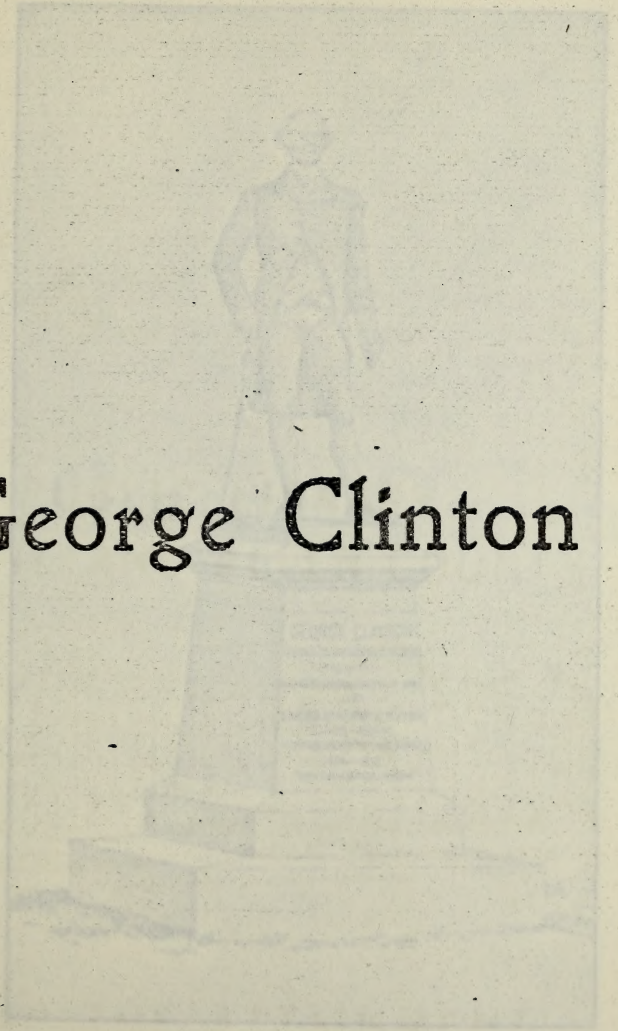
NEWBURGH, June 1st, 1798.

THE END.





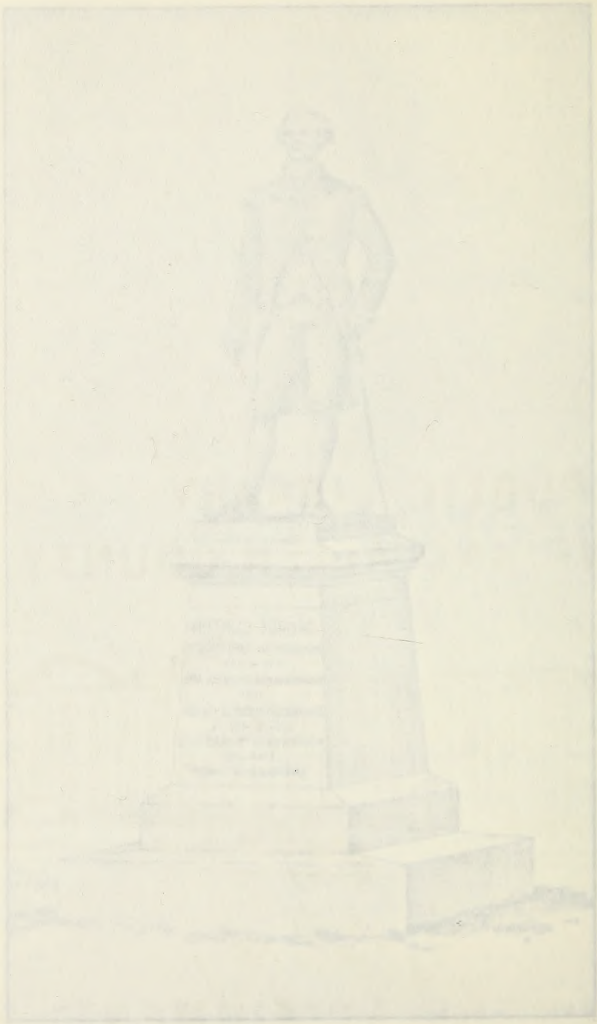
nveiling of the
tatue of



George Clinton

Newburgh N. Y.,
Oct. 6th, 1895.


GEORGE CLINTON
MEMBER OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
1775 — 1777
BRIGADIER GENERAL CONTINENTAL ARMY
1777
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
1777-95 -1801-4
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
1804 — 1812
"CAPA PATRIA CARIOR LIBERTAS"



Unveiling of the
Statue of

George Clinton

Newburgh, N. Y.,
Oct. 6th, 1896.

Unveiling of the
Statue of " "

George Clinton

Newburgh, N. Y.
Oct. 4th, 1876.

At a meeting of the committee for obtaining subscriptions, etc., E. M. Ruttenber, Wm. Cook Belknap and Chas. L. C. Kerr, were appointed a sub-committee to prepare and have printed a full report of the subscriptions received and of the exercises on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of George Clinton.

At a meeting of the Historical Society, held October 26, 1896, this action was approved by resolution authorizing the publication of the report in creditable pamphlet form.

Historical Statement.

The inception of the proposition to erect in Newburgh a statue of George Clinton, the first Governor of the State of New York, is due to Miss Mary H. Skeel, deceased, who, on the 7th of January, 1896, addressed to Mr. E. M. Ruttenber the following letter:

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1896.

Dear Mr. Ruttenber:

"I appeal to you as a well known authority on historical subjects, and also, because, like myself, I think you love our beautiful Highland City, and also know the public pulse.

"In an interview with my friend, H. K. Bush-Brown, he spoke of a statue of General Clinton, now in the capitol at Washington, made by his uncle, Henry K. Brown.

"Of this statue Mr. Bush-Brown offered to give a duplicate in bronze, if the city would stand the necessary expense of placing and mounting it—placing it in Colden Square—once owned, it is said, by the Clinton family.

"Do you think we could persuade some of our wealthy citizens to furnish the money, and our City Fathers to accept the statue?"

MARY H. SKEEL.

Publication was made of this letter in the "Newburgh Telegram," with favorable endorsement, and the proposition also received the equally favorable endorsement of the "Newburgh Journal," "Newburgh Register," "Newburgh News," and "Newburgh Press." Mr. Charles S. Jenkins, on request, interviewed Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, and received from him, under date of February 14, 1896, the distinct proposition that he "would have the statue of General George Clinton cast in bronze and placed in Newburgh on a suitable granite pedestal, and guarantee every part of it carried out in the best manner, for the sum of three thousand dollars."

The proposition to obtain had had from its first publication the warm approval of Mr. Wm. Cook Belknap and Mr. Charles L. C. Kerr, and other members of the "Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands," and on formal submission to that body a committee, composed of E. M. Ruttenber, Chas. L. C. Kerr, Wm. Cook Belknap, Jas. N. Dickey, Chas. F. Allan, and Russel Headley, was appointed to open subscriptions. The Committee met—Rev. Rufus Emery, President of the Society, ex-officio, acting as Chairman, and Wm. Cook Belknap, as Secretary—and issued an appeal to the public, soliciting subscriptions of "one dollar from each and every person, without limit as to how many subscriptions should be made by any one individual as the representative of family or friends." Books were opened at the National Bank of Newburgh, the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, the Quassaick National Bank of Newburgh, the Newburgh Savings Bank, the Columbus Trust Company, the Newburgh Free Library, and the members of the Committee. The first individual subscription was by Miss Mary H. Skeel (five). The Tenth Separate Company and the Fifth Separate Company subscribed one dollar for each man on their respective rolls; the Daughters of the American Revolution sent in fifty subscriptions; Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M., and Hudson River Lodge, F. & A. M., each twenty-five subscriptions, and Newburgh Lodge, No. 242, I. O. G. T., ten subscriptions. Individual subscriptions came in with liberality, and the fund was aided by the proceeds of a ball match between the Etna Club and Washington Heights Hose Co., net $35.20; and by the proceeds of the Corse Payton Comedy Co., voluntarily tendered, net $91.80. When about two-thirds of the amount required had been realized, it was deemed best, in order to insure the completion of the statue on or before the 6th of October, to solicit special subscriptions, for which purpose Mayor B. B. Odell (subsequently added to the Com-

mittee) consented to act in association with Mr. Wm. Cook Belknap. The response was prompt and satisfactory. A contract was then made with Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, and the statue was duly placed by him in Colden Square in accordance with its terms.

The program of the exercises on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue, the names of the subscribers to the fund, and other matters relative, are annexed. The statue is a duplicate of that placed by order of the State of New York in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The figure is seven feet in height, the pedestal is also seven feet. The facial portraiture is from a bust of Gov. Clinton at the time of his death and corresponds fairly with the St. Memin portrait. The entire work is a work of art, and the first step towards the Historical and Artistic embellishment of the city.

Order of the Day.

The statue was unveiled on Tuesday, October 6th, 1896; the occasion being the 119th anniversary of the battles at Forts "Montgomery" and "Clinton," in the Highlands. The celebration was entirely local and embraced the following official

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Rooms of the Clinton Statue Committee of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands:

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1896.

The following Program to be observed in connection with the unveiling of the Statue of George Clinton in this city, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6th, is published for the guidance of all concerned.

FORMATION OF PROCESSION.

First division on south side of Broadway, right resting on Liberty street. Second division on north side of Broadway, right resting on Liberty street. Third division on Liberty street, north of Broadway, and right resting on Broadway. The various organizations will assemble at the points designated at 1.30 p. m. Procession will move promptly at 2 o'clock p. m., and the exercises at Colden Square will begin at 3 o'clock. The citizens are requested to decorate and display national colors and, as far as possible, to discontinue business and participate in making the occasion one long to be remembered. By order

CHAS. H. WEYGANT, C. M.

CHAS. T. GOODRICH, Secretary.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Platoon of Police under City Marshal,
Emanuel Perrott.

Chief Marshal, Chas. H. Weygant.

Aids—James A. P. Ramsdell, J. Blackburn Miller, Frank G. Wood, Cornelius L. Waring, Albert N. Chambers, Geo. E. Trimble, Wm. I. Cook, F. G. Balfe.

FIRST DIVISION.

Collins' Band, Newburgh.
Marshal, James T. Chase.
Fifth Separate Co., N. G. N. Y.
Captain, James T. Chase.
Twenty-first Regiment Band, Poughkeepsie.
Tenth Separate Co., N. G. N. Y.,
Captain, William G. Hunter.
Drum Corps.
Ellis Post, No. 52, G. A. R.,
William B. Russell, Commander.
S. W. Fullerton Post, No. 58, G. A. R.,
John N. Milliken, Commander.
Col. W. D. Dickey Camp, No. 106, S. of V.,
William G. Thorpe, Captain.
Participants of Exercises at Unveiling of Monument in Carriages, in charge of Chas. T. Goodrich, Assistant Marshal.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, Joseph M. Leeper.
Knights of Pythias.
Waite's Comedy Band.
Assistant Marshal, A. G. Baxter.
Chas. T. Goodrich Division, No. 25, U. R.,
A. G. Baxter, Captain.
Storm King Lodge, No. 11,
C. H. Baumes, Chancellor Commander.
Olive Branch Lodge, No. 133,
Frank B. Bayless, Chancellor Commander.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Assistant Marshal, James T. Erwin.
Highland Lodge, No. 65,
Isaac Sager, Noble Grand.
Bismark Lodge, No. 420,
Philip Diehl, Noble Grand.
Acme Lodge, No. 469,
Lewis Zimmerman, Noble Grand.
German Societies.
Assistant Marshal, Chas. E. Moscow.
People's Band.
Newburgh Turn Verein,
William Mucke, President.
Newburgh Mannerchor,
Ernest Brunngraber, President.

Newburgh German Citizens Association,
Henry Rudolph, President.
Independent Order of Red Men,
Muchattoes Tribe, No. 54,
Wm. J. Douglas, Sachem.
Minsis Tribe, No. 285,
Alexander O. Lockwood, Sachem.
Ancient Order Hibernians,
Newburgh Division, No. 4,
John Dourney, President.
Foresters of America,
Court Quassaick, No. 264,
Frederick Ott, Chief Ranger.
Court Newburgh, No. 44,
James Tole, Chief Ranger.
Court Pride-of-the-Hudson, No. 122,
Samuel Hewitt, Chief Ranger.
Sons of St. George,
Hudson River Lodge, No. 276,
Harry Milner, W. P.
Junior Order American Mechanics,
Highland Council, No. 5,
George Turner, Councilor.
Patriotic Order Sons of America,
Washington Camp, No. 13,
H. W. Walsh, Vice-President.
Order United American Mechanics,
Newburgh Council, No. 38,
James B. Ronk, Councilor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, William Nixon.
Aids—Andrew Glynn, Daniel Long, John Sansbury.
Peabody Band, Poughkeepsie.
Brewster Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1,
William P. Donahue, Foreman.
Anderson's Drum Corps.
Chapman Steamer Co., No. 1,
Michael McLaughlin, Foreman.
Ketcham Post Band, Marlboro.
C. M. Leonard Steamer Co., No. 2,
Edward F. Kelly, Foreman.
Blaine Drum Corps.
Highland Steamer Co., No. 3,

Charles E. McCleery, Foreman.
Walden Drum Corps.
Washington Steamer Co., No. 4,
Walter G. Allwood, Foreman.
Po'keepsie Drum Corps.
Ringgold Hose Co., No. 1,
William Nixon, jr., Foreman.
Band.
Columbian Hose Co., No. 2,
John J. Strong, Foreman.
Rupp's Military Band, Newburgh.
Washington Heights Hose Co., No. 3,
George E. Purdy, Foreman.
Walden Cornet Band.
Lawson Hose Co., No. 5,
George R. Mitchell, Foreman.

LINE OF MARCH.

Starting on Broadway and moving north through Grand street to the junction with North Water street, thence south through North Water and Water street to Colden Square.

EXERCISES AT THE SQUARE.

1. Invocation by Rev. Charles H. Snedeker.
2. Singing by the audience—"America"—accompanied by band.
3. Unveiling of the statue by Master Albert Rivers Genet, Jr., of Sing Sing, great-great-great-grandson of George Clinton, accompanied by other descendants.
4. Salute of statue by 17 guns at Headquarters, all bands playing "Red, White and Blue."
5. Presentation of statue to the city by Rev. W. K. Hall, D. D.
6. Acceptance of statue on behalf of the city by Hon. B. B. Odell, Mayor.
7. "Star Spangled Banner," by bands.
8. Address by Hon. M. H. Hirschberg.
9. Benediction by Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, D. D.

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

E. M. RUTTENBER,
RUSSEL HEADLEY,
CHAS. F. ALLAN,
JAMES N. DICKEY,
C. L. C. KERR,
HON. B. B. ODELL,
REV. RUFUS EMERY,
President Ex-Officio.
W. COOK BELKNAP,
Secretary.

Unveiling Ceremonies.

The unveiling ceremonies were conducted from a stand erected on the south end of Colden Square. The large assembly was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. E. M. Ruttenber, who introduced Mr. Russel Headley, who, on behalf of the Committee, made the following explanatory remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the solicitation of the Committee of Arrangements, the Rev. Dr. Hall has kindly consented to preside on this occasion, and discharge those duties connected with the ceremonies about to take place, which would have devolved upon the Rev. Rufus Emery, the President of the Historical Society. Both the committee and all who have been in anywise brought into connection with Mr. Emery during the progress of this patriotic project desire to publicly voice their sincere regret that he has been prevented by a severe illness from being present with us to-day, and thus deprived from witnessing the completion of a work which has enlisted his liveliest interest, and toward the success of which his constant efforts and untiring zeal have contributed in a most material degree. Dr. Hall will now take the chair.

Rev. Dr. Hall, President, introduced the Rev. Chas. H. Snedeker, who made the following

INVOCATION.

O Lord, Our God; Father of Nations and of men! Thou hast crowned us with glory and honor, and enriched us with every token of Thy Love. We thank Thee for the favored place of our American Nation among the peoples of the earth. We thank Thee for the patriots and the fathers, for those great and good men who have caught a measure of Thy Spirit, and led us on toward liberty and righteousness. We thank Thee for the glorious name and the abundant labors of the heroic statesman in whose honor we are this day assembled. May the inspiration of this hour redouble our devotion to the welfare of our fellowmen and of this world which Thou Thyself hast so unceasingly loved. Grant, we beseech Thee,

that as this noble monument shall grace the busy scenes of our city's commerce, may it keep us mindful of the unselfish virtues which made him great, and may we, too, be enabled by Thy Grace to do our duty as brothers, citizens, patriots and men, and to Thy Name alone will we ascribe the praise. Amen.

"America" was then sung by the audience, led by Messrs. Nathan S. Taylor, Wm. H. Coldwell, and George G. Peck, accompanied by Collins' band.

UNVEILING THE STATUE.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue was then performed. The arrangements for the purpose were complete and the scene dramatic. The cord was placed in the hands of Albert Rivers Genet, Jr., aged seven years, son of Albert Rivers Genet, of Sing Sing, and great-great-great-grandson of Governor Clinton, with the following descendants of Gov. Clinton standing as guard-of-honor, viz: Gilbert Rodman Genet, brother of Albert Rivers Genet, Jr., aged six years, great-great-great-grandson; Albert Rivers Genet, great-great-grandson; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Burdett, of Englewood, N. J., great-great-granddaughter; George Clinton Genet, great-grandson; George Clinton Hale, of Catskill, Charles Hale, Will K. Hale, Anna M. Hale, Mary L. Hale, great-great-grand-children, children of George C. and Anna M. Hale, of Catskill. The shroud-veil—a flag of the United States—rose gracefully and floated in full expanse above the statue, while the audience broke into cheers, the several bands played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and a salute of 17 guns at the Headquarters of Washington awoke the echoes in the hills.

ADDRESS BY REV. WM. K. HALL, D. D.

On the restoration of order, Rev. Dr. Hall, Chairman, delivered the following address:

Fellow Citizens: The honor of the inception of the patriotic enterprise which has resulted in this occasion, the first of the kind in the history of

Newburgh, is due to a Daughter of the American Revolution, Miss Mary H. Skeel, who has not lived to see this full realization of her desire and to participate with us in these rejoicings.

A frequent visitor to the studio of our esteemed citizen, Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, she had often admired the model of the statue which the sculptor's uncle, Henry K. Brown, in whose national fame Newburgh has just pride, was commissioned by the State of New York to execute as one of the two statues of her most distinguished sons of the Revolutionary Era to be placed in the rotunda of the Nation's Capitol. This happy thought came into her mind, 'Newburgh should erect a statue from that model in one of its public parks.' Encouraged by a subsequent consultation with the artist, she made a public appeal through one of the city newspapers on January 7, 1896, in behalf of the project. That appeal received a prompt and hearty response from one whose enthusiasm in historical research, and particularly in that of our own locality and neighborhood, has contributed so largely to the fostering of a patriotic interest and pride in our Revolutionary history. I scarcely need to mention his name in this presence, Mr. Edward M. Ruttenber. Two young men, the youngest members of the Newburgh Historical Society, the sons of honored sires prominently identified with the recent history of our city, Messrs. William Cook Belknap and Charles L. C. Kerr, caught his enthusiasm, and together with our veteran historian laid the matter before the Historical Society for its consideration. Impressed by their ardent presentation of the project and their courageous faith in its success the Society took immediate and unanimous action, appointing them, with Messrs. James N. Dickey, Dr. Charles F. Allan and Russel Headley, and the President, the Rev. Rufus Emery, as Chairman ex-officio, a committee to raise the requisite funds by a popular subscription. To this committee there was afterwards added his Honor, Mayor Odell, by whose timely, personal efforts the subscription was successfully completed.

And now, Mr. Mayor, with this brief recital of the history of this enterprise, in the outcome of which we all so heartily rejoice to-day, the grateful duty falls to me to make formal presentation of this statue through you to the City of Newburgh. Though this patriotic endeavor has been made under the leadership and auspices of the Newburgh Historical Society, it had not been possible for it to issue in this success, crowned as it is by this large, enthusiastic assemblage of people and of our military, firemanic and civic organizations, were it not for the general and ready response to the appeals of the Society for the co-operation of citizens and our public press.

In behalf, therefore, of many citizens and others, as well as in behalf of the Newburgh Historical Society, I now commit to your care and to the care of your honored successors in office this statue of George Clinton. This statue will adorn our city, but not for this primarily has it been erected. This statue will honor the memory of a native citizen of our county,

whose name is illustrious in the annals of the State and of the Republic, but not for this mainly has it been erected. It has been erected in the hope and in the belief that the heroic virtues, exalted patriotism, eminent abilities and purity of character exemplified by George Clinton, which won for him the many high and honorable official trusts which are inscribed on this pedestal, may be an inspiration to us and to the generations that are to come after us. As long as this statue shall stand in the midst of the busy trafficking of these thoroughfares, may it be a silent force in the culture of a spirit not only loyal to the memory of the founders of the Nation, but loyal to the institutions of liberty they conceived and bequeathed to us. So shall the sentiment incised upon the base of the statue ever find an echo in the hearts and lives of our citizens: "Country is dear, Liberty is dearer." (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY MAYOR B. B. ODELL.

His Honor, Mayor Benj. B. Odell, responded as follows:

Mr. President: I can assure you and those of your Society and other citizens whom you represent, that I have never been called upon to discharge a more agreeable duty as Mayor than is involved in the acceptance of this magnificent monument. Our city has been highly favored by nature in its location and surroundings; it has a record unusually rich in historic associations; and in its churches, its schools and its many other public buildings will compare very favorably with any other city of its size in the land. But it has been heretofore destitute of any public monument, excepting the property of the State at Washington's Headquarters. This artistic creation which you present to the city to-day is therefore valuable as a means of civic adornment, while at the same time it serves as a permanent memorial of a great man, whose fame is a part of the colonial and revolutionary history of the neighborhood.

George Clinton was an illustrious member of a most illustrious family among the pioneers of what is now Orange County. His achievements as a soldier and a statesman render the erection of a monument to his memory in every way commendable and proper, and there is no place more suitable for it than here in Newburgh. On behalf of the city I accept it with gratitude and gratification, and trust that it may ever stand not only as a proud ornament of our beautiful city, but also as an artistic instructor of our citizens and our visitors in the great lessons of duty, devotion and patriotism which are inseparably connected with the life and public service of George Clinton. (Applause.)

ORATION BY HON. M. H. HIRSCHBERG.

These addresses were followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" by the several bands in attendance, and at its conclusion Dr. Hall introduced the orator of the day, Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and fellow citizens: We have assembled to-day to commemorate the life and perpetuate the features of a great American. He has not always received in full measure the due recognition of his services. His character and his achievements are but imperfectly understood and appreciated by the present generation. No published volume devotes itself exclusively to the narration of his biography; no public monument immortalizes his memory; but it is our purpose that from this day forth on this historic spot the genius of art shall tell the thrilling story of his noble life as long as granite withstands the elements and bronze endures. Since he was the proud product of our own county as at present constituted, the celebration has been made wholly local in its scope and character. Suggested by a public spirited Newburgh woman, adopted and carried out under the auspices of our Historical Association, and powerfully aided at a critical moment by our city's Executive, it is fitting that our civic societies, our fire and military organizations, and our citizens generally, should grace and dignify the ceremony with their presence. So too it is matter of congratulation that the statue which we unveil is itself the production of a former great Newburgh artist whose National reputation survives his span of life. But the fame which kindles our admiration cannot be confined to the limits of our city or our county. The illustrious deeds which compel our homage to-day, and the stirring scenes which inspire our memories are the priceless heritage of freemen everywhere. Wherever civilization spreads its benign influence, and the hope of liberty cheers and illumines the life of man, the story of George Clinton should be hailed as at once an inspiration and a benediction. His history is the record of a man born of the common people, in unsettled times and amid unpromising worldly surroundings, yet winning a high place without adventitious aid, by dint alone of his unequalled energy, courage and force of character, wearing the rewards of public honor, esteem and confidence to the close of a lengthened life; and leaving in death an unsullied name and an unbroken record of patriotic services to his country.

George Clinton was born at Little Britain, in the neighboring town of New Windsor, on the 26th day of July, 1739. His parents had emigrated from the country of Longford in Ireland ten years before, sailing from Dublin, May 20th, with the intention of debarking at Philadelphia, but landing at Cape Cod, in October following, after a voyage as fateful and momentous as it was protracted. His father was the lineal descendant of a titled adherent to the cause of royalty during England's civil wars as an

officer in the army of Charles I. Religious proscription incited the act of emigration, and with a number of his fellow immigrants the elder Clinton settled in Little Britain in the Autumn of 1730, purchasing the farm on which George, his youngest son, was afterwards born. The country was then a wilderness, and the Clinton home was fortified and stockaded for security from savage incursions, and as a refuge to neighbors in time of need, agreeably to pioneer custom. Here George Clinton was educated in the school of nature, amid her grandest and most inspiring surroundings, ripening quickly into the matchless manhood of a typical colonist, strong, hardy, alert, sagacious and brave, breathing the spirit of independence in every pure blast of the virgin forest air, and moulding a physical and moral being, firm, reliant, rugged and unshakable as the granite of his native hills.

It is not surprising that his early years gave promise of his characteristic activity, enterprise and courage. In the second French and Indian war, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted on board a privateer which sailed from the port of New York, and on his return he demanded and received a sub-commission in the company of his brother in their father's regiment, and with them rendered valuable service in the expedition against Fort Frontenac. On the cessation of hostilities he studied law in the office of the Chief Justice, William Smith, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native county, then Ulster, where for some time he held the offices of County Clerk and Surrogate. He was meanwhile elected a member of the Colonial Legislature, and served in that body until its closing cession under the English Government, during which period no voice was firmer in resistance to the aggressive demands of the ministry, and none among his distingis! d associates received greater recognition as a leader. In 1775 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, remaining in attendance until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, but leaving Philadelphia to engage in active service as a revolutionary soldier before that instrument was prepared to receive the signatures. He was appointed one of the first brigadier-generals in the Continental Army, and as such saw active and incessant service during the first years of the revolutionary struggle. The British had succeeded in invading and capturing the City of New York, and during these years his chief military duty was devoted to guarding the passes and forts of the Highlands. That this work was skilfully, energetically and effectively performed, is the unanimous verdict of history.

Meanwhile, however, in accordance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress measures were taken for the formation of a State Constitution. In the Spring of 1777 a convention was held for that purpose and a constitution duly adopted, and under it in the summer of that year George Clinton was elected with great unanimity by the people of the State of New York to the offices both of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. When we consider that he was not formally nominated and that

among the candidates voted for were such men as Schuyler, Jay and the Livingstons, scions all of proud and noble lineage and princely fortunes, this spontaneous selection of a New Windsor pioneer farmer's son to be the first magistrate of the State is a striking proof of the impress he had already made upon the age. It was with reluctance that he accepted the office of Governor, and with difficulty that he could be persuaded to leave his post in the Highlands long enough to appear at Kingston and take the oath of office. Yielding to the importunities of the Legislature he finally went to Kingston, and according to one account, in front of the Court House, clothed in the uniform of a continental general, with sword in hand, and standing upon a barrel, he officially assumed by oath the duties of the first Governor of the State. This act performed he immediately returned to his post in the Highlands to engage in the most sanguinary conflict of his military life.

His defense of the Highland forts merits more than a passing notice to-day. It is the story of the only battle ever fought on the soil of Orange County. It was a culminating act in an invasion the successful resistance of which sealed the fate of the British dominion over the colonies, and this day is its one hundred and nineteenth anniversary. In the year 1777 the British Government, then in possession of the St. Lawrence and of the harbor at the mouth of the Hudson, designed an invasion embracing both streams and the lakes and valleys which unite them; a magnificent war-path along which France and England had contended for a century for the control of the western continent. The scheme was comprehensive in its broad simplicity. Burgoyne, the very flower of royalist military pride, was to proceed from Canada through Lake Champlain and down the upper valley of the Hudson to Albany. St. Leger from Oswego was to push through the Valley of the Mohawk, reaching the same point; and Sir William Howe, from New York was to force his way up the majestic Hudson, reduce the forts under Clinton's command, break through the chain and boom which had been placed across the river beneath the beetling Highland crags, and proceed on his triumphant way to join Burgoyne and St. Leger. It was confidently believed that the three forces so co-operating would succeed in severing the New England colonies from their sisters, and thus by a single and combined blow shatter the revolutionary hopes forever. How gaily Burgoyne sailed up the lake, with beating drums and flying banners, the summer's sun glinting from the helmets of his German dragoons, and lighting up the swarthy faces of his savage allies; and with what short-lived confidence St. Leger invested Fort Stanwix as a preliminary to dealing death and desolation along the pathway of the winding Mohawk, are all too well known to require repetition. The fall of Ticonderoga, the unsuccessful siege of Fort Stanwix, the deadly ambuscade of Oriskany, the famous triumph of Bennington, the double victory of Bemus Heights, and the final glorious and decisive field of Saratoga, are the revolutionary watchwords of the state.

Deserted by his Indian allies, his forces reduced by fatal defeat, and scarcely less fatal victory, without provisions or the means of transportation, hemmed in by the forces of Gates, hourly increasing as the startled colonists gained confidence and courage, Burgoyne in the early autumn found the glad hopes of the summer converted to despair; and doubtful whether to retreat or to surrender, he despatched a hasty message to New York for the expected co-operation, announcing that he could hold out only until October 12th. The vision of victory vanished while the verdure still was green, and the courage of the invader bade fair to droop and die with the falling of the forest leaves.

But Sir William Howe had unexplainedly sailed away to the south. Some one had blundered. It seems the orders requiring Howe to co-operate with the others had never been despatched at all. They were not originally written in accordance with the fastidious taste of Lord George Germaine, and withheld for correction, were actually found after the collapse of the invasion, unsigned upon the minister's desk in London. Sir Henry Clinton, however, whom Sir William Howe had left in charge of the British forces at New York, at last voluntarily responded to the urgent appeal from the north by preparing late in the month of September to proceed up the river to Burgoyne's succor. Reinforcements had just arrived across the water and an unwonted activity was stirring New York's unrivalled bay. All kinds of water craft ply the harbor, but the most conspicuous are the ships of war and the armed galleys carrying between three and four thousand of the British soldiers. Slowly in the early October days these vessels are wafted up the river. On the 4th, Putnam at Peekskill learns that Sir Henry's men have landed at Tarrytown and he sends the information across the river to our tough and determined Governor at the Highland forts; but the landing is a mere feint designed to impress and succeeding in impressing, on Putnam the idea that the east side of the river is Sir Henry's point of attack. The men are soon recalled, the armament sails further up the river, and on the 5th Sir Henry's men are once more landed on the east shore, this time a few miles below Peekskill. Putnam in haste draws back into the country east of Peekskill, to meet the expected attack, and sends post haste to Governor Clinton at the forts for reinforcements; but the entire manoeuvre of Sir Henry's is a feint. Having drawn the attention of the American commanders to the vicinity of Peekskill and Fort Independence, thus preventing a union of their forces at the forts, in the early hours of October 6th, stealthily, and shrouded in the obscurity of a fog, Sir Henry crosses the river to the west shore just below the Dunderberg for a forced march through the narrow and rugged mountain passes to the rear of the still unfinished forts which he hopes will quickly yield to his overpowering assaults. Here between Fort Montgomery on the north and Fort Clinton on the south the Poplopen Creek bursts its channel through the Highlands. On either side the mountain crags tower steeply, and then, as now, the vivid glories of our autum-

nal splendor blush and blaze upon their shaggy sides. The possibility of hostile approach by land to these guardian forts had early challenged Washington's keen sight, but Greene and Knox had reported it impracticable. Once again in war the impossible occurs. Through the Highland defiles Sir Henry's men push and fight their way, stubbornly and bloodily resisted by detachments sent out from the scanty garrisons, until at about four o'clock in the afternoon, the patriot forces are driven within the works and both forts are assailed. For an hour the desperate and hopeless defense is still maintained, the Governor hoping for reinforcements from Putnam, who by this time must know Sir Henry's real purpose, but determined to resist until nightfall may offer a chance of escape; and his forces equally determined to die each man if need be, but never to surrender. About five o'clock a British officer advances with a flag demanding the surrender of the forts to prevent a further effusion of blood. "Surrender yourselves," is our Governor's reply; "surrender yourselves as prisoners of war and you shall be well treated. Otherwise renew your attack at once, for I am determined to defend my post to the last extremity." The attack is renewed at once with increased violence and impetuosity, and just as the darkness of night closes upon the scene, overpowering numbers exhaust the depleted garrison and force the works. Down the sheer precipice and through the dense and tangled brush rush the American survivors to the river, our doughty General and his wounded brother among the rest, and lighted by the blazing American frigates, he, our hero, hastily crosses to Putnam to concert immediate and effective measures to harass and check the further progress of the triumphant foe.

Such in brief was the hopeless battle of the forts. It is the story of more than a century ago. Peace smiles upon the country now; happy villages, fruitful farms and stately mansions adorn the landscape; and the tourists of the world gaze in rapture upon the grandeur of the rugged Highland gorge through which the lordly river bears on its majestic bosom the commerce of an empire to the sea. And in conquering, the final peace and happiness which now pervade the scene the conflict so hastily described proved to be a potent force, for though the battle on the mountain top was lost, the stubborn purpose of the defense was gained in the delay which the reduction of the forts necessitated, in the effect of the exhibition of American bravery and nerve, and in the succeeding interception of Sir Henry's message to Burgoyne to the effect that he was on the way to the latter's relief. "Here we are," wrote Sir Henry; "here we are, and nothing between us but Gates." This airy message of cheer and consolation committed to the keeping of a spy is forced in its silver case from the body of the messenger, by our general's rude emetic administered at the house of Mrs. Falls, still standing at Little Britain, and Burgoyne is left to ponder his deplorable condition without the knowledge of Sir Henry's fruitless victory. A few days later the spy is hanging dead upon

a tree in sight of Kingston's ashes, Burgoyne surrenders to Gates upon the plains of Saratoga, Sir Henry's vandals return to New York, leaving the Continental forces again in complete possession of the Highlands, and America is free. The conflict indeed wages a few years longer but the question has become but one of time. The defeat of the invasion inspires the patriots with confidence and secures the French alliance, and that alliance assures the final result. "Paul Revere's lantern," says Curtis, "shone through the valley of the Hudson and flashed along the cliffs of the Blue Ridge. The scattering volley of Lexington green swelled to the triumphant thunder of Saratoga, and the reverberation of Burgoyne's falling arms in New York shook those of Cornwallis in Virginia from his hands."

Yes, it is the story of long, long ago; a story paralleled on countless fields since freedom's battle first began. But it possesses a peculiar and a personal interest to us, for the men who stood by Clinton's side to meet the bayonet thrust and sabre blow were the men who rescued from the wilderness the fair region in which we dwell. The brunt of the resistance fell on the brave heroes of the Fifth Regiment of the New York Continental line, a regiment organized to serve during the war under the call of September 16th, 1776, and recruited almost, if not entirely, from among the residents of Orange and Ulster Counties. This regiment was commanded by Col. Lewis DuBois, of Huguenot descent, and a soldier of distinguished colonial and revolutionary fame. Besides this regiment and three regiments from other districts, there were Col. Lamb's artillery and detachments of military from the Goshen regiment of Col. Allison, the New Windsor regiment of Col. McClaughry, the Cornwall regiment of Col. Woodhull and the Newburgh regiment of Col. Hasbrouck. But at least one-third of the effective strength of Col. DuBois' command perished in the engagement of October 6th, and this loss comprised a very large percentage of the total casualties. On this anniversary hour it is most fitting that we should recall their stubborn valor and yield a grateful tribute to the memories of the men of this vicinity who died to give their country independence.

To narrate in detail George Clinton's other military services is beyond the scope of this address. It was after all in civil life that his virtues chiefly shone, and his claim to the gratitude and the recognition of his countrymen may well rest upon his statesmanship. In this regard he displayed a most marked sagacity and far-sightedness. His view of public questions was always broad and comprehensive. His qualified opposition to the federal constitution has been at times unjustly criticised. It is difficult for us to comprehend the politics of 1788, but we, better than the fathers, can appreciate the value of an opposition which secured the amendments proposed by the New York Convention under the leadership of its President, Gov. Clinton, and which sanctified the Constitution of the United States by its association with the sacred bill of rights. This

opposition secured to the people the freedom of religion and of speech, the right of petition, the right to bear arms, immunity from unreasonable search and seizure in their homes, and the constitutional safeguards which surround the citizen accused of crime, and no man is entitled to greater credit for their enactment in our fundamental law than is the just due of George Clinton.

In 1780, and again in 1783, in 1786 and in 1789, in 1792 and in 1801, he was re-elected Governor of the State. At the close of the last term in 1804 he was further honored by election to the office of Vice-President of the United States under Thomas Jefferson's second administration, and in 1808 he was re-elected Vice-President for the first term of James Madison's administration. The mere mention of these repeatedly renewed expressions of public confidence suggests the exalted estimation of those who best knew his sterling worth, and the most cursory examination of the records of the time fully justifies the people in their good opinion. During the war, of course the Governor and the legislature, when in session, were chiefly engaged in concerting measures for defense. But after hostilities were terminated and tranquillity restored, other subjects were permitted to engross the Governor's attention and chief among them were the questions of internal improvements and public education. It was in pursuance of his early recommendation that the board of regents of the university of the state was established and he became the first in its illustrious line of chancellors. The institution has no parallel in the world. Unique both in conception and in operation, it not only survived a century without a distinctive home and with the most meagre official aid, but its services in the cause of higher education even under discouraging conditions proved so admirably effective that the people of the state in 1894 felt constrained to perpetuate the institution and its brilliant results by constitutional recognition and adoption. So, too, the Governor found the common school system prostrate. To build it up, to place it on a sure and permanent foundation, and to foster and encourage its healthy growth and development were the salutary objects of his suggestions to the legislature from year to year; and were we indebted to him for no other blessing than his wise, foreseeing contributions to the cause of both primary and secondary education, which have since constituted so large a share of the true glory of the state, that manifestation of genuine statesmanship would be amply sufficient to justify the memorial which we unveil to-day.

In the matter of internal improvements his fame is overshadowed by his nephew DeWitt. Yet his state papers furnish abundant evidence that it was his mind which originally conceived the mighty system of inland water communication which the genius and perseverance of the nephew afterwards carried out. In short he advocated every measure during his administration of the affairs of state which was calculated to advance the interests and promote the happiness of his fellow citizens, and to keep

New York in the highest rank in the promotion of the substantial welfare and prosperity of the union.

He never lost his interest in public events. He was never an indifferent observer of his country's progress. His retirement from the post of Governor in 1795 was an act dictated by private matters which imperatively demanded his attention, and the need of rest from the incessant cares of state. He died at Washington on the 20th of April, 1812, while serving his second term in the second office in the land, and was buried there in the Congressional Cemetery. His children erected a monument over his remains on which is inscribed the simple, truthful tribute that "while he lived, his virtue, wisdom and valor were the pride, the ornament and security of his country; and when he died he left an illustrious example of a well spent life, worthy of all imitation."

When the general government during its centennial celebration resolved to place in the capitol at Washington the statues of two of the most distinguished citizens of each of the original thirteen states, the State of New York naturally selected George Clinton as one of its illustrious representatives. The statue which now adorns that edifice was the production of the famous sculptor Henry K. Brown, and the statue which we unveil is its replica. We see that Clinton was prepossessing in appearance, dignified, energetic, majestic and intrepid, cast in the large mould of great and noble men. He was essentially a man of the people, from them and of them, and he never lost their confidence and affection. Washington trusted him implicitly and felt especially that his judgment could always be relied on. As a soldier, he was bold, courageous, and resourceful, of unfailing will, absolute self-possession and unfaltering confidence in ultimate success. As a civil magistrate he was industrious, untiring, capable, broad, sagacious and creative. In private life he was amiable and affectionate, but not lacking in firmness and decision, a warm friend and a good hater, but always ready and eager to do an act of kindness. His mind was strong, his perceptions clear, and his character displayed an even and consistent uprightness of purpose and a lofty patriotism which were recognized and appreciated by the masses of his day, and earned for him their ungrudging and unstinted respect, esteem and love. We sum up our estimate of him in the words of one who knew him well: "He had a boldness and inflexibility of purpose and decision and simplicity of character which resembled those of the hardy sons of antiquity in the best days of Roman freedom, when the sages and heroes displayed the majestic port and stern defiance of the 'lords of human kind.'"

And now our pleasant task in done. Here on the old "gore" where the heroes of the revolution passed to and from the continental ferry; where Washington, and Gates, and Greene, and Knox have often trod; where the Father of his country watched and waited through many gloomy, anxious hours of Liberty's Gethsemane, and where the final joyous resurrection of the western world was triumphantly proclaimed to struggling

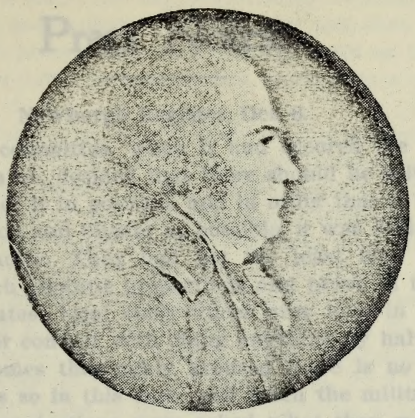
and oppressed humanity: here where the many thousands of earth's patriotic pilgrims tread the yearly pathway to Freedom's Mecca on the hill; here where the tide of peaceful trade and commerce ebbs and flows and surges at its base, we plant our statue of George Clinton; and here may it remain through countless centuries to teach the world the lofty lessons of his noble and heroic life, and to testify forever our filial reverence for the memory of the Father of the Empire State. (Loud applause.)

The oration was received with marked demonstrations of appreciation, and at its conclusion the speaker was warmly congratulated.

Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, D. D., pronounced the Benediction:

The Blessing of God Almighty—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—the Controller of the destiny of nations, and the Creator of all souls, be with us now and evermore! Amen.

And the audience dispersed.



GEORGE CLINTON.
Born at Little Britain, Orange County, July 26, 1739.
Died at Washington, April 20, 1812, aged 73.



CORNELIA TAPPEN.
Wife of George Clinton, born at Kingston, N. Y., daughter of Petrus and Tyante Tappen.

From Engravings by St. Memin in Possession of Pierre Van Cortlandt.
[*Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. IV.*]

Press Notes.

Newburgh Register, Oct. 6.

Very properly the committee, when it had secured the funds for the construction of the statue, decided that there should be suitable exercises attending the placing of it in position, and in order that it might be done with as little ostentation and bluster as possible, it was decided to make it wholly of local character. They had not the least idea that it would eventually assume such gigantic proportions and prove in the end one of the grandest and greatest local observances ever held in the city. But Newburghers are never content with doing anything by halves, and when their enthusiasm becomes thoroughly aroused there is no telling where they will stop. It was so in this case, and when the military, firemanic, fraternal and civic organizations were asked what they would do to aid the committee in the way of a parade, there was a general rally, and it seemed almost like a repetition of the shout that went up during the days of civil strife, when the call for more troops was made and the response came back, "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more."

The day was not exactly what might have been styled "all that could have been desired," but as the committee in charge had no control over the meteorological department conducted by the government, it was in no way responsible for the failure of the sun to shine all day, or the mercury in the thermometer to touch the 80 degree mark. That it was not a stormy day all should be thankful, and feel content with the blessings accorded, even if not up to the desired point of excellence. During the morning hours everything ran along about as usual. The committee had performed its duty so fully that there was nothing left for them to do but wait for the final exercises. The bronze figure had been hoisted on the pedestal yesterday, the box removed, and the reproduced form of him who had so faithfully served his state and his nation, was hidden from the view of the passer-by in the folds of the flag whose early history he had himself taken no little part in making. * * * *

The orders of the marshal, Colonel Charles H. Weygant, issued to all his aids and by them promulgated to the several organizations, in their respective divisions, was that the column would form at 1.30 p. m., so that a half hour later the line of march might be taken up. For convenience the column had been divided into three divisions, each having its particular rendezvous, and so excellent had been the detail work performed that there was no confusion and but little delay; in fact it is rare that a parade is started so close on time as was the one of to-day. At 2.16 the column moved up Broadway, on the south side of the street, and when the first division, formed of military and veteran bodies, had got fairly under way,

the second division formed of fraternal organizations followed, and then came Newburgh's glory, the fire department, forming the third division. They went as far as the electric power house, and then countermarched on the north side of the railroad track, coming down as far as Grand street. There were about 1.500 persons in line, occupying a quarter of an hour in passing. * * * *

The column marched up Grand street to its junction with Water street, and then south to the place where the exercises were to be held. * * * *

The scene on the streets, as the column moved along, beggars description, and as the head of the procession approached the park the scene was one the like of which Water street has not seen since that autumnal day in '83, when Newburgh fittingly observed the centenary of the proclamation of peace. As far as the eye could see there was a mass of people assembled, only a small proportion of whom could hope to get near enough to the speaker's stand to hear a word of what was being said, and some of whom could scarcely see what was being done. * * * *

The assemblage joined in singing the inspiring national hymn "America." As the thousands of voices joined in its rendition a volume of melody went up that threatened to drown the sound of the band as it played an accompaniment. To thoroughly appreciate the honor of being an American citizen one has but to listen to such a grand chorus as that on the square to-day. The words seem to thrill the soul and to make one feel that there is a realism in every utterance, and that truly they are pouring out their soul in praise to our father's God, author of liberty. As the last note died away, the statue was unveiled. * * * *

Simple words can but fully describe the enthusiasm that prevailed, or the scene as the flag dropped from the well proportioned form of the statue of the first governor of the Empire State of the union. Cheer after cheer went up, the bands were playing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and from Washington's headquarters could be heard the booming of cannon, as a salute of 17 guns was fired. * * * *

Newburgh Telegram, Oct. 11.

The celebration of the George Clinton statue, on Tuesday, was a marked success. As a home product it has had no equal in our history, nor has it been exceeded by any event, except by the great centennial of '83, when New York City, Brooklyn and the national government were contributing elements. Masses of people—a very sea of faces—witnessed the procession on Broadway and through Grand street to Clinton, while Water street was simply packed. The elements composing the procession were the flower of the male representatives of Newburgh's population in fine dress, regalied or panoplied for war, with heroes surviving fields of conflict—a procession bristling with bands of music and unmarred by intemperance, cigars or cigarettes, and well ordered and admirably handled. The only mar throughout was the effort to put 25,000 people into the triangle and its immediate approaches—it could not be done, and the effort to do it only

resulted in noise, confusion, pressing, squeezing, and, worst of all, in the utter inability to get the firemen within two blocks of the stand. Decorations along the line of march were abundant and in many cases elaborate. The manifestations of interest were everywhere apparent. * * * *

We are sure that every man, woman and child who witnessed the procession was proud of its appearance and representative character. We are not going to say that "as a home product" it was a grand demonstration, but we are going to say that it was a grand demonstration compared with anything that can be produced elsewhere. Perhaps the Knights of Pythias excelled in marching in the civic division; but the honors seemed to be pretty evenly divided. The fire companies will have to settle the claim to superiority among themselves. There is no doubt that the boys in red shirts and black pants were recognized most distinctly as firemen. The age of art in firemanic uniforms was in evidence, as well as the age of art in history. The representation was the first appearance of most of our companies in the new departure. They looked well, no doubt about it. * * * *

The vast audience dispersed, everybody within hearing distance congratulating every other body upon the success of the whole affair, the eloquence of the speakers, the appropriateness of the exercises, and themselves in particular as a part of the grand aggregate in an event which opens to our city the era of art in history. * * * *

Newburgh Journal, Oct. 6.

To-day is Clinton Day in Newburgh. The exercises held this day in Colden Square, the decorations which appear in every part of the city, the splendid parade of the local organizations, are all in memory of General George Clinton, first Governor of the State of New York, elected to that high office six times, twice elected Vice-President of the United States.

General Clinton was a son of Orange, born but a few miles distant from the spot on which his statue stands. It was fitting, therefore, that Newburgh should thus honor his memory, as that of one of the Revolutionary patriots who fought for the national cause on the soil of Orange County. That this honor has been paid in a manner most appropriate will be the judgment of all who witnessed the day's events. * * * *

The work of decorating residences, public buildings and places of business began yesterday, and has been performed with taste and effectiveness. Not often has the city been so adorned as it is to-day. The National colors of course have had the chief place in this work of decoration. * * * *

Colden Square never held more people than to-day, not even in the great centennial outpouring of 1883. It was packed from end to end and from side to side, and the streets in the neighborhood were also packed. Ten thousand is a small estimate of the number of people gathered there to-day.

Of similar tenor were the descriptions in the "Newburgh News" and the "Newburgh Press."

Correspondence.

State of New York, Executive Chamber,
Albany, October 5, 1896.

William Cook Belknap, Esq., Secretary,
Newburgh, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Governor Morton is in receipt of the invitation which you forwarded to him on behalf of the committee having in charge the exercises to be held in Newburgh, N. Y., to-morrow at the unveiling of the statue of George Clinton, first Governor of the State of New York. He directs me to say that he has held this invitation unanswered until now in the hope that he might be able to be present, but at the last moment he finds that official business will require his attendance to-morrow at the capitol to meet a number of engagements made some time ago, and which could not well be set aside without great inconvenience to the persons who desire to appear before him. He, therefore, expresses to the committee his thanks for their courteous invitation, and regrets that it will not be possible for him to attend.

Very respectfully,
ASHLEY W. COLE,
Private Secretary.

---

709 Fifth Ave., New York, October 3, 1896.

Mr. W. C. Belknap,
Secretary of the Newburgh Historical Society.

My Dear Sir: I have to thank you for the kind invitation of your committee of arrangements, to be present at the unveiling of the statue of Governor George Clinton in your city on the 6th of this month.

It would give me great pleasure to be present on such an interesting occasion, but my health is such that I must deny myself the enjoyment I would have, to mingle with the patriotic citizens who have been instrumental in the movement which has led to the achievement of so important a result in honoring the memory of one, so long identified with the early history of your beautiful city.

Again thanking you, and through you the committee for their courtsey, I am

Yours very respectfully,
J. A. C. GRAY,

Correspondence.

State of New York, Court of Appeals, Judges' Chambers,
Albany, October 4, 1896.

Wm. Cook Belknap, Esq., Secretary, etc., etc.

My Dear Sir: You kind invitation has but just come to my hands, upon my return here, or I should have acknowledged the receipt earlier. I regret that the necessity of my attendance upon my Court will prevent my going to Newburgh upon the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of George Clinton on next Tuesday. Thanking you for the invitation I am

Very truly yours,
J. M. CLINTON, ESQ.

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488 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
October 5, 1896.

Wm. C. Belknap,

Dear Sir: I have this moment received your invitation to attend the unveiling of the statue of my illustrious ancestor, George Clinton. It is impossible, even with the most rapid transit system, for me to reach you to-morrow. I regret it exceedingly, and I beg you to convey to the Historical Society my thanks for their kind invitation and my inability to bridg the space between us and be present in body as I shall in spirit.

Most gratefully,
MARIE CLINTON LEDUC.

The Chenango National Bank of Norwich.
Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1896.

William Cook Belknap, Esq.,
Secretary Historical Society, Newburgh, N. Y.

Dear Sir: It would give me pleasure to accept your Society's invitation to be present at the unveiling of the George Clinton statue, but it is to be located too far away for my convenience on the date named—Oct. 6—and so I will send my thanks for the courtesy extended to

Yours truly,
CYRUS B. MARTIN.

---

71 Wall St., New York, October 2, 1896.

Mr. Wm. C. Belknap, Secretary,

Dear Sir: I have been absent from this city for several weeks, and am just in receipt of your kind favor, stating your committee has extended an invitation to me to be present at the unveiling of the George Clinton statue, on Tuesday, 6th inst. I sincerely regret an important business engagement on said date, will prevent my accepting.

With cordial thanks to the committee, and yourself, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
A. J. CLINTON.

Subscribers to the Fund.

Abrahamson, Hilda
Abrahamson, Matilda
Acker, E. S.
Adams, A. E.
Adams, Geo. B.
Adams, John C.
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Akerly, Mrs. Charlotte M.
Akerly, Lucy Dubois
Akerly, Mary
Akerly, Rev. Samuel M.
Aldridge, Wm. H.
Alexander, Harvey
Alexander, Joseph
Allan, C. F.
Allan, Francis Crawford
Allan, Mary E. C.
Allen, Mrs. Sarah
Allen, William
Allen, James
Allison, Mrs. Anna DeP.
Anderson, Elizabeth S.
Anderson, Hilma
Anthony, Mary H.
Anthony, Mary T.
Anthony, Theo. V. W.
Anthony, Walter C.
Appleton, Eliza J.
Appleton, Elizabeth
Appleton, G. J.
Armstrong, Wm. J.
Armstrong, W. H. H.
Arbuckle, George A.
Atkins, George H.
Avery, Mary St. John
Bain, F. N.
Bain, Mrs. F. N.
Bain, Helen
Bain, H. N.
Bain, Mrs. H. N.
Bain, H. N. & Co.
Baird, John
Bailey, C. L.
Baker, Frank L.
Baker, Fred
Baker, John J.
Baker, Mrs. J. Ed.
Balfe, T. F.
Bancroft, John H.
Banks, Frederic W.
Banks, Margaret A.
Barclay, David
Barclay, Mrs. David H.
Barclay, Harriet E.
Barclay, Maude M.
Barclay, P. M.
Barnes, E. C.
Barnes, James W.
Barney, Mrs. J. L.
Barns, W. D.
Barr, Rev. Robert H.
Barrett, Mrs. E. R.
Bartlett, Fred
Bartlett, H. A.
Bartlett, Mary H.
Barton, Charles
Baumes, C. H.
Bayne, James
Bayne, John R.
Beattie, Rev. R. H.
Bedell, Newton
Belknap, Wm. Cook

Belknap, Mrs. Charlotte
Belknap, Cornelia R.
Belknap, Evelina D.
Belknap, Edmund S.
Belknap, Edwin Starr
Belknap, E. W.
Belknap, Frank S.
Belknap, Florence H.
Belknap, Helen K.
Belknap, Mary E.
Belknap, N. Deyo
Belknap, Ward
Belknap, Ward Broadhead
Belknap, Wm. Cook, Jr.
Bell, Anna C.
Bell, David
Bell, Mrs. David
Bell, David C.
Bennett, Hannah M.
Bennett, Mrs. Geo.
Bensel, A. A.
Bensel, Mrs. A. A.
Birch, James G.
Birch, Mrs. James G.
Bircurary, Wm.
Birnie, Alex. O.
Birnie, Gabrielle G.
Board, Frank
Bomberger, J.
Boothroyd, Arthur W.
Boothroyd, J. T.
Boothroyd, Mrs. J. T.
Boothroyd, Raymond T.
Bourne, C. Clayton
Boyd, Robt. H.
Boyer, Mrs. Arthur A.
Bradley, Ambrose
Bradley, Mrs. Ambrose
Bradley, Ambrose S.
Bradley, Charles T.
Bradley, Emma J.
Bradley, F. J.
Bradley, Mrs. F. J.
Bradner, Mary W.
Brewster, Anna W.
Brewster, E. A.
Brewster, Mrs. E. A.
Brewster, Elizabeth T.
Brewster, George R.
Bridgeman, Alfred
Bridgeman, Mrs. Alfred
Briggs, J. A.
Brill, Edward Hopkins
Brill, Harriet Oakley
Brill, J. S.
Brill, Ruth Oakley
Brink, C.
Brockaway, I. M.
Brooks, Alfred H.
Brooks, E. G.
Brotzmann, George F.
Brougham, Mary
Brown, Chas. F.
Brown, Mrs. Chas. F.
Brown, C. L.
Brown, Miss Florence
Brown, Mrs. Geo. T.
Brown, Miss Nana
Brown, S. F.
Brown, Wm. H.
Bruder, James
Brundage, Mrs. E. E. M.
Brundidge H. V.
Bull, Emilie Grace
Bull, Herbert E.
Bull, John S.
Bull, Martha M.
Bull, S. M.
Burton, Crawford
Burton, Florence S.
Burton, Florence Southwick
Burton, Louise
Burton, Robert L.
Caldwell, Charles
Caldwell, Mrs. Charles
Caldwell, Janet
Caldwell, John R.
Caldwell, Mary S.
Callahan, Geo. M.
Callahan, Margaret L.

Cameron, Ada D.
Cameron, A. May
Cameron, DeWitt Clinton
Cameron, D. G.
Cameron, Kenneth M.
Cameron, Mrs. De Witt C.
Cameron, Sarah M.
Campbell, Jennie
Campbell, Sadie
Cantine, Emily E.
Cantine, Francis M.
Cantine, Geo. A.
Carpenter, Wm. W.
Carroll, Edward
Carroll, Joseph
Carroll, Mary
Casey, Helen Thornton
Carr, W. J.
Carson, Agnes O.
Carson, David, Sr., Craigville, 1794 (In memoriam)
Carson, David F. B.
Carson, George W.
Carson, Harry W.
Carson, John D.
Carson, Margaret D.
Carson, Sarah M.
Carson Thomas G.
Carson, Wm. W.
Carver, Geo. B.
Carvey, Mrs. W. S.
Carvey, W. S.
Cassedy, Mrs. W. F.
Cassedy, J. Townsend
Cassedy, W. F.
Catheart, Hugh
Chadborn, G. F.
Chadwick Bros.
Chadwick, James
Chadwick, Mrs. James
Chadwick, Joseph
Chadwick, Mrs. Joseph
Chadwick, Joseph, Jr.
Chadwick, M. L.
Chadwick, Thomas F.
Chadwick, William E.
Chadwick, Willie
Chadeayne, H. W.
Chambers, A. N.
Chambers, Mrs. A. N.
Chambers, Durno
Chambers, Helen
Chambers, Mrs. W. C
Chambers, Wm.
Chambers, W. C.
Chandler, Mrs. A. K.
Chapman, I. C.
Chapman, Mrs. I. C.
Chapman, John H.
Chatterton, Jule P.
Chatterton, Susie D.
Chew, Rev. J. M.
Church, Irving P.
Church, S. P.
Clapp, Annie Brooks
Clapp, Eliza Townsend
Clark, Delia
Clark, Mrs. Edson L.
Clark, Edson Stanley
Clark, Frances
Clark, George Avery
Clark, Juliette Weed
Clark, Leander, Jr.
Clark, Owen
Clark, Zipporah R.
Clarke, E. Y.
Clarke, Ernest P.
Clarke, Mrs. Mary E.
Clarkson, D. A.
Clauson, Henry P.
Cleveland, Frances E.
Cleveland, Harry W.
Cleveland, Louis C.
Cleveland, O. M.
Cleveland, Mrs. O. M.
Clinton, A. J.
Clinton, Mrs. A. J.
Cohen, Mrs. Sol.
Cohen, Sol.
Coldwell, Kenneth Peirce

Coldwell, Mrs. Wm. H.
Coldwell, Thos.
Coldwell, Theodore
Coldwell, Wm. H.
Coleman, William
Collier, Mrs. Price
Collier, Katherine
Collier, Price
Collins, Mary
Colvill, Arthur
Colwell, Miss A. B.
Conkling, B. H.
Conners, John
Connell, Mary
Conyngham, John A.
Cook, A. M.
Cook, J. Hervey
Cook, Martha M.
Cook, Mrs. W. H.
Cook, Pierre F.
Cook, R. P.
Coolbaugh, Addie Reeve
Coolbaugh, Mrs. Adeline R.
Coolbaugh, Wilhelmine F.
Corley, Mary E.
Cornwell, Rev. Henry B.
Cornwell, Mrs. Sarah J.
Cornwell, W. K.
Corwin, John
Coutant, D. J.
Covert, C. W.
Covert, Helen Denniston
Covert, Mrs. C. W.
Covert, O. J.
Covert, Mrs. O. J.
Covert, Wm. J.
Craig, Frederick Phillips
Craig, Hector
Craig, Harriet Ruena
Craig, Mary D.
Crane, James M.
Crane, James T.
Crawford, Fanny C.
Crawford, David
Crawford, Isaac B.
Crawford, James T.
(In memoriam)
Crist, John N.
Crowther, Nelson
Cronk, Viola K.
Culbert, Francis R.
Culbert, Mrs. Henrietta P.
Curtis, Lewis
Curtis, Susie Carson
Curtis, Thomas Carson
Cusack, Rev. Andrew F.
Daly, John J.
Dales, John
Dannat, W. E.
Darragh, J. J.
Decker, Geo. W.
Decker, G. W.
Delany, Joseph A.
Delany, P. & Co.
Delaney, Bessie
Delaney, Mollie
Delaney, P.
Delano, Catharine
Delano, Frederic A.
Delano, Mrs. Frederic A.
Delano, Helen W.
Delano, Jennie W.
Delano, Laura
Delano, Lyman
Delano, Louise
Delano, Laura
Delano, Sara
Delano, Warren
Delano, Warren, Jr.
Delano, Mrs. Warren, Jr.
Dell, Andrew
Dell, Andrew
Dell, Mrs. Andrew
Denniston, Alexander
Denniston, Anna M.
Denniston, Aug.
Denniston, Chas. M.
Denniston, Henry M.
Denniston, Mrs. Mary
Denniston, Mary E.
Denniston, Prudence M.
Denniston, Susan H.
Depuy, Thomas R.

Derbyshir, John
Derbyshire, John
Deyo, Edith
Deyo, Emma C.
Deyo, John
Deyo, Mildred
Deyo, Robert E.
Dickey, Anna L.
Dickey, Arthur
Dickey, Constance S.
Dickey, Frank R.
Dickey, Helen
Dickey, J. M.
Dickey, James N.
Dickey, Jennie M.
Dickey, Mrs. J. M.
Dickey, Mrs. James N.
Dickey, Julia
Dickey, Laura S.
Dickey, Russel C.
Dickey, Warren F.
Dickey, Wm. D.
Dickey, Mrs. Wm. D.
Diemer, L. J.
Dimmick, S. G.
Dohm, John
Dougherty, M. E.
Dougherty, M. J.
Dougherty, Thos.
Doughty, J. W.
Doughty, Lizzie
Doughty, Mary
Doughty, Mrs. S. C.
Doughty, Wm. B.
Dorr, C. H.
Dorr, Mrs. C. H.
Dotzert, J. H.
Downey, Catherine
Downey, Mary
Doyle, Ethel
Doyle, M.
Doyle, Wm. E.
Doyle, Walter H.
DuBois, Col. Lewis (In memory)
DuBois, Mary E.
Dubois, Mrs. M. W.
Dudley,, Guilford
Dudley, Mrs. Guilford
Dumville, Walter
Duncan, H. C.
Dunlevy, R.
Dwyer, Mary E.
Dwyer, M. J.
Dwyer, Mrs. M. J.
Earl, J. H.
Edwards, Thomas
Edwards, Mrs. Thomas
Egan, John
Ellis, R.
Ellis, Mrs. Julia C.
Elle, Joseph
Embler, Charles J.
Emery, B. P.
Emery, Rev. Rufus
Emmet, N. P.
Ericson, Minna
Estabrook, Charles
Estabrook, Lillie
Fancher, E. L.
Farrington, Agnes E.
Farnum, Miss N. S.
Felter, Carrie G.
Ferguson, D. A.
Ferguson, Mrs. D. A.
Fiorini. Rudolph T.
Fisher, Jas. S.
Fitzpatrick, P. J.
Fleming, Frances Larose
Fleming, Henry Stanton
Fleming, John C.
Fleming, Minnie Stanton
Flemming, Jas.
Flemming, Lillie
Flynn, John T.
Flynn, Mrs. John T.
Fogarty, Cornelius
Forbes, Mrs. William H.
Forbes, William H.
Force, Miss Ruth
Forsyth, George W.

Forsyth, Mrs. M. J.
Forsythe, Elizabeth
Forsythe, F. E.
Forsythe, Mrs. Nellie K.
Foster, Minnie S.
Foster, Wm.
Foster, Mrs. Wm.
Fowler, A. D.
Fowler, C. D.
Fowler, Eliza D.
Fowler, Mrs. E. D.
Fowler, Mrs. Henry D.
Fowler, Henry D.
Fowler, Mrs. Sebring
Fowler, Thomas Powell
Fowler, W. D.
Fowler, W. H.
Fowler, W. J.
Fuller, Charlotte Pardee
Fuller, Edward Logan
Fuller, George W.
Fullerton, Wm.
Fullerton, Mrs. Wm.
Franklin, C. F.
French, Michael
Friend, A
Fritts, Rev. C. W.
Garrison, Dr. Chas. M.
Garrison, Everett
Garrison, Mrs. Everett
Garrison, Mrs. Isaac
Garrison, John
Garrison, Mrs. John
Garrison, Mrs. John D.
Garrison, Katie
Garvey, Thomas
Gatter, Lachlan Stewart
Gatter, Robert S.
Gatter, Mary Stewart
Gay, Miss G.
Gay, Miss M.
Gay, W. A.
Gazley, G. H.
Gearn, Sarah L.
Gearn, W. W.
Gehrig, Theodore
George, J. R. C.
Genet, Albert R.
Genet, Albert Rivers, Jr.
Genet, George C.
Genet, Gilbert R. F.
Genet, Mrs. Martha R. F.
Genet, Mrs. Sarah A.
Gillespie, Jas L.
Gilman, Emma H.
Gilmartin, Mrs. Amelia
Glackmeyer, George
Glackmeyer, Mrs. George
Gleason, Charles B.
Gleason, Grace H.
Gleason, W. S.
Glynn, P. J.
Goldberg, Alex.
Goldberg, Mrs. Alex.
Goodrich, Charles T.
Goodrich, Mrs. H. E.
Goodrich, S. Carlisle
Gorman, F. J.
Gordon, George
Gordon, Theodore
Gordon, Louise M.
Gordon, Reginald
Gordon, Mrs. Reginald
Gordon, Reginald Worth
Gordon, Walter Francis
Gouldy, Francis
Gouldy, Mrs. Francis
Gouldy, Mary E.
Gouldy, Jennie A.
Gouldy, N. E.
Graham, Mrs. J. G.
Graham, Jas. G.
Gray, John Alex Clinton (100 subs.)
Gray, Hon. John Clinton
Greaves, Herbert
Greaves, Mrs. Ella
Greaves, Howard
Green, Wm. S.
Grenzebach, F. A.

Green, George W.
Green, Mrs. Geo. W.
Gurnee, Clinton, Jr.
Gurnee, Hazard Roe
Hait, Ella M.
Hall, Anna B.
Hall, Ida G.
Hall, John B.
Hall, Margaret S.
Hall, O. D.
Hall, Rachel A.
Hall, Rev. W. K.
Hall, Walter P.
Halloran, James
Halloran, Mrs. James
Hallock, Mamie
Halsey, David H.
Halsey, Jerusha S.
Halstead, Charles L.
Halstead, Mrs. Charles L.
Hanford, J. C.
Hannan, Wm. F.
Hanmer, Wm. A.
Hanmore, Mrs. Benj.
Hanmore, G. V. N.
Hanmore, Dr. L. E.
Harper, J. Abner
Harris, Wm. H.
Harris, Grace N.
Harris, Helen F.
Harris, Nancy E.
Harrison, J. J. E.
Harrison, William
Hart, James
Hart, John A.
Hart, Patrick
Hasbrouck, Mrs. Wm. C.
Hasbrouck, Maria H.
Hasbrouck, H. C.
Hasbrouck, Alice
Haven, F. A.
Hawks, W. W.
Hawthorne, Thos. M.
Hayt, Edward D.
Hayt, Stephen K.
Hayt, Walter V.
Hayt, W. Dudley
Hayes, Chas. J.
Hayes, Thos. J.
Headley, Adelia J.
Headley, Allston
Headley, J. T.
Headley, J. T., Jr.
Headley, Mrs. J. T.
Headley, Lucy C.
Headley, Russel
Heard, Wm.
Heard, Mrs. Wm.
Heckey, Lathelle
Henderson, Wm. J.
Herman, Fred
Hermann, Leonhard
Herman, Robt.
Hewitt, R. W.
Higginson, H. C.
Hilton, Caroline Q.
Hilton, J. Ralph
Hilton, M. A.
Hilton, R. H.
Hilton, Wm. T.
Hilton, W. H.
Hilton, Mrs. W. H.
Hirschberg, M. H.
Hitch, Frederick Delano
Hitch, Mrs. Frederick Delano
Hitch, Joseph F.
Hitch, Mrs. J. F.
Hitch, Laura D.
Hitch, Robert D.
Hoffman, Jane
Hoffman, Sarah
Holt, Miss M. A.
Horton, Wm. H.
Horton, J. H.
Howell, J. T., M D.
Howell, John Taylor
Howell, Fred B.
Howell, H. M.
Howell, Mrs. J. T.
Howell, Mary T.

Howell, Josephine C.
Hudson River Lodge,No.607,F.&A.M.
Hulett, Mrs. Ellen A. A.
Hulse, E. G.
Humphrey, Geo. Clinton
Humphrey, Jackson
Humphrey, Mary
Hutchinson, Jas. M.
Hutchinson, Mrs. Jas. M.
Hyndman, Wm. H.
Innes, Robt. S.
Innes. Mrs. Robt. S.
Jack, Rev. A. B.
(In memoriam)
Jackson, Andrew
Jacobs, Bessie May
Jacobson, F. A.
Jacobson, Mary M.
Jacobson, Mary R.
Jansen, Frank
Jenkins, Chas. S.
Jenkins, Mrs. Chas. S.
Jenkins, Miss Grace
Jenkins, Marie B. W.
Jenkins, Ralph
Jeffrey, Alex.
Johnes, G. D.
Johnes, Mrs. G. D.
Johnes, Henry P.
Johnson, Enos
Johnson, E. M.
Johnson, Martha
Johnson, Wm. Chas.
Johnston, Robert
Johnston, Robert
Jones, Rev. Arthur
Jones, Mrs. Arthur
Jordan, J. V.
Joseph, Max.
Joslin, Fred
Jova, Henry J.
Jova, A. V.
Kades, Louis
Kelly, Aline
Kelly, Mabel
Kelly, Wm. Brooks
Kelly, W. H.
Kelly, Mrs. W. H.
Kenny, Edith B. D.
Kenny, Grant
Kerr, Anna C.
Kerr, Anna W.
Kerr, Augusta V.
Kerr. Chas. Ludlow
Kerr, C. L. C.
Kerr, Elizabeth C.
Kerr, George S.
Kerr, Harriet
Kerr, Helen Ward
Kerr, John
Kerr, John B.
Kerr, Katherine
Kerr, Leila
Kerr, Mrs. John B.
Kerr, Marian M.
Kerr, Margaret
Kerr, Margaret F.
Kerr, Mary E. W.
Kerr, Walter
Ketcham, Frank H.
Keefe, Sterrit
Kernochan, J. A.
Kidd, Frank C.
Kidd, Mrs. Frank C.
Kiefer, Katharine E.
Kimball, Harry H.
Kimball, Mary S.
Kimball, Sarah F.
Kimball, S. Frances
Kimball, Samuel G.
Kimball, William G.
King Coal Co.
King, Cral L.
King, Robt. L.
Kittredge, Dr. Chas. M.
Klemmer, John, Jr.
Koch, John
Koch, Mrs. John A.
Lawson, Chas. J.
Lawson, Mrs. A. E.

Lawson, H. B.
Lawson, Wm. H.
Lawson, Mrs. Wm. H.
Lawton, F. B.
Lawton, Mrs. F. B.
Layman, Albert E.
Leicht, Charles E.
Leicht, Charles K.
Leicht, Mrs. Charles K.
Leech, Margaret K.
Leech, Wm. K.
Leech, Mrs. Wm. K.
Leon, Alice
Leon, David D.
Leon, W. Pedro
Leonard, Henry M.
Leonard, Jas. J.
Le Roy, Henry W.
Leslie, Augusta
Leslie, S. J.
Levy, L. and J.
Levy, Samuel B. N.
Levy, Solomon N.
Little, William H.
Littleton, George
Low, Agnes
Low, C. H.
Low, Carrie J.
Low, Joseph
Lozier, Miss Frances
Lozier, Hiram
Lozier, Samuel
Lynch, Francis
Lynch, Mrs. Francis
Lyon, W. H.
Mabie, J. D.
Mabie, Miss H. S.
Mabie, Mrs. J. D.
Mabie, W. H.
Macdonald, Benj. J.
Macdonald, Joseph A.
Macfarlane, Mary J.
Magourty, Jas. E.
Maher, James J.
Maher, Josephine E.
Mailler, E. R. J.
Mailler, Wm. O.
Many, Mrs. S. V.
Mapes, A. W.
Mapes, Alice Van C.
Mapes, Charles
Mapes, Charles
Mapes, Mrs. Charles
Mapes, Fred A.
Mapes, Mrs. Charles
Mapes, Edward F.
Mapes, Frank W.
Mapes, Fred B.
Mapes, S. Palmer, Jr.
Mapes, Wm. P.
Marquardt, N.
Mason, Hudson W.
Mason, John A.
Mason, Mrs. John A.
Mason, Warren T.
Marsh, Antoinette
Marsh, Mrs. Mary S.
Martin, John H.
Martin, Mrs. John H.
Martin, Cyrus B.
(25 subs.)
Martin, S. J.
Martin, W. F.
Martine, Henry B.
Marvel, Thomas S.
Marvel, Mrs. Thomas S.
Marvel, T. S. & Co.
Matthews, Maud
Matthews, J. W.
Matthews, Mrs. J. W.
Mead, Mrs. M. W.
(Memory of parents.)
Merritt, Mary C.
Merritt, Daniel H.
Merritt, Daniel Hait
Merritt, Daniel T.
Merritt, Eleanor Hait
Merritt, Elizabeth
Merritt, George H.
Merritt, Hiram

Merritt, Hiram, New York
Merritt, Laura S.
Merritt, Mary K.
Merritt, Ralph C.
Merritt, Theodore
Merritt, Theo., Jr.
Merritt, Theodore A.
Merritt, Theodore, 3d
Merritt, Wm. Kimball
Meyer, A.
Meyer, A.
Meyer, Eddie B.
Meyer, Elie C.
Meyer, Emma B.
Meyer, Evlyn S.
Meyer, Frank P.
Meyer, G. S.
Meyer, Ida L.
Meyer, Moe
Meyer, Nat. F.
Miller, Chas. A.
Miller, D. C.
Miller, Mrs. D. C.
Miller, Clarence
Miller, Christopher B.
Miller, George W.
Miller, J. Blackburn
Miller, Mrs. J. Blackburn
Miller, Jas W.
Miller, Johannes
(In memoriam)
Miller, A. Lincoln J.
Miller, Violet Clarkson
Miles, Christopher
Mills, Mary Duryea
Mills, S. C.
Mills, Sarah McDonald
Mills, Stephen McDonald
Mitchell, E. O.
Mitchell, Geo. R.
Mitchell, Mrs. Geo. R.
Mitchell, J. J.
Mitchell, Marion
Mitchell, Mrs. J. J.
Mitchell, Mary Rodman
Mitcheli, Warren R.
Monell, Mrs. J. J.
Monell, M. G.
Monell, G. L.
Monell, Mrs. G. L.
Montfort, R. V. K.
Morehouse, Frank
Mooney, Rev. J. F.
Moore, B. B.
Moore, Eugene
Moore, Joseph A.
Moore, Laura
Moore, Margaret T.
Moore, Mary T.
Moore, Mrs. J. P.
Moore. R. J.
Moore, Thomas, Jr.
Morris Luella E.
Morris, Mrs. Wm. J.
Morrison, Alexander
Morrison, Thos. W.
Morrison, Mrs. Thos. W.
Moshier, George
Moss, C. B.
Moss, John H.
Muir, M. G.
Muir, Mrs. M. G.
Mullenneaux, Wm.
Mulligan, Cornelius
Murphy, Thomas F.
Murtfeldt, E. M.
McBurney, Minnie
McCamly, Mary E. C.
(In memoriam)
McCann, John E.
McCann, W. H.
McCloy, Bernard
McClung, Benj.
McClung, Marie K.
McCormick, John
McCracken, John
McCroskery, Henrietta Young
McCroskery, John N. D.
McCroskery, Mrs. Margaret R.
McCroskery, Marquis C.

McCroskery, Maud B.
McCroskery, J. J. S.
McCroskery, L. W. Y.
McCullough, Frederick R.
McCullough, John R.
McCullough, Mrs. John R.
McCullough, Susie V.
McDowell, Fred
McEntyre, Thomas
McGibbon, Mrs. Jas.
McGiffert, Jas. D.
McGlynn, Rev. Edw.
McIntire, David Carson
McIntire, Martin V.
McKay, W. Johnston
McKinstry, DeWitt E.
McKinstry, Stephen, Jr.
McKissock, Hugh
McKissock, Wm. A.
McLaughlin, Fred S.
McLean, Arthur A.
McLean, Arthur A., Jr.
McLean, Mrs. Arthur A.
McLean, Charles Joseph
McLean, Cornelius Stafford
McLean, Felix Rossiter
McLean, Harry Charles
McLernon, Hugh
McLernon, Mrs. Hugh
McMeekin, Wm.
McNair, Robt.
Nellie, Miss.
Newburgh Lodge, No. 282, I. O. G. T.
Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, F. & A. M.
Newburgh Lumber Co.
Newburgh Free Academy, Class '96.
Newburgh Woolen Mills.
New York Furniture Co.
Nicoll, Anna C.
Nicoll, Mrs. Anna B.
Nicoll, E. L.
Nicoll, G. O. F.
Nicoll, Henry D.
Nicoll, Margaret
Nicoll, William L.
Noe, Eugene
Noe, John C.
Noe, Josephine E.
Norris, Charles E.
Nott, C. H.
O'Connell, Rev. Daniel A.
O'Neill, John F.
Oakley, Mrs. Lucas.
Oakley, Mary T.
Oakley, Christina
Oakley, Robert D.
O'Carroll, Rev. Henry
Odell, H. B.
Odell, B. B.
Odell, Mrs. B. B.
Odell, B. B., Jr.
Odell, Mrs. B. B., Jr.
Odell, Benj. Bryant
Odell, Charles L.
Odell, Clara
Odell, Estelle
Odell, Geo. C. D.
Odell, Mrs. H. B.
Odell, Herbert R.
Odell, Mildred
Odell, Miss
Odell, Ophelia
Odell, Walter C.
Ormsbee, Addison C.
Orr, James
Orr, Mrs. James
Orr. Katherine
Orr, Margaret
Oulton, M. J.
Parker, George A.
Parker, Mrs. George A.
Parsons, H. C.
Patton, Anna F.
Patton, William M.
Payton Corse Opera Co.
Perrott, Emanuel
Pecheux, Henry J.
Pecheux, Nicholas
Pecheux, Mrs. Nicholas
Pecheux, Wm. L. F.

Peck, George
Peck, George G.
Peck, G. W.
Peters, George W.
Peck, J. C.
Peck, Mrs. J. C.
Peck, John E.
Peck, Percy
Peirce, A. S.
Peirce, Mrs. Mary E.
Penny, Rev. Wm. L.
Perkins, F. W.
Perkins, W. R.
Peters, Mrs. Geo. W.
Peters, Maud
Peters, Nettie
Petty, Charles E.
Phillips, E. J.
Phillips, J. H.
Phillips, Robert
Phillips, Mrs. W. M.
Pickens, A. H.
Pickens, Thomas
Pierce, Mira E.
Pollock, Thomas
Pope, Thos. M.
Post, E. R.
Post, R. J.
Post, Frances.
Post, Lillian
Potter, F. W.
Potter, Mrs. F. W.
Potts, Arthur
Powell, Fred T.
Powell, Isaac S.
(In memoriam)
Powell, Mrs. Isaac S.
Powers, John
Powles, William
Price, G. A.
Prince, Alvin
Prince, George W.
Quaid, Harry V.
Quaid, J. H.
Quaid, Wm., Jr.
Quaid, William
Quassaick Chapter, Daughters American Revolution (50 subs.)
Quinlan, Florence
Quinlan, Raymond
Quinn, Rev. J. F.
Rains, Mrs. George W.
Ramsdell, Adele V.
Ramsdell, Frances
Ramsdell, Mrs. Fanny Van N.
Ramsdell, Master Homer
Ramsdell, Mrs. Homer
Ramsdell, H. Powell
Ramsdell, J. A. P.
Ramsdell, Miss L. R.
Ramsdell, Maud
Ramsdell, Pauline
Ramsdell, Mary Powell
Ramsdell Transportation Co.
Randall, Adele B.
Randall, Arthur H.
Rankin, C. W.
Randall, Kate B.
Randall, William V.
Randall, William V., Jr.
Reed, Frederick
Reeve, A. S.
Reeve, J. Henry
Reid & Gorman
Reid, William
Rhynders, William
Richards, Thomas
Richards, William
Richardson, Henry A.
Ring, Thomas Ludlow
Ritchie & Hull.
Ritchie, Samuel
Ritchie, Mrs. Samuel
Robbins, Muriel Delano
Robbins, Warren Delano
Robinson, C. D.
Robinson, Mrs. C. D.
Robinson, F. B.
Robinson, George
Robinson, James

Robinson, Julia
Rodman, John G.
Roe, Emily M.
Roe, T. Hazard
Roe, Wm. J.
Roe, Wm. J., Jr.
Rogers, Elizabeth Weed
Rogers, Fred, B.
Rogers, Mrs. Grace
Rogers, John B.
Rogers, John B., Jr.
Rogers, Mrs. John L.
Rogers, McLeod
Rogers, Mary
Rogers, Mary B.
Rogers, Ruletta B.
Roosa, E. E.
Roosa, L.
Roosevelt, Franklin Delano
Roosevelt, James
Roosevelt, Mrs. James
Rosa, Miss Laura
Rose, E. D. W.
Rosell, C.
Rosell, Elizabeth
Rosell, Miss Frances
Rosell, Mrs. Frances
Ross, George M.
Ross, Mrs. George M.
Ross, Rev. R. L.
Round, Elizabeth
Round, Mary E.
Round, Seward M.
Rowley, Geo. L.
Roy, Kenneth W.
Roy, J. H.
Roy, Mrs. J. H.
Rudd, Mrs. Erastus B.
Rumsey, Catharine A. Daniel
Rumsey, Wm. W.
Russell, Aline
Ruttenber, C. B.
Ruttenber, Mrs. C. B.
Ruttenber, E. M.
Ruttenber, Mrs. E. M.
Ruttenber, Edward M., 2d.
Ruttenber, Helen G.
Ruttenber, J. W. F.
Ruttenber Mrs. J. W. F.
Ruttenber, Ralph D.
Ryan, Charles H.
Ryan, Daniel
Ryan, W.
Sadlier, C. P.
Samuel, W.
Samuels, Max
Samuels, Sigismund
Sanford, George A.
Sanford, Mrs. George A.
Sanxay, Edmund
Sargent, J. H.
Savage, Barclay Jermain
Savage, F. B.
Saxton, Louisa M.
Sayer, Samuel
Sayre, Thos. G.
Sayer, W. E.
Scallen, John
Schaefer, F. J. A.
Scharbauer, P.
Scharps, M. & V.
Scharps, Victor
Schoonmaker, Elizabeth M.
Schoonmaker, Hiram
Schoonmaker, John.
Schoonmaker, Margaret L.
Schoonmaker, Samuel V.
Scott, Miss Anna
Southwick, Anna C.
Scott, Anna G.
Scott, Charlotte
Scott, Elsie B.
Scott, Frank A.
Scott, J. Bradley
Scott, Minnie S.
Scott, W. Clement
Scott, Winfield
Searle, Mrs. M. F.
Sears, C. Milton
Seeger, A. H. F.

Seeger, John A.
Seibert, John
Senff, F. W.
Senff, Mrs. F. W.
Senff, Lulu
Seymour, George T.
Shannon, Wm. H.
Shaw, E. K.
Shaw, Mrs. E. K.
Shaw, George W.
Shaw, Mrs. George W.
Shaw, Mrs. Henrietta R.
Shaw's Sons, Thomas
Sherman, Mrs. D. D.
Shields, James V. A.
Shields, Mrs. Jas. V. A.
Shipp, Maltby
Shirer, Edwin
Shirer, Gilbert
Shirer, Mrs. Gilbert
Shuart, Anna B.
Shuart, Charles H.
Skeel, Miss Adelaide
Skeel, Mary H.
Skelly, Joseph
Slee, Miss Elizabeth
Slee, J. N.
Slee, J. N. H.
Slee, Mrs. J. N. H.
Slee, Lincoln
Smith, George C.
Smith, Harry
Smith, H. C.
Smith, Jas. C.
Smith, John
Smith, John T.
Smith, Mary A.
Smith, Mrs. N. S.
Smith, N. S.
Smith, Wm. H.
Sneed, Fred M.
Sneed, Jos. A.
Snyder, Charles E.
Snyder, Frank S.
Southwick, Fanny C.
Spaight, John W.
Speir, Marie Corley
Speir, J. Henry
Spencer, Mrs. F. M.
Stafford, Mrs. Caroline M.
Stebbins, C. M.
Steele, Josephine C.
Sterrit, L. S.
Stevenson, Florence Clark
Stevenson, Sylvia
Stewart, Ida Carr
Stewart, Jessie E.
Stewart, Julia Lyon
Stewart, Lachlan
Stewart, Samuel L.
Stewart, Thomas Wesley
Stewart, William
Stoutenburgh, J. M.
Stoutenburgh, Mrs. J. M.
Straw, L. S.
Straw, Mrs. L. S.
Straw, Linda P.
Stubley, Ingham
Street, John W.
Street, Josephine W.
Swain, Mary R.
Sweet, Clayton E.
Sweet, Mrs. Clayton E.
Sweet, Clayton M.
Sweet, Lucy D.
Sweet, Mabel
Sweet, Orr & Co.
Swezey, Ada A.
Swords, Julia.
Swords, Maud
Taggart, Charles J.
Taggart, George
Taggart, Harry
Taggart, W. G.
Tappan, Miss J. A.
Taylor, Carolyn R.
Taylor, Franklin J.
Taylor, Fred M.
Taylor, Gertrude C.
Taylor, Grace A.

Taylor, Grant B.
Taylor, Mrs. Grant B.
Taylor, James S.
Taylor, Minnie A.
Taylor, Nathan S.
Taylor, Mrs. Nathan S.
Teller, James L.
Terry, Ann G.
Terwilliger, A.
Terpenning, Willard M.
Terwilliger, W. W.
Terwilliger, Mrs. W. W.
Thacher, Mrs. Geo. W.
Thayer, Albert S.
Thayer, Mrs. Albert S.
Thornton, Mrs. Anna T.
Thompson, Charles J.
Thornton, Howard
Thompson, Rev. J. R.
Thompson, J. R., Jr.
Tierney, Dennis G.
Tierney, Mary
Tillinghast, George F.
Todd, James
Todd, William E.
Tole, Anna M.
Tompkins, Frank W.
Tompkins, Mrs. Lewis
Toohey, Wm. A. C.
Toohey, E. J.
Topping, C. H.
Topping, J. H.
Townsend, Bessie
Townsend, Dr. Chas. E.
Townsend, E. M.
Townsend, George W.
Townsend, James A.
Townsend, Mrs. James A.
Townsend, J. Augustus
Townsend, Mrs. J. Augustus
Townsend, Lina H.
Townsend, Mary A.
Townsend, Mrs. P. B.
Townsend, T. Powell
Traphagen, Helen
Traphagen, W. D.
Travis, Mrs. P. W.
Treadwell, Stephen
Treadwell, Stephen
Turl, Mrs. John
Turl, Joseph H.
Turl, Mrs. Joseph H.
Tuthill, A. P.
Tuthill, Mrs. A. P.
Underhill, J. M.
Vail, Martha B.
Vail, Walter S.
Valentine, John H.
Van Benschoten, Henry
Van Buren, Aymar
Van Buren, John D.
Van Buren, Margaret M.
Van Cleft, Barclay
Van Cleft, Edwin L.
Van Cleft, Joseph
Van Dalfsen, J. T.
Van Dalfsen, Mrs. J. T.
Van Dalfsen, Mae
Van Duzer, F. C.
Van Keuren, H. N.
Van Scoy, C. A.
Van Scoy, C. A.
Van Tassel, L. R.
Van Voorhis, Miss
Vermeule, Mrs. Carolyn C.
Verplanck, Mrs. Katharine W.
Wait, Emma B.
Wait, Mrs. Emily S.
Wait, Eva
Wait, Frederick S.
Wait, Isabel S.
Wait, Mrs. John.
Wait, Wesley
Waite, Arthur
Waite, L. P.
Waite, Mrs. L. P.
Walker, Wilkin
Wallace, Frederic
Walsh, Rev. G. H.
Walsh, Howard T.

Walsh, Stephenson H.
Ward, Harriet E.
Ward, Julia P.
Ward, Rens
Waring, C. L.
Waring, D. S.
Waring, George A.
Waring, Mrs. D. S.
Waring, H. M.
Waring, Mrs. H. M.
Waring, J. DeWitt
Warren, G. T.
Washburn, Charles
Washburn, Rev. F.
Washburn, Mrs. Francis
Weed, Charles G.
Weed, J. N.
Wentz, J. M.
Wentz, Mrs. J. M.
Weller, A. Y.
Weller, Constance F.
Weller, Evelyn Frances
Weller, George S.
Weller, Miss May
Weller, Mary A.
Weiss, Frederick.
West, Helen Lewis
West, Mrs. Lewis
Westlake, D. T.
Westlake, J. R.
Weston, Justine
Weston, Mary C.
Weston, Ralph
Weston, W. H.
Weygant, Bessie
Weygant, Charles H.
Weygant, Charlotte S.
Whelan, Robert N.
Whigam, Mary E.
Whitaker, Samuel J.
Whitehill, Robert C.
Whitehill, Mrs. Robert
Whitehill, W. H.
Whitney, F. E.
Wickes, Forsyth
Wickes, May Forsyth
Wickes, Mrs. Mary Forsyth
Wilkin, Lt. George
Wilkin Jason
Wilkin, Jonas
(In memoriam)
Williams, Bessie D.
Williams, Blanche
Williams Charles S.
Williams, Mrs. Charles S.
Williams, Ella D.
Williams, Eleanor
Williams, Mrs. George A.
Williams, Hiland
Wittmann, John
Williams, John R.
Williams, M. Josepha
Williams, Mary
Williams, Mrs. G. Mott
Williams, Rt. Rev. G. Mott
Williams, Mary Neosho
Wilson, Capt. Andrew
Wilson, Miss Eleanor
Wilson, Jonathan D.
Wilson, Mrs. Jonathan D.
Wilson, Jonathan D., Jr.
Wilson, Miss Louise
Wilson, Miss S. E.
Wood, A. S.
Wood, Mrs. A. S.
Wood, Harriet
Wood, Mary Shirer
Wood, W. S.
Wood, Mrs. W. S.
Woodburn, James
Woolley, C. N.
Woolsey, Alzamora
Woolsey, Antoinette
Wright, E. O.
Wright, George E.
Wright, Juliette H.
Wright, William
Wright, J. Victor
Wygant, W. J.
Yeomans, George E.
Youngs, Arthur

Fifth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.

Captain, James T. Chase.
First Lieutenant, James F. Sheehan.
Second Lieutenant, Alex. G. Baxter.
Surgeon, Robert J. Kingston, M. D.
A. P. Gardner.
J. Wittman.
H. E. Dunn.
F. H. Booth.
T. J. Dinan.
P. J. O'Brien.
John Gallagher.
Adam Faulkner.
John McDowell.
James McDowell.
J. J. Robinson.
F. W. Smith.
H. Blythe.
S. L. Wilson.
J. M. Dillon.
J. E. Clark.
J. T. Collins.
E. E. Foster.
S. E. Abrams.
R. Armour.
A. Burton.
E. A. Bush.
J. F. Clark.
P. J. Clark.
E. Collard.
A. J. F. Colman.
E. K. Colman.
S. Craig.
C. F. Crane.
W. S. Crans.
W. P. Delaney.
J. F. Dooley.
D. F. Early.
M. Epeneter.
A. D. Eckert.
J. M. Eckert.
G. S. Ferguson.
P. Gallagher.
J. W. Geralds.
J. E. Grogan.
G. Hill.
F. E. Holly.
M. W. Hoyt.
J. T. Hunter.
A. Indzonka.
G. Johnson.
W. J. Johnson.
J. M. Kadrisky.
C. Kellyhouse.
W. King.
H. Kutcher.
C. Littleton.
T. B. Martin.
J. H. Marvel.
W. E. Matthews.
C. E. McCauley.
J. G. McDowell.
J. McElroy.
J. A. Miller.
G. N. Milliken.
F. A. Ostrander.
T. F. Penny.
W. A. Phelps.
C. J. Raymond.
J. Relyea.
G. H. Seaman.
A. A. Smith.
F. H. Smith.
C. S. Terry.
T. Todd.
W. Todd.
G. S. Turner.
T. Turner.
J. D. Tweed.
W. Y. Vankeuren.
H. N. Vanvoorhis.
G. M. Walker.
M. J. Welsh.
I. F. Weygant.
C. E. Wood.
G. F. Wright.
R. Youmans.
W. Youmans.
W. H. Ziegler.

Tenth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y.

William G. Hunter, Captain.
William H. Mapes, First Lieutenant.
Stephen H. Mould, Second Lieutenant.
James Wood, Asst. Surgeon.
William Berry, First Sergeant.
David W. Jagger, Q. M. Sergeant.
William N. Beggs, Sergeant.
William J. Wilkes, Sergeant.
Arthur G. Ackert, Corporal.
Charles H. Moore, Corporal.
James S. Angus, Corporal.
D. Lincoln Orr, Corporal.
John E. Whitehill, Corporal.
Charles J. Stones, Corporal.
Charles C. Jacobus, Corporal.
Norman W. Conyes, Corporal.
George E. Beggs, Musician.
William E. Johnston, Musician.
Lester C. Acker.
Arthur V. Beers.
Eugene W. Bigler.
Chester H. Bond.
George M. Brown.
Titus A. Brown.
William H. Burton, Jr.
John Caldwell, Jr.
Francis M. Cantine.
Edson L. Clark.
Harry T. Coldwell.
Arthur L. Collins.
Jacob Crevling.
James S. Darragh.
Charles F. Dixon.
James E. Easman.
Louis D. Fletcher.
Frank W. Fullerton.
Charles B. Gilcrist.
Harry W. Hopper.
John H. L. Janson.
James Johnstone.
Edward L. Keller.
Afred H. Kemp.
J. Hampton Kidd.
George R. Lang.
Anthony W. LaTour.
Michael A. McCann.
James R. Matthews.
Joseph W. Monell.
Hudson B. Moore.
George Moshier, Jr.
John K. Peattie.
Joseph M. Pine.
P. Samuel Rigney.
George M. Ross, Jr.
Andrew B. Ryer.
Joseph M. Sandford.
William K. Schuyler.
Sidney A. Scofield.
Frank S. Sewell.
William H. Shannon, Jr.
Adra A. Sinclair.
Robert B. Sinclair.
William B. Theall.
Willard H. Tillman.
Homer C. Waltermire.
Irving K. Weed.
Frank S. Weller.
A. Francis Westberg.
J. William Westervelt.
John Wise.

Financial Exhibit.

Chas. L. C. Kerr, Treasurer, in acct. with The Clinton Statue Fund.

DR.

To subscriptions received through Highland National Bank....	$ 255 00
To subscriptions received through Quassaick National Bank...	325 00
To subscriptions received through Newburgh Savings Bank....	44 00
To subscriptions received through Columbus Trust Co.....	95 00
To subscriptions received through The Nat. Bank of Newburgh.	1,006 00
To subscriptions received through Free Library	5 00
To subscriptions received through Russel Headley	16 00
To additional subscriptions made to Messrs. Odell and Belknap..	1,326 00
To subscriptions made by Fifth Separate Company.....	104 00
To subscriptions made by Tenth Separate Company.....	70 00
	$3,250 00

CR.

By cash paid Henry K. Bush-Brown as per contract.....	$3,000 00
By cash paid Smith Granite Co.....	25 00
By cash paid Thos. Shaw's Sons.....	35 00
By cash paid H. Gichel	15 00
By cash paid E. M. Murtfeldt.....	18 00
By cash paid David C. Miller.....	37 00
By cash paid Logan & Macdonald.....	1 80
By cash paid Newburgh Register	6 75
By cash paid W. C. Belknap, postage, etc.....	6 84
By Balance	104 61
	$3,250 00

Examined,
Correct.
Feb. 9, 1897.

CHAS. F. ALLAN,
JAS. N. DICKEY,
Auditing Committee.

OLD TOWN

BURYING GROUND,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

INSCRIPTIONS

1898

OLD TOWN

BURYING GROUND,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

INSCRIPTIONS

1898

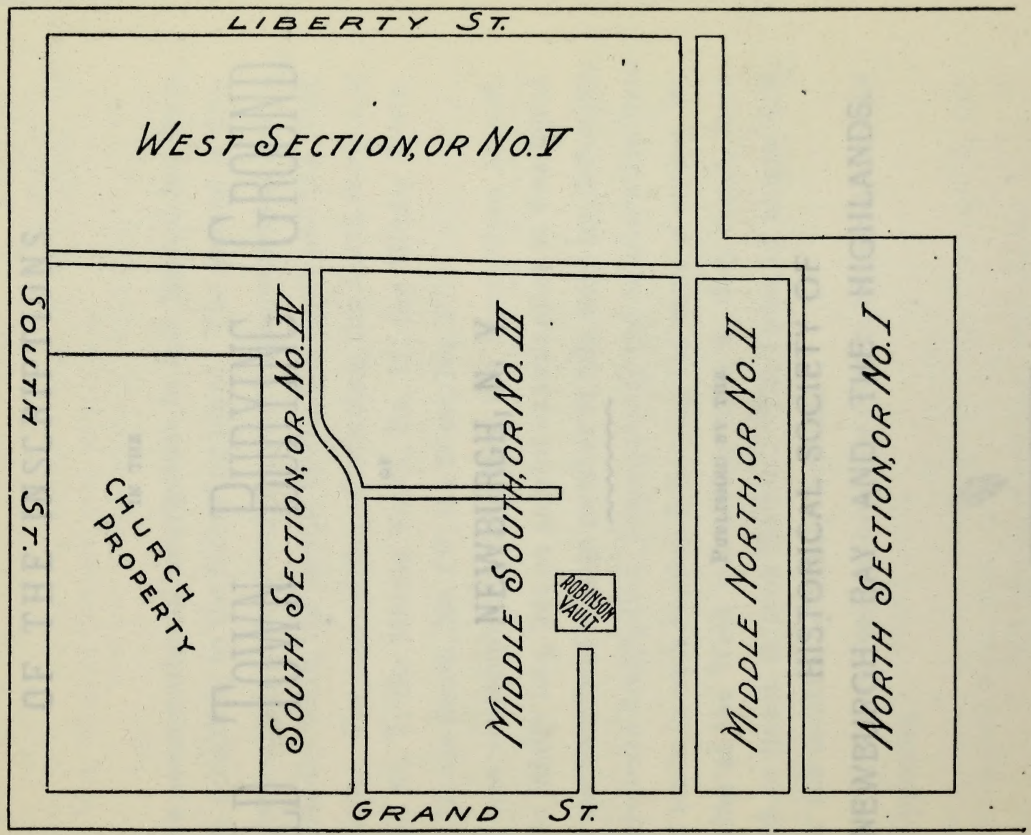


OLD TOWN BURYING GROUND.

View from the corner of South and Liberty Streets—1898.

The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, desirous of preserving the inscriptions in the Old Town Burying Ground, appointed the following committee to procure and publish the same in permanent form. To the cordial co-operation of the President of the Society, Rev. Rufus Emery, who has made a complete record of the inscriptions, and to Mr. E. M. Ruttenber, who has added valuable annotations, the Committee and Society are greatly indebted.

WILLIAM K. HALL, D. D.,
CHARLES H. WEYGANT,
WM. COOK BELKNAP.



Plan of the Old Town Burying Ground by Sections.

Plan of the Old Town Burying Ground by Sections

A RECORD

OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE

OLD TOWN BURYING GROUND

OF

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

PUBLISHED BY THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.,
1898.

A RECORD

OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE

Old Town Burying Ground

OF

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Published by the

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The enumeration of inscriptions in this Record has been made according to the following plan: The ground is divided naturally into five Sections, which are named the North, the Middle North, the Middle South, the South and the West Sections. For convenience of indexing, the North Section is called No. I; the Middle North, No. II; the Middle South, No. III; the South, No. IV; the West, No. V.

It was contemplated arranging the inscriptions according to family lots, but on careful examination it was found that the bounds of a large number of lots were too defective for accurate description; consequently the enumeration has been made in each Section following the rows of stones, beginning at the West numbering them as they stand, from North to South in each Section. The index of names will show the location of family burials.

The figures enclosed in brackets refer to the annotation in the appendix.

North Section, or No. I.

1.

In memory of MILBRO PORTMAN, the Beloved wife of Charles T. MALLET, a native of Worcester, England, died April 4, 1852, in the 24th year of her age.

True and faithful friend. A perfect wife.

2.

In memory of MARGARET, wife of Alexander FALLS, died April 1st, 1838, aged 65 years.

3.

In memory of ALEXANDER FALLS, died Dec. 24, 1854. Aged 86 Years & 21 d's. [1]

4.

In memory of GEORGE FALLS, died Dec. 11, 1850. Aged 54 years.

5.

In memory of EFFEY, wife of Arther SMITH, who died Jan. 13, 1834, aged 35 ye., 1 mo. & 19 d's.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for Thou can'st not tell what the day will bring forth.

6.

In memory of AUTHUR SMITH, who died June 15, 1838, aged 46 y'rs, 5 mo. & 28 days.

My flesh shall slumber under ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound
Shall burst the bonds with glad surprise,
And in our Saviour's image rise.

7.

In memory of ALTHEA DE NOYELLES, who died July 19, 1864, aged 76 y'rs, 1 mo. & 21 days.

8.

In memory of HARRIET SMITH, who departed this life Sept. 8, 1849, aged 55 years.

9.

In memory of FRANCIS SMITH, who died Jan. 3, 1836, aged 74 y'rs, 2 mo. & 23 d's.

Take comfort, friends, don't weep as those
To whom no hope is given;
Death is the messenger of peace,
That calls my soul to heaven.

10.

In memory of HANNAH, wife of Francis SMITH, who died Feb. 6, 1834, aged 67 y'rs, 3 mo. & 21 d's.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

11.

In memory of ABIGAIL TELLER, who died April 30th, 1864, aged 64 y'rs, 1 mo. & 24 days.

Dearest Mother, thou hast left us,
And our loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

12.

In memory of ELIZABETH WOOLSEY, died Nov. 27, 1854, aged 70 years, 4 months.

Dearest Mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

13.

In memory of SAMUEL G. SMITH, died Nov. 6, 1834, aged 22 years, 21 days.

14.

WILEMA ANN SMITH, died July 3, 1835, aged 9 y'rs.

Affliction sore long time she bore,
Physician's art was vain,
Till God did please to give her ease,
And relieve her of her pain.

15.

In memory of RACHEL, wife of George CARITHERS, who died Sept 27, 1839, in the 64th year of her age.

16.

In memory of GEORGE CARITHERS, who died Dec. 14, 1843, in the 73 year of his age.

17.

ISAAC FRONCE, Born Mar. 25, 1844. Died Apr. 15, 1887. 56 Reg., N. Y. S. Vol., Co. K.

He was a veteran soldier.

18.

Stone marked L. T.

19.

In memory of ELIZABETH GRINNELL, died Jan. 13, 1851, aged 28 y'rs, 3 mo's & 5 d's.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

20.

In memory of JAMES S., son Jacob S. & Levina B. HENRY. Born May 24, 1843, died Sept. 19, 1845.

21.

In memory of SARAH, wife of James McLAUGHLIN, who died Aug. 20, 1846, aged 65 y'rs & 20 d's.

22.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, died Feb. 23, 1867, aged 91 years, 4 mo's, 23 days.

23.

ELEAZER G., son of Abel & Phoebe F. SMITH. Died Oct. 9, 1873, aged 1 year & 19 D's.

24.

CYNTHIA H. GIDNEY, wife of Robert ROGERS. Born July 17, 1835. Died Dec. 14, 1866.

25.

ISAAC GIDNEY, born January 20, 1793. Died May 25, 1871.

Earthly links must be dissolved,
And friend from friend depart.

His wife SARAH PURDY. Born Dec. 22, 1802. Died March 3, 1894.

26.

Died September 21, 1837, SAMUEL J., infant son of Samuel J. & Sally Ann FARNUM, aged 5 weeks.

27.

In memory of ANN JANE, wife of Matthew DUKE, who died April 8th, 1851, aged 50 years. [2]

28.

EBEN S. ROWE, died Oct. 13, 1839, aged 31 y'rs. Also his wife Mary, died July 4, 1838, aged 24 y'rs.

29.

(East). LEONARD ROWE, died Aug. 1, 1844, aged 59 y'rs; Also his son ORVILLE P., died Feb. 14, 1875, aged 70 y'rs; Also LITTLE EDDIE, aged 6 y'rs.

(West). In memory of LEONARD ROWE, who departed this life Aug. 1, 1844, in the 59 year of his age.

A kind husband. A tender father. An honest man.

Also his grandchild, Little Eddie.

30.

ROBERT D. KEMP, died Nov. 2, 1880, aged 71 years.

A weary soul finds rest at last.

LOUISA ROWE, wife of R. D. KEMP, aged 68 years.

Her heart was filled with love, and the dawn of an opening heaven lighted up her soul with the glory of the celestial regions. Having served her generation, by the will of God, she fell asleep March 21, 1876.

31.

In memory of ELIZABETH KEMP, Wife of Joseph Kemp, who departed this Life Sept. 1, 1822, aged 56 years. Also their infant child, aged 18 days & 15 hours.

Weep not, my Spouse and Children dear,
I am not Dead, but sleeping here,
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for Death and follow me.

32.

In memory of BENJAMIN B. POPE, Son of Thos. Pope, who departed this life March 9, 1837, aged 25 years, 3 mos. & 3 days.

Praises on tombstones are but vainly spent,
A virtuous life is the best monument;
Earth to its earth, the spirit to its God,
Redeemed by Christ and purchased by his blood.

33.

JOHN VAN NORT, died Oct. 10th, 1835, AE 41 y'rs, 8 mo. & 18 d's; Also Mary C. VAN NORT, died July 30th, 1826, Æ. 41 y'rs, 3 m'o & 10 d's; Also CHARLES E. VAN NORT, died Aug. 6th, 1828.

34.

MAHALA, wife of John VAN NORT, died Feb. 13, 1850, aged 53 years, 2 months, 9 days.

35.

Erected to the memory of SARAH, wife of James OSTRANDER, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I., who died Oct. 30th, 1840, aged 48 years. Also Mary Jane, their daughter, who died Feb. 22d, aged 8 years, 7 months.

36.

In memory of CLARA A., daughter of Michael and Elizabeth NESTELL, who died April 18, 1847, aged 22 years, 5 mo's & 18d's. Also MARGARET S., died at Buffalo, July 29, 1849, aged 29 years.

37.

In memory of CHARLOTTE H., daughter of Michael and Elizabeth NESTELL, who died Sept. 20th, 1842, aged 21 years, 9 mo. and 29 days.

38.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of Michael NESTELL, died Jan. 20, 1851, aged 65 years.

39.

In memory of MICHAEL NESTELL, who died April 24, 1841, aged 62 years, 3 months and 20 days. [3]

40.

In memory of ABIGAIL, wife of Richard BURWELL, who died Sept. 5, 1840, aged 68 years. Also CATHARINE BARNES, their daughter, who died July 11, 1841, aged 51 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

41.

In memory of RICHARD BURRILL, son of Benjamin E. & Cornelia T. Burrill, who died Nov. 2, 1840, aged 21 years, 9 mo's & 6 d's.

I will spare neither innocence, virtue nor truth,
The aged, the manly, nor childhood, nor youth,
Man alike is my prey, nor shall favor be shown.
I will give each an arrow, a shroud, a stone.

42.

In memory of SAMUEL PITTS, JR., died Feb. 8, 1842, aged 7 years & 5 mo.

Short was his journey here below,
Though pained 'twas quickly past,
Where joys forever last.
And now his Spirit rests

43.

DANIEL T., son of Daniel and Catharine GIDNEY, departed this life November 19th, 1842, aged 20 years, 9 months and 23 days.

44.

In memory of MRS. CATHARINE PERRY ALLEN, who died March 27th, 1874, In the 80th year of her age.

45.

ELEAZER, son of Alzamora and Anna C. WOOLSEY, died Nov. 8, 1860, aged 6 weeks. ANNA S., daughter of Alzamora and Anna C. WOOLSEY, died Sept. 6, 1865, aged 1 year, 1 mo. & 2 weeks.

46.

MARY EMMA, daughter of Eleazer and Maria WOOLSEY, died Nov. 1st, 1857, aged 16 years and 3 mo.

Alas, dear one, for thee our bosoms swell,
With grief tears cannot cure, words may not tell.

47.

MARIA, wife of Eleazer G. WOOLSEY, died May 30, 1862, aged 54 years and 9 mos.

48.

In memory of ELEAZER G. WOOLSEY, who died Sept. 30, 1841, AE 38 y'rs.

In the death of Mr. Woolsey society has lost a firm friend and supporter, the church a noble member, the poor a distinguished patron.

49.

In memory of PHEBE B., wife of Thomas G. FEAGLES, who died Oct. 24th, 1851, Aged 45 years, 7 mo. 16 days.

Dearest Aunty you have left us,
And thy loss I deeply feel,
But 'tis Jesus has bereft us,
He will all my sorrows heal.

50.

In memory of WALTER W. WEED, who died Feb. 27th, 1840, aged 37 years & 26 days.

51.

In memory of Catharine, wife of (rest illegible).

52.

In memory of JANE, wife of James LYLE, who died July 31st, 1850, aged 61 years.

53.

In memory of JAMES LYLE, Who was drowned Oct. 7, 1841, In the 56 yr. of his age.

54.

MARGARET LYLE, born March 18, 1819, died October 29, 1890.

55.

HELEN, wife of Daniel R. DE FOREST, died Sept. 8, 1860, aged 30 years; Also GEORGE, son of D. R. and H. DE FOREST, died June 6, 1858, aged 7 months.

56.

WILLIAM LISLE, died Aug. 9, 1883, aged 68 years. [4]

Gone but not forgotten.

57.

In memory of HENRY T. BARTLETT, who died Nov. 22, 1842, aged 20 years & 8 mo's.

58.

Sacred to the memory of ROBERT SIMMS, who died June 19th, 1842, aged 29 years, 8 mo's & 26 days.

And we must tread this vale of tears,
In solitude and gloom;
Yet what is that which we call life,
A journey to the tomb.

59.

In memory of CHARLOTTE LILBURN, who died Aug. 18th, 1846, in the 28th year of her age.

The months of affliction are o'er,
The days and the nights of distress,
We see her in anguish no more,
She has gained a happy release.

60.

In memory of ELIZABETH BRINKMAN, wife of Thomas LILBURN, who died April 5th, 1847, in the 69th year of her age.

Farewell, my Mother, thou has gone,
Unto the mansion of the dead,
And left thy earthly friends forlorn,
To mourn a kindred spirit fled;
Oft shall heart recall to mind,
Her friendship to her kindred dear,
That kindness which her soul did bind,
To me through every grief and fear.

61.

In memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of Nathaniel & Jane BARR, who died July 5, 1850, Æ. 16 y'rs. & 22 d's.

From adverse blasts and lowering storms,
Her favored soul he bore,
And with yon bright angelic forms,
She lives to die no more.

62.

In memory of NATHANIEL BARR, who died Sept. 15, 1848, Æ. 47 y'rs, 5 mo's & 7 d's. Also, his son JOHN, Æ. 2 mo. & 7 d's. Also BRINKMAN ADAM, AE. 1 y'r., 8 mo. & 24 days. [5]

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

63.

(South). NANCY LILBURN, wife of Robert SIMMS. Born August 5, 1822, died June 5, 1859.

(East). THOMAS LILBURN, born January 1, 1799, died March 23, 1853.

(North). BRINKMAN LILBURN, born January 2, 1812, died April 28, 1874.

(West). JANE LILBURN, wife of Nathaniel BARR, born August 12, 1814, died May 26, 1854.

64.

This lovely bud now blooms in heaven.

In memory of ROBERT L., son of Samuel & Louisa GIBB.

65.

Oor mother ELIZA, Wife of John GIBB, died April 7, 1867. Aged about 56 years.

66.

In memory of JOHN GIBB, born Sept. 6, 1798, died May 13, 1858.

67.

In memory of GEORGE W., son of Samuel & Nancy JOHNSON, born Sept. 11, 1829, died July 15, 1874.

68.

In memory of HARRIET JOHNSON, wife of Charles E. WEVER, died July 24, 1873, aged 33 y'rs, 2 mo., 26 days.

69.

In memory of MERCY, wife of Joseph CHASE, who departed this life July 9th, 1841, in the 49th year of her age.

70.

In memory of WILLIAM T. TRASK, died Oct. 4, 1849, aged 31 yr's, 8 mo's, 6 d's.

71.

CLARA A., Relict of William TRASK, died May 14, 1863, aged 48 y'rs, 7 mo's & 2 days.

Mother, my mother! at that sacred word
My heart is fired with vestal flame,
And life's sad current faster leap,
For e'en my soul with love is stirred,
That will not die while life shall keep
Its vigil o'er this mortal frame.

72.

In memory of MARIA L., dau. of William & Clarisa TRASK, died Jan. 10th, 1847, aged 2 yr's, 7 mo's & 17 d's. Also MARY E. TRASK, died June 13th, 1841, aged 3 days.

73.

To the memory of LUCIUS B. PHIPPEN, son of Rev. Geo. Phippen, who died July 14th, 1841, aged 27 years. [6]

I am the resurrection and the life.—Jesus Christ.

74.

In memory of ANN AUGUSTA WELLER, wife of Gilbert F. CHASE, who died Mar. 1, 1850, AE. 21 y'rs, 3d's.

75.

In memory of FANNY MARIA, wife of Gilbert F. CHASE, who died Mar. 26, 1848, AE. 43.

76.

In memory of WILLIAM A., son of Thomas C. & Elizabeth FANNING, died March 12, 1842. Aged 1 year.

77.

In memory of HARRIETT GRIGGS, born Oct. 8, 1829, died Nov. 28, 1870.

78.

In memory of JAMES HULSE, born May 7, 1815, died Dec. 22, 1856.

79.

In memory of SARAH HULSE, born Sept. 20, 1822, died Feb. 24, 1849.

80.

In memory of MARIA HULSE, wife of John DURLAND, who departed this life Dec. 12, 1840, aged 36 years.

Why do we mourn for dying friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms.

81.

In memory of WILLIAM HUDSON, son of Silas & Sarah HULSE, who died in New York, April 9, 1838, aged 26 years, 9 months & 23 days.

In the morning of life he has left father, brothers and sisters to mourn to the loss of a dutiful and beloved son and brother.

82.

Died, 2nd June, 1826, JAMES LAW, son of Samuel & Nancy JOHNSON, ae. 6 m's, 2 d's.

God hath bereaved me of my child,
His hand in this I viewed,
It is the Lord—shall I complain?
He doth what seemeth good.

83.

Sacred to the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of Samuel & Nancy JOHNSON, died 23 Nov. 1839, aged 6 y's, 10 m's & 25 days.

He hath gone to the place of his rest,
He is safe in the home of his God.
And we who have lov'd, forsaken, oppressed,
Submissive bow to the rod.
Though his accents can cheer us no more, his
Love yet may speak from the grave, and
Then on the broad wing of faith, may we
Soar to the one who is mighty to save.

84.

BENJAMIN, son of Samuel & Nancy JOHNSON, died Dec. 30, 1843, aged 1 year, 2 mo. & 23 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

85.

In memory of THOMAS P. JOHNSON, died Sept. 25, 1854, aged 19 years, 2 mo. & 8 d's.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

86.

NANCY GOODHUE, wife of Samuel JOHNSON, died Dec'r 18, 1861, aged 61 Years & 22 Days.

Blessed are the dead that Die in the Lord.

87.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, died Dec'r 28th, 1872, aged 79 Years, 10 Months & 26 Days. [7]

Blessed are the Dead that Die in the Lord.

88.

In memory of MARY JOHNSON, died June 19, 1870, aged 32 y'rs, 4 mo., 26 days.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

89.

(West). RACHEL DRAKE, Relict of the late Paul CRISPIN, born May 19, 1779, died Sept. 15, 1856.

(East). Mother's Grave.

There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God.—Heb. 4, chap. 3.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Thy spirit resteth now;
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

90.

To our mother, JOANNA MARSH, who died October 6, 1860, aged 79 Years.

91.

To our father, ABRAHAM MARSH, who died September 5th, 1860, aged 82 Years.

92.

In memory of WILLIAM MURRAY, a native of Wigtownshire, Scotland, died Sept. 5, 1865, aged 60 years, 7 mo's & 10 days.

93.

PETER HANNAY MURRAY, born at Penningham Village, Wigtown Shire, Scotland, Dec. 10th, 1802, Died June 3d, 1861.

94.

Died Dec. 5, 1845, CATHARINE MURRAY, in the 81st year of her age. Native of Whithorn, Scotland.

95.

In memory of JOHN MURRAY, who died April 11, 1827. Aged 27 years. A native of Galloway, Scotland.

96.

JOSEPH SIMPSON, died Dec. 21, 1845, aged 50 years. [8]

But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

97.

The grave of MARGARET ADELINE, Daughter of Joseph & Amelia SIMPSON, who died June 17, 1847, Æ. 17 y'rs.

Gone but not lost,
For in memory still cherished,
Lives the spirit loved most,
The dust only has perished

98.

In memory of WINTRUP, son of Pedro & Francies LEON, who died July 25th, 1842, aged 10 years, 5 mo., 26 days.

When blooming youth is snatched away,
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay,
Which pity must demand.

99.

(North side). MARY A. D. LEON, born Nov. 14, 1820, died Jan. 27, 1867. CATHARINE LEON, born Mar. 9, 1826, died April 4, 1868.

(East side). PEDRO LEON, born Feb. 22, 1789, died Sept. 13, 1853; Also his wife, FANNY H., born Aug. 30, 1800, died Sept. 30, 1869.

(South side). WINTRUP LEON, born Jan. 29, 1832, died July 25, 1842. GILBERT F. LEON, born July 27, 1828, died Oct. 2, 1856.

100.

My Father & Mother. HUGH W. AMERMAN, died March 25, 1856, aged 56 years; also, his wife NANCY AMERMAN, died May 2, 1867, aged 54 years.

101.

In memory of JAMES FLEEMING, who died Sept. 19th, 1845, aged 53 years.

102.

The grave of GABRIEL P. ADAMS, who died August 8th, 1844, Aged 32 Years, 7 Months & 12 Days.

Alas, how soon has vigor fled,
And numbered him among the dead
No earthly hands can stop the blow,
And cause the tide of life to flow;
The tyrant came and seized his prey,
And bore our youthful friend away.

103.

In memory of WILLIAM S. MADDEN, who died June 27th, 1844, Aged 28 Years, 1 Month & 7 Days. [9]

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God did please and death did seize,
To ease me of my pain.

104.

Sacred to the memory of CORNELIUS O. MADDEN, who died Dec. 31, 1845, aged 21 Years, 11 Mos. and 12 Days. [10]

105.

(East). SARAH E. OSTRANDER, wife of William COLVILL, born May 18th, 1823, died April 11th, 1847.

(North). DANIEL WILLSON, Child of William & Sarah E. COLVILL, born March 19th, 1847, died August 12th, 1847.

(West). WILLIAM COLVILL, born Oct. 13th, 1816, died June 22nd, 1875.

106.

In memory of ANNA, daughter of William & Sarah E. COLVILL, who died June 11th, 1844, aged 8 months & 6 days.

Born here scarce the light to see,
Or of this life to taste,
She's entered on the state which we,
Are passing to in haste.

107.

The grave of HARRIET MILLS, wife of E. H. JACKSON, died Sept. 24th, 1857, aged 64 years.

108.

Sacred to the memory of AGNESS, wife of William STERLING, who died Sept. 15, 1824, in the 39 year of her age. Also, their daughter, MARY JANE, died May 1, 1828, aged 5 y'rs, 4 mo's.

109.

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM STERLING, wh died Oct. 23, 1842, in the 61 year of his age. [11]

He was a native of County Down, Ireland, and for many years a resident of this village. He was a just man, full of faith and exemplary in conduct. He became hopefully converted in early life, and was for many years a Ruling Elder in the Church of God. He was a kind Husband, tender Parent, a lover of his adopted Country, the friend of man, a ardently devoted to the interests of true religion. He lived respected, a died lamented.

110.

Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH STERLING, who died Feb. 7th, 1851, in the 69th year of her age.

111.

EDMUND, son of Asa and Phebe E. STERLING, was born Dec. 28th, 1841, died Dec. 4th, 1845.

Matthew, 19 chap., 14 verse.

112.

HELEN CHAMBERS, daughter of John M. & Ellen D. W. KREBS, born Jan. 5th, 1848, died April 10th, 1850.

113.

JOHN D. W. CHAMBERS, born January 1st, 1816, died March 2d, 1849.

114.

ELLEN DE WITT, daughter of John M. & Ellen D. W. KREBS. Born Sept. 22d, 1846, Died May 14, 1847.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.—Job 1: 21.

115.

WILLIAM ADAMSON, son of John M. KREBS and Ellen D. W. Chambers. Born Dec. 29th, 1843, Died July 12th, 1845.

Matthew xviii. 14.

116.

In memory of SUSAN ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Hetty CHAMBERS, who departed this life Feb. 11, 1856, aged 14 years, 6 mo's and 2 days.

117.

JOHN CHAMBERS KREBS, son of John M. and Ellen DeWitt Krebs, born November 4th, 1840, died September 11th, 1841.

Cor. xv, 22.

118.

A memorial of JAMES SCRIBNER, son of (remainder wanting).

119.

A memorial of MATILDA SCRIBNER, daughter of James S. & M. Matilda YOUNG, who died August 22nd, 1843, aged 2 y'rs, 4 mo's & 27 days.

Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to heaven.

120.

A memorial of M. MATILDA, wife of James S. YOUNG, Born in East Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 21st, 1819; Died in New Burgh, N. York, June 15th, 1849. [12]

121.

I. H. S. Erected in memory of GEORGE McCAUGHEL, who departed this life June 30th, 1842, aged 50 years. A native of Killybegs, County of Donegal, Ireland.

122.

RICHARD HENRY WANDELL, Born at Newburgh, Oct. 6th, 1837, Died at Verplanks, April 9th, 1850, Aged 12 y'rs, 6 mo's, 3 days.

Sudden the shock which called me home,
Death set my spirit free,
Reader, prepare to follow me,
Your turn will shortly come.

123.

WILLIAM E., son of Richard & Mary WANDELL, died March 5, 1837, aged 5 months & 5 day's.

He is gone but to a land more fair.
Why weep, why shed the bitter tears?
He sleeps in sweet and calm repose,
And naught of pain and sorrow knows.

124.

Here lies MARY, the daughter of William & Mary WANDELL, who died in the year of our Lord, 1843, Dec. 13th, aged 3 years, 8 months & 13 days.

She was like the rose that blossomed for awhile, then returned to earth again.

Yes, Daughter, thy blest life is o'er,
And here we shall never see thee more,
Nor hear again thy gentle voice,
Which now with heavenly choirs rejoice.

125.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., born May 6, 1804; died September 30, 1867. [13]

126.

(East). In memory of JOHN CHAMBERS, born November 8, 1776, died September 26, 1854, and of his wife, HELLITJE DE WITT, born October 18, 1783; died June 13, 1856.

(South.) The memory of the just is blessed.
(North.) Thou will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee.

127.

ELLEN DE WITT CHAMBERS, wife of John M. KREBS, D. D., born February 11, 1810; died December 20, 1863.

I will behold thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness.

128.

KATHARINE, daughter of John M. KREBS, D. D., and Ellen De Witt Chambers, born March 22, 1842, died May 17, 1863.

Early in Christ; early in Heaven.

129.

JOHN LITTLE, died March 8, 1860, aged 60 years. His wife, ANN PORTER, died Aug. 11, 1892, aged 87 years.

130.

WILLIAM REID, Sen., Died at New York City, March 11th, 1833, Aged 30 years; also, SARAH PATTERSON, Born March 4th, 1831, Died July 8th, 1832; also, WILLIAM

REID, Born October 14th, 1832, Died February 13th, 1857, Son and Daughter of William & Ann Reid.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.—Job, 1st chap., 21st verse.

131.

To my Father & Mother. JOHN FORSYTH, died December 10th, 1845, aged 85 years.

RACHEL FORSYTH, died August 23d, 1860, aged 86 years.

132.

To our Father and Mother. SAMUEL LITTLE, born November 14th, 1789; died March 1st, 1857. MARGARET TEMPLETON, wife of Samuel LITTLE, born July 24th, 1794; died September 22nd, 1857.

133.

In memory of RACHEAL, wife of Thomas LITTLE, who died June 5th, 1851, in the 52d year of her age.

134.

Sacred to the memory of SYLVESTER P. FOX, who died Sept. 13, 1845, aged 32 years.

Afflictions sore for years he bore,
Physicians were in vain.
Till God was pleased to call him home,
And relieve him of his pain.

135.

(North). JOHN SEIBERT, born Oct. 26, 1821; died ——

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day,
Earth's joys grow dim, its shadows fade away,
Change and decay in all around I see;
O Thou who changest not, abide with me.

(East). MARGARET McCARTNEY, wife of John Seibert, died May 12, 1846, aged 27 years.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

136.

In memory of SAMUEL DUNLAP, son of James & Isabella WISEMAN, who died July 21st, 1845, Aged 7 mo's, 6 da's; Also DAVID, who died Aug. 2nd, 1846, Aged 5 y'rs, 7 mo's & 3 days.

137.

In memory of ROBERT WISEMAN, born Jan. 29, 1837, died May 16, 1858. Also JAMES D. WISEMAN, born Jan. 29, 1839, died March 14, 1854.

138.

In memory of ISABELLA NUTT, wife of James WISEMAN, who died Feb. 14, 1848, in the 31 year of her age. Also, their infant daughter, died July 20, 1848, Æ. 5 mo. & 9 days.

139.

In memory of JAMES WISEMAN, who departed this life Nov'r 24th, 1856, in the 47th year of his age.

140.

(East). ARCHIBALD WISEMAN, died at sea, May 9, 1853, aged 40 years.

(South). DAVID CLYDE, died Oct. 15, 1846, aged 6 y'rs, 5 mo. & 20 days. MARGARET DUNLAP, died Dec. 12, 1848, aged 3 y'rs, 9 mo. & 21 days. Children of Archibald & Susan WISEMAN.

141.

In memory of MARGARET COLWELL, who died Jan. 15th, 1847, Aged 64 years.

Dearest friend, thou hast left me,
Here thy loss I deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hast bereft me,
He can all my sorrows heal.

142.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS HANNA, who died Sept. 20, 1846. Aged 36 years.

143.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS HANNA, JR., who died Sept. 30, 1846. Aged 15 years.

144.

Sacred to the memory of PHEBE GIDNEY, Wife of David FOWLER, Who died Oct. 25, 1846, In the 59 y'r of her age.

145.

Sacred to the memory of DAVID FOWLER, died Sept. 1st, 1858, aged 81 Y'rs., 5 Mon's, 18 Days. Also, of PHEBE GIDNEY, wife of David Fowler, died Oct. 25th, 1846, In the 59th year of her age.

146.

ROBERT ALEXANDER RAMSEY, died July 23, 1847, Aged 13 mo's & 13 d's.

147.

I. H. S. In memory of MARY CUNNINGHAM, who died Oct. 1, 1847, aged 68 y'rs. A native of County Down, Ireland.

Sleep sweetly beneath this sod,
Till angels wake thee to meet thy God.

148.

I. H. S. Erected in memory of MARY ANN FAY, wife of James CAVANAGH, who departed this life 21st July, 1847, aged 21 years. A native of Manchester.

149.

In memory of MARTHA DAVIS, wife of William Henry ROBERSON, born July 26th, 1819, died June 13, 1856.

Soon shall the great Archangel's voice,
Make all that die in Christ rejoice;
May we, like her, be found prepared,
To meet our Saviour's great reward.

Also their son, WILLIE H. ROBERSON, born May 22nd, 1856, died Nov. 16th, 1856.

In God we put our trust.

150.

Mother. SARAH, NEWTON, wife of Whitcomb TARBELL, Died Dec. 16, 1863, Aged 71 years, 8 mo.

A Light from our household is gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant at our hearth,
That never can be filled.

WHITCOMB TARBELL, Died May 20, 1881, Aged 94 years.

151.

In memory of SUSANNAH, daughter of John S. and Margaret WILSON, Who died Feb. 28, 1847, Aged 1 y'r, 9 mo's & 7 days.

The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of the Lord shall stand forever.

152.

DAVID CAMERON, Feb. 17, 1821—Aug. 11, 1867. His wife, ELIZABETH OWEN, Feb., 1821—Sept., 1894.

153.

In memory of JANE, wife of JAMES McMEEKIN, who departed this life Aug. 16th, 1858, in the 56th year of her age. Also BELLA, their daughter, who died Oct. 31st, 1847, aged 11 years.

Them which sleep in Jesus will the Lord bring with him.

154.

In memory of RUTH, Widow of John NEWKIRK, who died April 24, 1848, aged 83 y'rs, 8 mo's & 14 d's.

155.

The grave of FRANKLIN, Eldest son of Benj. F. & Mary BUCKINGHAM, who died Oct. 27, 1847, in the 24 year of his age.

156.

BENJ. F. BUCKINGHAM, died Feb. 10th, 1866, aged 69 years. [14]

157.

MARY TERRY, wife of Benj. F. BUCKINGHAM, born Nov. 25th, 1801, died Oct. 29th, 1877.

158.

Died, Aug. 15, 1818, Henry, son of Mary & John McCAUGHEN, Aged 10 mo's, 24 d's.

Sleep on sweet babe,
And take thy rest.
For God, who called thee,
Thought it best.

159.

In memory of MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. McCULLOUGH, who died May 7, 1848, in the 58th year of her age.

An affectionate and faithful wife, an instructive mother, who did with those she nourished and loved, through God's free grace seek Him together.

160.

In memory of WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, who died July 25, 1831, in the 68 year of his age.

Who was steadfast in the faith, having his hope in the promises; who, faithful over his own house, patiently waited for the coming of the Lord.

161.

(East). SARAH D. McCARTNEY, wife of J. W. McCULLOUGH, born June 19, 1822; departed May 21, 1862.

I am my beloved's and his desire is towards me.—Song 7: 10. That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, made comformable 'nto his death.—Phil. 3: 10. And ye are Christ's and Christ is God's.

161

(South). MELISAH, born June 16, 1843, departed June 16, 1843. MARY ELLEN, born April 20, 1844, departed Aug. 1, 1845; JANE ANN, born Oct. 17, 1855, departed June 27, 1857. SARAH ISABELLA, born June 19, 1861,

departed Aug. 17, 1862. Daughters of J. W. & S. D. McCULLOUGH.

Jesus called them unto him and said, Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God.—Luke 18: 16.

The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but can'st not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth: So is every one that is born of the Spirit.—John 3: 8.

162.

Mother. ROSE STRACHAN, relict of William, died Jan. 24, 1873, aged 80 years. Brother WILLIAM M., died July 29, 1872, aged 42 years. Also the infant children of JAMES and SUSAN STRACHAN, ISABELLA, died March 14, 1854; aged 22 days; SAMUEL RUTHERFORD, died January 10, 1859, aged 17 months.

163.

SAMUEL STRACHAN was born in Cou'y Antrim, Ireland, June 14th, 1832; died in Newburgh, May 28th, 1854.

Reader, prepare to meet thy God.

JANE STRACHAN died May 25th, 1873, aged 44 years.

164.

In memory of SARAH, wife of Edward HUBBARD, who died March 14th, 1848, Aged 34 years. [15]

My Father calls me to his arms,
And willingly I go,
With cheerfulness I bid farwell,
To all things here below.
My tender children, dear and kind,
I bid farewell to you,
Jesus has called and I must go,
He soon will summon you.

165.

MARGARET HELMS, Died May 21, 1857, Aged 81 years. SARAH H. HELMS, Died Dec. 29, 1860, Aged 9 y'rs, 8 mo's & 29 days.

Fold her pale hands O'er her pure little breast,
Grieve not at parting, my darling's at rest;
Kiss her brow softly and bid her farewell,
Her home is in Heaven with Jesus to dwell.

166.

LANERETTA, wife of Edward HUBBARD, died June 13, 1860, aged 40 years, 10 mo's, 13 d's. Also, their daughter CORNELIA, died June 15, 1861, aged 6 years, 7 mo's, 8 d's.

167.

In memory of WALTER WISE, who died March 10, 1848, aged 21 y'rs, 7 mo's, 3 d's.

168.

In memory of JAMES FRAZER, died March 17, 1874, Aged 92 years, 11 Mo. & 10 Days

With length of days unto his name, I will him satisfy. I also my salvation will cause his eyes to see.—Ps. 91: 16.

Also, his wife, AGNES, died June 5th, 1851, aged 74 years.

A loving wife and tender mother.

169.

In memory of CLERIAT or CLERIT SMITH, daughter of Samuel & Mary Ann FRAZER, who died July 21, 1848, aged 8 years & 9 d's.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, Blessed be the name of the Lord.

170.

JOHN JAMES WEAVER, born Sept. 21, 1855; died Dec. 7, 1893.

At Rest.

171.

LUCY, wife of John R. WEAVER, born July 28th, 1808, died April 1st, 1850.

172.

JOHN FRANCIS, son of John R. & Lucy WEAVER, died July 6, 1838, aged 5 years, 8 months & 8 days.

173.

JOHN R. WEAVER, born Aug. 31, 1810, died Mar. 5, 1870. CORNELIA A. WEAVER, born July 17, 1835, died Apr. 24, 1842.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

174.

Died, Aug. 6, 1846, JOSEPHINE WEAVER, Aged 8 y'rs, 6 mo's & 11 days; also, died Nov'r 11, 1845, JOHN A. WEAVER, aged 2 y'rs, 9 mo's & 8 days. Children of John R. & Lucy Weaver.

175.

In memory of MARY JANE, wife of John R. WEAVER, who departed this life, Aug. 21, 1861, in the 39th year of her age. Also, their daughter, MARY L., Aged 1 month.

With a smile the mother said: Thy will be done, and Jesus called them home.

176.

In memory of ALME JANE, wife of Gilbert WOOD, who died Sept. 3, 1848, aged 30 y'rs, 9 mo's. & 25 d's.

177.

(South). MARGARET BROWN, died Sept. 15, 1846, in the 21 year of her age. GEORGE BROWN, died July 9, 1860, aged 30 years.

(East). THOMAS BROWN, died Nov. 30, 1865, aged 51 years, 1 mo. & 15 days.

178.

MARY, Born June 14, 1857, Died April 14, 1860. THERESA, Born March 13, 1863, Died March 25, 1875. Children of Daniel & Jane BROWN.

179.

DANIEL BROWN, died March 28, 1888, aged 66 years.

180.

MARY J. MILLER, wife of James BROWN, born June 24, 1830, died Sept. 21, 1881. Their daughter, ELIZABETH M., born March 1, 1857, died May 27, 1888.

181.

In memory of JAMES BROWN, died Nov. 9th, 1859, in the 30th year of his age.

Mother and children now must part
With one they loved so dear;
The sorrows of a broken heart,
Ah! Who on earth can cheer.

182.

In memory of WILLIAM JOHN LOUGHRIDGE, died April 15, 1852, in his 44 year.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

183.

Died, July 26, 1861, LITTLE JONNY, child of John & Henrietta SIMMONS, AE. 11 mo's & 6 d's.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

184.

In memory of NANCY M., dau. of Benjamin F. & Sarah E. WATKINS, who died 1855, In the 27 year of her age.

185.

Plain board marked GEO. HINES.

186.

WILLIAM GUYNN, died May 11th, 1870, in his 78th year.

187.

In memory of William, Born July 19, 1853, Died Aug. 21, 1853, Also an infant, died March 3, 1852. Children of James & Mary J. Brown.

188.

In memory of MARY, wife of Jacob HERRMANN, who died Oct. 30, 1849, aged 34 years & 5 mo's. Mary Riedinger geboren in Blieskastel Rheinkreis Bayern.

189.

Our Father & Mother.

190.

I. H. S. In memory of MARY, wife of Patrick McDOWELL & daughter of Arthur & Jane ONEIL, who died Feb. 28, 1849, aged 28 y'rs. Also, THOMAS, son of Patrick & Mary McDOWELL, who died March 1, 1849, aged 6 days.

The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh. May they rest in peace. Amen.

191.

I. H. S. In memory of THOMAS McDOWELL, who died Aug. 24, 1847, aged 29 y'rs. A native of Ireland, County Cavin.

May he rest in peace. Amen.

192.

In memory of ELEANOR ANN, wife of Thomas DONALDSON, who died Oct. 25th, 1849, aged 22 y'rs, 6 mo's, 7 days.

193.

To the memory of JOHN TERWILLIGAR, who departed this life Oct. 24, 1849, aged 26 years, 5 mo's, 14 days.

Alas! Alas! And is the spirit fled,
And is my husband numbered with the dead,
Shall I no more in social converse share;
The sweet endearments of his friendly care.

Also, CHARLES WINNIFRED, son of John & Julia Terwilligar, who departed this life Oct. 9th, 1849.

194.

In memory of DEBORAH A., wife of William P. STEPHENS, who died Dec'r 16th, 1876, in the 75 year of her age.

195.

In memory of WILLIAM P. STEPHENS, who died March 21st, 1849, in the 46 year of his age.

He sleeps in Jesus and is blest,
How soft his slumbers are,
From sorrow and from sin released,
And freed from every care.

196.

JAMES C. CARPENTER, died June 24, 1849, aged 56 years. JANE CARPENTER, died Dec. 8, 1868, aged 72 years.

197.

Sacred to the memory of Esther M., wife of Samuel TALLMAN, who died July 6th, 1849, aged 68 years.

Her end was peace. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

198.

In memory of SAMUEL TALLMAN, who died July 21, 1852, In the 73 year of his age.

199.

I. H. S. MARY STAPLETON, wife of Michael DOUGHERTY, died July 13th, 1849, aged 31 years. A native of the Parish of Lorrah, County Tipperary, Ireland.

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you will be,
Think on death and pray for me.

200.

I. H. S. Sacred to the memory of CATHARINE KALLY, wife of Matthew CUNNINGHAM, who died Aug. 13, 1849, in the 30th year of her age.

Parted on earth, in Heaven we hope to meet.

Also JOHN, their son, died Aug. 15, 1849, aged 12 days.

Remember me, my mourning friends,
And you my husband dear;
Live close to God, that when you die,
You may with Christ appear.

May they rest in peace. Amen.

201.

In memory of MARGARET S., wife of Nehemiah YOUMANS, who died May 8, 1848, in the 35 y'r of her age; Also, their daughter, MARGARET S., born May 5, 1848, died Aug. 3, 1848.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

202.

Died, Sept. 13, 1850, ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Mary SMITH, aged 1 y'r, 3 mo's, 27 d's.

203.

Consecrated to the memory of CORA BROWN HEURTLEY, by the love of her husband and child, Dec. 4, 1866.

204.

I. H. S. To the memory of EDWARD KERNEY, who died March 30, 1849, aged 20 years. A native of County Antrim, Ireland.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.

205.

ARTHUR HENRY, son of John & Eleanor HUGHES, died Oct. 29, 1857, aged 1 Year, 9 mos. & 3 days.

206.

In memory of ROSANNAH, wife of William JEFFREY, who died June 21, 1849, aged 28 years.

God, my Redeemer, lives,
And even from the skies,
Looks down and watches all my dust,
Till he shall bid me rise.

207.

Erected to perpetuate the memory, and mark the spot where moulders the remains of JANE, the beloved Wife of John SLOAN, who died July 8, 1849, in the 27 year of her age. She was a native of County Down, Ireland.

Silent grave, to thee I trust
This precious part of worthy dust;
Keep it safe, O sacred tomb,
Until a husband asks for room.

208.

I. H. S. Sacred to the memory of JOHN BYRNE, who died July 15, 1849, Aged 30 years. A native of County Roscommon, Ireland. Erected by his sister, Mrs. Cooney.

All friends that pass, pray that the Lord will have mercy on his soul.

209.

CATHARINE A., daughter of Absalom & Hannah MILLSPAUGH, died Aug. 9, 1849, aged 15 y'rs, 7 mos. & 9 d's.

210.

I. H. S. In memory of CATHARINE, daughter of Thomas MULLIGAN, of the County of Cavan, & wife of Patrick McCORLAY, of Antrim County, Ireland, Died Aug. 18, 1849, in the 33d year of her age. Also, MARGARET, daughter of Catharine & Patrick McCorlay, Died Aug. 15, 1849, ae. 2 y'rs & 3 mo.

211.

To the memory of SARAH ELLEN, wife of Daniel COLLINS, who departed this life May 11, 1850, aged 41 years.

212.

In memory of MATILDA L., daughter of Frances & Mary Ann LEE, who died March 24,

Middle North Section or No. II.

1.

I. H. S. In memory of WILLIAM, son of John & Ann HENDERSON, Died July 27, 1851, Aged 13 mo's & 19 d's.

2.

The grave of MARY ELIZA, dau. of Joseph P. & Maria GIDNEY, Who departed this life January 3, 1832, AE. 11 mo. & 6 days.

Happy babe, thy griefs are ended,
All thy sufferings now are o'er.

3.

The grave of JOSEPH P. GIDNEY, who died October 20, 1857, aged 40 years, 6 months, 10 days.

4.

In memory of MARIA SMITH, wife of Joseph P. GIDNEY, died March 6th, 1874, Aged 78 years.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord.

5.

In memory of WILLIAM S., son of Joseph P. and Maria GIDNEY, born Jan. 4th, 1828, Died Oct. 4th, 1857.

6.

In memory of JOHN MANDEVILLE, who died December 19th, 1845, aged 85 years, 4 mo's & 16 days.

7.

Here lies the Remains of ELIZABETH MANDEVILLE, wife of John Mandeville, who died May 17th, 1839, in the 77 year of her age.

She had the part of worldly care,
When she was living as you are,
But God from it hath set her free,
As she is now, so must you be.

8.

The grave of ABIGAIL, wife of Daniel SMITH, Who departed this life Aug. 8th, 1832, in the 68th year of her age.

In the circle of her family and friends, her worth was invalued. She was their heart's counsellor and their valued guide. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, Even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.

9.

The grave of DANIEL SMITH, who departed this life June the 16th, 1840, in the 79th year of his age.

10.

MARGARET E., wife of William LITTLE, died Aug. 21st, 1880, aged 47 years, 1 month & 22 days.

Rest for the toiling hand,
Rest for the anxious brow,
Rest for the weary wayworn feet,
Rest from all labor now.

11.

MARY G. GIDNEY, wife of David STARR, died January 9, 1863, aged 76 years, 3 mo., 28 d's.

12.

CHRISTANA ERNEST, died June 17, 1857.

13.

VIVA-MAY, infant daughter of Geo. J. & Elizabeth P. HOROBIN, died July 5th, 1889.

14.

JOSEPH W., son of Joseph T. & Elizabeth PRYOR, died Aug. 1858, Æ 1 y'r, 1 mo., 25 d's.

15.

The grave of GEORGE W., infant son Benjamin B. & Keturah GARDNER, Who died Aug. 29th, 1832, Æ. 6 mo's.

16.

Died, 8 April, 1833, SINTHA, dau. of Benjamin B. & Keturah GARDNER, Æ 3 Y's.

17.

In memory of LOUISA, dau. of Benjamin B. & Keturah GARDNER, died April 15th, 1846, Æ. 5 y'rs, 7 mo's.

18.

Stone without inscription.

19.

HUGH McC., son of Jos. T. & Elizabeth PRYOR, born Oct. 31, 1860, Died Dec. 27, 1889.

20.

The grave of MARY ANN, daughter of James and Abigail WOOLSEY, who died April 12th, 1835, aged 27 years, 7 months and 14 days. Also, JAMES, their son, who died Sept. 1st, 1821, aged 2 weeks & 5 days.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

21.

Slab without inscription.

22.

Slab without inscription.

23.

JAMES Q. SIMMS, died Aug. 16, 1841, aged 1 yr., 7 mo's & 16 days.

24.

JAMES R. SIMMS, died Feb. 12, 1844, aged 6 m's & 1 day.

25.

In memory of AGNES QUAIL, wife of Matthew SIMMS, who died Jan. 2nd, 1851, in the 45 year of her age.

26.

In memory of DAVID, son of Robert & Margaret CLIDE, who died July 6, 1841.

27.

JOHN J., son of Robert & Margaret CLYDE, born January 28th, 1848, died August 1st, 1858.

He's gone to take his place above,
Where Christ his Saviour reigns,
Where angels praise eternal love,
In everlasting strains.

28.

In memory of DAVID CLYDE, who died June 14, 1847, aged 66 y'rs.

29.

(East). SARAH WHITE, wife of John CLYDE, died Mar. 6, 1857, aged 40 years.

(North). JOHN CLYDE, died July 16, 1863, aged 45 years.

30.

(East). JOHN QUAID, died July 18, 1869, aged 66 years, also, his wife, MARY QUAID, died March 2, 1884, aged 67 years. [16]

31.

JAMES QUAID, died Sept. 27, 1865, aged 60 years. A native of Manister Co., Limerick, Ireland.

32.

In memory of DANIEL QUAID, who died Feb. 6, 1842, aged 70 years. A native of Manister Co., Limerick, Ireland.

33.

The grave of HANNAH MARIA, daughter of Whitehead and Julia HALSTEAD, who died Nov. 9, 1833, aged 18 years, 1 mo. and 18 days.

In vain affection's tender care,
To ward the fatal blow,
Death had his charge and could not spare
And laid our fond hopes low.

34.

The grave of MARY ELIZABETH HALSTEAD, wife of Charles S. Slauson, Born May 22, 1817, Died August 1, 1846.

35.

(East). CHARLES HALSTEAD, died March 28th, 1884, aged 66 years & 5 mo's.

(North). S. HENRY HALSTEAD, born Aug. 25th, 1840, died Jan. 6th, 1894.

36.

(East). ELIJAH L. WOOLSEY, died Feb. 25, 1867, aged 66 y'rs, 6 mo., 15 d's.

The memory of the just is blessed.

PHEBE CRAWFORD, wife of E. L. WOOLSEY, died May 3, 1883, aged 79 years, 7 mo's.

I have kept the faith.

(North). MARY E. WOOLSEY, died Jan. 11, 1846, aged 20 y'rs, 11 mo's, 8 d's.

Her last words, "I see my Saviour coming to receive my spirit. I'll point to thy redeeming blood and say, behold the way to God. Now I'll take a sweet, sweet sleep."

(West). NATHANIEL WOOLSEY, died May 14, 1853, aged 18 y'rs, 8 mo., 2 d's.

Sown in weakness, Raised in power.

CHARLES E. WOOLSEY, died Feb. 10, 1834, aged 1 y'r, 11 mo., 14 d's. JOHN C. WOOLSEY, died Jan. 1, 1841, aged 1 y'r, 2 mo., 13 d's. HARRY EUGENE FULLER, died Aug. 4, 1859, aged 3 y'rs, 7 mo.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

(South). RACHEL MAGGIE, wife of E. W. COZZENS, died Oct. 12, 1881, aged 54 y'rs, 5 mo.

ANGELA, daughter of Elijah L. & Phebe WOOLSEY, and wife of W. H. WOOD, died Feb. 2, 1882, aged 36 years. [17]

The pure in heart shall see God.

37.

Safe. MAGGIE, wife of E. W. COZZENS, born May 13th, 1827; died Oct. 12th, 1881.

38.

In memory of MARY E., Daughter of Elijah L. & Phebe WOOLSEY, who died Jan'y 11, 1846, aged 20 years, 11 mo's & 12 d's.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

39.

Died, 7th June, 1822, GERSH'M HALSTEAD, aged 73 years.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be;
Prepare for death and follow me.

Also his wife, MARY, who died April 18, 1839, aged 86 years. [18]

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

40.

Died, 18 Feb., 1827, ASA HALSTEAD, aged 32 years, 7 mo's, 6 days.

The hour of my departure's come,
I hear the voice that calls me home.
Now, O, my God, let trouble cease,
Now let thy servant die in peace.
I leave the world without a tear,
Save for the friends I hold so dear.
To heal their sorrows, Lord descend,
And to the friendless prove a friend.

Also, ASA, his son, died Sept. 7, 1827, AE 5 years, 10 mo's, 18 d's.

41.

ABIGAIL, Wife of Capt. Asa HALSTEAD, Died July 1st, 1874, in her 75th year.

42.

HENRIETTA, Youngest Daughter of Capt. Asa & Abigail HALSTEAD, died Dec. 2, 1871.

43.

NANCY HILTON, died Oct. 23rd, 1875, in the 85th year of her age.

(South). ROBERT HILTON, died Dec. 22nd, 1861, aged 79 years.

(North). ROBERT, son of Robert & Nancy HILTON, died Aug. 13th, 1863, In the 34 year of his age.

44.

LITTLE ROBERT. In memory of ROBERT, son of James & Isabella HILTON, who died Sept. 29, 1849, aged 2 y'rs, 6 mo's & 7 days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

45.

(East). ELIZABETH HILTON, born July 30, 1824; died Sept. 20, 1853.

(South). NANCY HILTON, born Nov. 5, 1817; died Sept. 21, 1849.

46.

In memory of MARY E. CRISSEY, wife of Henry CARLTON, JR., who died Dec. 4th, 1850, in the 30th year of her age.

47.

CHARLOTTE SUTHERLAND, died April 30, 1875, aged 57 years, 8 mo., 6 days.

48.

MARTHA SUTHERLAND, died Nov. 7, 1872, aged 84 years, 4 mo., 26 days.

49.

HENRY A., son of J. J. & Louisa TARBELL, died Aug. 18, 1879, AE. 8 mo's, 19 days.

50.

M. E. A plain stone.

51.

In memory of SARAH ANN, dau. of George & Elinor MELLINGTON, died Feb. 6, 1849, aged 2 y'rs & 3 mo.

Sweet as the flower that scent the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was her infant dawn,
Thus swiftly fled her life away.

52.

In memory of EMMA POWELL, born March 19, 1790, died June 18, 1845.

53.

In memory of MARY, wife of Samuel MARTIN, who died Aug. 24, 1846, AE. 42 years. JAMES MARTIN, died July 9, 1852, aged 12 years & 9 mo's.

54.

In memory of MARTHA, wife of Walter SIMONSON, died Sept. 16th, 1853, aged 41 years.

55.

WILLIAM BROWN, died May 20th, 1864, aged 80 years & 8 days.

56.

Mary, wife of WILLIAM BROWN, died Oct. 30th, 1863, aged 72 years.

57.

In memory of P. H. McGRATH, who departed this life Dec. 19, 1846, aged 61 y'rs, 5 mo's, 15 d's.

58.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen WOOLSEY, who died April 30, 1848, in the 79 year of her age.

She embraced piety in her youth, and forsook it not in old age.

59.

In memory of STEPHEN WOOLSEY, who died Sept. 4th, 1846, in the 79th year of his age.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church more than 50 years.

60.

GEORGE D., son of George D. & Timnie WOOLSEY, died March 5, 1859, AE. 1 y'r, 5 ms. & 8 d's.

Suffer such to come to me,
Of heaven's own Kingdom such as thee
Consists: None enter there, he spake,
But such as do thy likeness take.

61.

CHARLES C., son of Geo. D. & Timnie WOOLSEY, died Aug. 8, 1871, aged 13 y'rs, 10 mo., 8 d's.

Parents, Sisters, strive to meet him
In that happy place above;
Yonder is no pain or sorrow,
Nothing there but joy and love.

62.

WILLIAM HAXBY, died Sept. 5th, 1835, in the 42d year of his age. MARY, wife of William HAXBY, died Aug. 1st, 1849, in the 53 year of her age. ELIZABETH, infant daughter of William & Mary Haxby, died Aug. 27th, 1835, aged 11 months.

63.

FRANCIS HAXBY, born Dec. 12th, 1827, died April 4th, 1854.

64.

JOHN HAXBY, died Sept. 26, 1850, aged 27 years & 1 month.

65.

In memory of WILLIAM KNOWLES, who died July 30, 1850, aged 39 years.

He too is gone, a father dear;
Scarce four short years had fled,
Ere father, mother, children three,
Were numbered with the dead;
O, may we meet again
On heaven's eternal shore,
Where pain and parting never come,
And death is feared no more.

66.

In memory of SARAH ANN, daughter of William & Eliabeth KNOWLES, died Nov. 14th, 1846, aged 8 years & 6 mo's. Also, of WILLIAM H., their son, died Nov. 27, 1846, aged 3 y'rs & 3 mo's.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.

67.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of William KNOWLES, who died Sept. 7th, 1846, aged 34 years. Also, of JOSEPH R., their son, died Sept. 13, 1846, aged 3 weeks.

O, in this mournful hour 'tis sweet,
To think that we again shall meet,
Where Death's cold hand no more shall part,
No sad adieu shall rend the heart;
No sickness blast the blossom fair,
No fell destroyer enter there.

68.

In memory of SIMON JOHNSON, son of Henry B. & Eleanor Myer, Who died (rest illegible). [19]

69.

In memory of JOHN GILBERT, son of Henry B. & Eleanor MYER, who died 31 March, 1828, AE. 1 year, 9 mo's, 18 d's.

70.

Died, 11th Jan. 1830, HENRY B., son of Henry B. & Eleanor MYER, AE. 6 years, 4 months & 7 d's. Also, 20 August, 1831, their daughter CORNELIA ELEANOR.

71.

In memory of MARY S., dau. of Henry B. & Eleanor MYER, who died 24 Aug., 1831, AE. 13 years, 5 mo's, 1 day.

72.

GRACE.

73.

HENRIETTA.

74.

MOSES WILLSON, died Aug. 17, 1859, aged 55 years. His wife, AGNES HUTCHINSON, died Dec. 11, 1883, aged 70 years. Father and Mother.

75.

In memory of ERASTUS ROOT, son of Victor M., and Juliet WATKINS, who died Jan. 26, 1834, aged 2 years 7 months and 26 days.

76.

In memory of VICTOR M. WATKINS, who departed this life May 29th, 1844, aged 34 years, 3 months and 3 days. [20]

Forgive, ye blest, the tributary tear,
That mourns your exit from a world like this;
Forgive the wish that would have kept you here,
And stayed your progress to the seats of bliss.

Juliet Egbert, wife of Victor M. Watkins, born April 29, 1810, Died December 23, 1888. Buried by the side of her husband.

77.

GEORGE E., son of G. M. & E. A. HALSTEAD, died Aug. 2, 1850, aged 1 yr., 4 mos., 7 ds.

Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

78.

In memory of PHEBE EGBERT, who departed this life June 9th, 1844, aged 74 years.

79.

Rev. JOSEPH McCARRELL, born July 9, 1795, died Mar. 29, 1864. JANE, wife of Rev. J. McCARRELL, born Aug. 27, 1797, died Nov. 4, 1875. [21]

80.

HANNAH ELIZABETH McCARRELL, wife of Bartram G. LEIPER, b. Aug. 11, 1827, died April 4, 1862.

Absent from the body, present with the Lord.

HANNAH ELIZABETH, daughter of B. G. & H. E. LEIPER, born March 6th, 1862, died June 1st, 1863.

He shall gather the lambs with his arms.

81.

Died 21st Sept., 1831, MARY, eldest daughter of Rev. Joseph & Jane B. McCARRELL, aged 6 years.

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

Thus spake the infant sufferer and no more
Uttered his dying lips; but went in hope,
Till the last trump shall wake their notes of praise.

Also 17th Aug., 1829, their infant daughter.

82.

In memory of JANE B., daughter of Rev. Joseph & Jane R. McCARRELL, who departed this life Feby. 6th, 1847, aged 16 years, 3 mos. & 13 days.

Early devoted to God, her Saviour, "To her to live was Christ, to die was gain." "To depart and to be with Christ is far better."

83.

In memory of HENRY B. CARPENTER, who died 9 Oct., 1832, in his 32 year. [22]

84.

To the memory of MARY FAIRCHILD, who died May 4th, 1840, in the 79th year of her age.

85.

In memory of JOHN W. WELLS, who died Jan. 20, 1871, Æ 76 Y'rs, 9 M's, 19 D's. [23]

His end was peace.

86.

MARIA WELLS, wife of John W. Wells, Died Oct. 13, 1881, aged 77 years. Daughter of Jacob and Eunice CARPENTER, being born in Newburgh, N. Y., January 1, 1803.

87.

NEHEMIAH D. WELLS, died May 27, 1864, 28 years of age. Death occurred at Baton Rouge, La.; Buried in Cemetery there. Resided near Valton, Wis. Birth-place was Newburgh, N. Y., born July 21, 1835.

88.

ELIZA C. LITTLE, wife of John V. BROWN, died Sept. 11, 1860, aged 44 years. Also their daughter, JOANNA L., wife of Joseph P. VOUGHT, died June 11, 1870.

89.

DEZIAH TUSTEN, relict of Phineas CASE, of Goshen, died Sept. 3, 1834, in the 85 year of her age.

And I heard a voice from Heaven saying: Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

ABIGAIL CASE, died Sept. 16, 1857, in the 81st year of her age.

Far and evil have the days of the years of my pilgrimage been. Gen. 17: 9.

90.

MARY CASE, relict of Davis STRIKER, died Feb. 13, 1854, in the 81st year of her age.

If by reason of strength our years be fourscore, yet is their strength labor and vanity.

91.

KITTY D. CASE, died March 9, 1852, aged 58 years.

Them also who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. 1st Thes. 4: 14.

Sister, sleep on till a seraph shall fold,
At thy tomb its white wings, embroidered with gold;
Then awake; behold thy pure spirit has come,
To bear its companion to Heaven its home.

92.

JOHN BROWN, deceased June 10th, 1850, aged 62 years & 5 months.

"At midnight there was a cry made, behold the bridegroom cometh! go ye out to meet him." Matt. 25: 6.

ELIZA CASE, relict of John Brown, died Aug. 8, 1886, in the 96th year of her age. [24]

93.

CHICHESTER BROWN, M. D., born Jan. 20th, 1783, died Aug 8th, 1849.

"And there shall be no more death, neither shall there be any more pain."

CATHARINE GRAHAM, wife of Chichester Brown, M. D., born Oct. 24th, 1786, died Nov. 7th, 1867. [25]

94.

(East.) In memory of EDWARD BROWN, who died Jan. 25, 1884, aged 21 Y'rs & 6 Mo's.

"Accepted in the Beloved." "Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift."

(South.) JOHN JAMES BROWN, died Feb. 15, 1888, aged 77 Y'rs, 1 Mo. & 3 D's. [26]

"Asleep in Jesus."

95.

MARY R. ARSDALE, wife of John James BROWN, died March 5, 1855, in the 49th year of her age.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me and delivered me from all my fear. Psalm 34: 4.

96.

JAMES S. BROWN, died Feb. 4, 1878, aged 80 y'rs & 7 m'os.

The days of our age are three score and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away.

97.

SARAH S., wife of James S. BROWN, died March 7th, 1854, aged 49 years and 13 d'ys.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.

98.

(East.) ANGELINA CARPENTER, died in 1811, in the 9th year of her age.

ALEXANDER L., died in Ohio in 1847, in the 44th year of his age.

JANE B., died in 1870, in the 72d year of her age.

BENJAMIN, died in 1871, in the 78th year of his age.

ELIZABETH, died in 1874, in the 79th year of her age.

(South.) LEONARD CARPENTER was of Scotch descent. BRIDGET BELKNAP, his wife, of English descent. They migrated to this country in the eighteenth century, and were the parents of Benjamin, Elizabeth, Jane B., Angelina, Isaac R., Alexander L., Sarah L. S., and Cynthia W. CARPENTER.

(West.) LEONARD CARPENTER, died in 1816, in the 52nd year of his age.

BRIDGET BELKNAP, his wife, died in 1843, in the 75th year of her age.

99.

Asleep in Jesus, ELIZABETH, daughter of John & Mary HUTCHINSON. A native of Desert Martin, County Derry, Ireland; Died Feb. 9th, 1862, Aged 50 years.

100.

Died, August 24th, 1849, MARY MARTIN, Aged 4 years, 1 mo. & 14 days. Also JANE ADELINE FREMONT, died Dec. 4, 1859, aged 3 years, 6 mo's & 4 days. Children of James M. & Mary HUTCHINSON.

101.

(East.) WILLIAM THAYER, born Sept. 9th, 1784, Died April 9th, 1855.

(South.) ELIZABETH CARPENTER, wife of William THAYER, born June 20th, 1795, died Jan. 4, 1874.

(North.) ISAAC R. CARPENTER, born December 30th, 1800, Died January 30, 1881.

CAROLINE M. THAYER, born April 6, 1816, died December 19, 1884.

102.

(A slab set in the ground.) In memory of WILLIAM THAYER, born September 21, 1874; died April 9, 1855, aged 70 years, 6 mo's & 19 days. [27]

103.

To the memory of CHARLES W. BROOKS, died March 18, 1870, aged 33 years, 3 mo's & 9 days.

MARGARET ANN HAMILTON, wife of Charles W. BROOKS, died Aug. 19, 1863, aged 20 y'rs, 9 mo's & 19 days.

Who always made home happy.

104.

WILLIE H., son of James & Harriet HAMILTON, died July 4, 1859, aged 9 y'rs, 10 mo's, 4 days.

105.

In memory of SAMUEL, son of James & Harriet HAMILTON, died Mar. 10, 1872, aged 17 yrs., 9 mo., 8 days.

God is my Salvation.

JAMES R. HAMILTON, died Dec. 2, 1878, aged 31 years.

106.

HARRIET BONTECOU, wife of James HAMILTON, entered into rest April 5, 1876, aged 62 years.

He giveth his beloved sleep.

107.

ROBERT HAMILTON, died Sept. 14, 1849, aged 32 years. Also, his wife, MARY McCARTNEY, died Nov. 4, 1881, aged 66 years. [28]

108.

MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Anna F. THAYER, died Nov. 18, 1861, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Little Maggie, How early was thy doom;
Thy birth just gave delight;
Thy parents smiled, and then the tomb
Received thee from our sight.

109.

JOHN THAYER, born May 21, 1781, died April 19, 1861.
(See William Thayer note.)

110.

STEPHEN BELKNAP, born Aug. 4th, 1766, died Oct. 29th, 1848.

MARY, wife of Stephen BELKNAP, died June 5th, 1863, aged 81 years.

111.

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM REID, son of Thomas Reid of Mobile, Ala., who died 22 May, 1837, aged 11 years.
Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

112.

In memory of MARY C., wife of Aaron B. GARDNER, who died Nov. 1st, 1846, aged 32 years, 8 mo's & 14 days.

113.

In memory of MARY ANNA, wife of B. H. MACE, born Aug. 11, 1811, Died Oct. 22, 1847. [29]

114.

Sacred to the memory of FANNY SCOTT, wife of Jonathan GIDNEY, who died Nov. 20, 1864, aged 72 y'rs, 4 mo's & 25 days.

115.

Sacred to the memory of JONATHAN GIDNEY, who died April 6, 1847, in the 63d year of his age. [30]

116.

In memory of MARY LOUISA, daughter of Oliver & Susan S. DAVIS, died 16 Sept., 1836, aged 1 year, 4 mo's & 8 days.

Middle South Section, or No. III.

I.

THOMAS WILSON, born Nov. 9th, 1760; died Feb. 23rd, 1838.

ESTHER WILSON, Born Feb. 6th, 1790; Died Jan. 31st, 1852.

Blessed are they who die in the Lord.

2.

JAMES WILSON, died Oct. 9th, 1874, Aged 73 years, 9 mo's, 7 d's.

Patient under his many afflictions, he is now reaping the reward of those who trust in the Lord.

3.

(East.) MARY EDWARDS, wife of James WILSON, born Feb. 12, 1812; died July 29, 1892.

(South.) ESTHER C., born Nov. 5, 1832; died April 11, 1862.

4.

MARY W., wife of William LEONARD, died March 22nd, 1888, aged 86 years, 8 mo's and 8 days.

5.

WILLIAM LEONARD, died March 2nd, 1830, aged 30 years, 3 mo's & 12 days.

6.

The grave of JAMES CRAWFORD, who died 15th March, 1826, aged 35 years. [31]

7.

Time how short; Eternity how long. In memory of LYDIA wife of Francis CRAWFORD, who departed this life August 19th, 1821, Aged 51 years. [32]

Alas, the brittle clay,
That built our bodies first.
And every month and every day,
T's mouldering back to dust.

8.

In memory of ROBERT HAMILTON, who departed this life Nov. 10th, 1836, in the 55 year of his age.

9.

In memory or ELIAS PITTS, son of James & Harriet HAMILTON; died Aug. 13, 1841.

10.

Sacred to the memory of ANDREW MARTIN, Born Jan. 13, 1826, Died July 10, 1837, aged 11 yrs., 5 mo's & 27 days.

11.

In memory of AGNES E., wife of Thomas MOORE, who died July 22, 1841, Æ 37 years. Also Agnes, their daug'r, who died Sept. 18, 1841, Æ 5 mo's.

12.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT LEWIS, died at Lenox, Mass., 23d Nov., 1825, aged 16 years.

13.

Dr. ELDAD LEWIS, Esqr., died 15th July, 1825, aged 70 years.

14.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LEWIS, died at New York, 28th July, 1820, aged 29 years. [33]

15.

Died, 12th March, 1823, WM. SWEET, aged 50 years and 12 days.

16.

In memory of JOHN F. MYERS, who departed this life August 14th, 1822, aged 66 years.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Yea, saith the spirit; that they may rest from their labors.

17.

Plain stone without inscription.

18.

Died, 20 May, 1829, ESTHER, daughter of James and Roletta DONNELLY, aged 18 years, 2 months, 11 days.

19.

Died, 8th Oct. 1826, PETER DONNELLY, aged 13 years, 7 months & 23 days.

20.

JANE DONNELLY, born Sept. 26, 1772, died Nov. 21, 1851.

21.

In memory of RULETTA GREGORY, dau. of James and Roletta DONNELLY, who died Oct. 10, 1820, Æ 5 y's, 25 d's.

22.

In memory of ELEANOR, daughter of Andrew & Jane DONNELLY, who died Nov. 19, 1835, aged 19 y'r's, 3 mo. & 12 d's.

23.

In memory of ELEANOR, wife of Peter DONNELLY, who died May 17, 1819, aged 71 years, 11 mo., 14 d's.

24.

Memento Mori. In memory of PETER DONNELLY, who died Nov. 29, 1782, Aged 62 Years & 3 Months. [34]

Calm resignation crowned his latest hours,
While death stood ready to arrest the powers
Of flesh and blood, the mind, serene and free,
Bound for the joys of immortality.

25.

In memory of FRANCES, wife of Edward Hall and daughter of Robert & Mary MUMBY, born in the Parish of Little Steeping near Spitsby, Linconshire, England, June 18, 1794, died in Newburgh, Sept. 5, 1838.

26.

WILLIAM K. MAILLER, died Oct. 20th, 1864, aged 59 years, 2 mo., 3 days. [35]

27.

(East.) SARAH E., died Mar. 22, 1839, aged 11 mo's & 24 days.

DAVID C., died Mar. 24, 1842, aged 2 years, 2 mo's & 16 days.

ISAAC B., died July 25, 1843, aged 1 year, 6 mo's & 8 days.

(North.) MARTHA C., died Mar. 21, 1847, aged 6 mo's & 14 days.

ANN C., died Sept. 8, 1847, aged 1 year & 1 day.

SAMUEL P., died July 24, 1849, aged 5 mo's & 14 days.

(South.) JULIA, died July 10, 1834, aged 11 mo's and 1 day.

SUSAN, died Sept. 1st, 1834, aged 1 year, 1 mo. & 5 days.

JULIA K., died Aug. 22, 1837, aged 5 mo's & 1 day.

(West.) Children of William K. & Hannah P. MAILLER.

28.

Died, 27th June, 1838, HENRY BOOTH, aged 18 years and 10 months.

29.

Sacred to the memory of MARY LOUISA, daughter of George & Martha BONTICOUE, who died June 27, 1841, aged 10 y's, 3 mo's, 26 days.

30.

ANTHONY D. REEVE, died January 27th, 1877, aged 70 y'rs, 10 mo., 2 d's.

31.

S. BELKNAP REEVE, died May 9, 1863, in the 26th year of his age.

32.

EMMA REEVE, died March 30, 1863, in the 23rd year of her age.

33.

In memory of KETURAH, wife of Charles REEVE, died 6 Feb., 1834, in the 25 year of her age.

34.

CHARLES TUTTLE, son of Charles & Keturah REEVE, died 6 Aug, 1852, Æ 8 mo's.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was his infant dawn,
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

35.

CHARLES REEVE, died April 15, 1868, aged 66 y'rs, 1 mo. & 17 days.

36.

EUNICE, wife of Joseph REEVE, died March 7, 1857, In the 84th year of her age.

37.

Died, 11 Sept. 1828, JOSEPH REEVE, in the 57th year of his age.

38.

In memory of SAMUEL MERRITT, who departed this life December 6th, 1811, in the 74th year of his age.

39.

Died, Jan. 15th, 1820, PHILA MERRITT, aged 69 years and 8 months.

40.

JOHN CREATH, died Feb. 11, 1857, Æ 90 y'rs; a native of Co. Entrem, Ireland.

41.

In memory of CHANCY JESSE, son of Isaac N. and Elvira SEYMOUR, who died March 27, 1819, aged one month and one day.

This lovely bud so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In paradise would bloom.

42.

In memory of ISAAC NEWTON, son of Isaac and Elvira SEYMOUR, who died March 20, 1825, Æ 2 y'rs, 4 mo's and 3 days. (Some lines indistinct.)

43.

In memory of AGNES ANN BYRAM, who died Feb. 7th, 1815, aged 3 years and 10 months; also of JOSEPH BYRAM, who died Feb. 21st, 1815, aged one year.

44.

The grave of JAMES SLOAN, who died Feb. 3, 1835, aged 57 years, 11 mo's and 21 days.

Therefore be ye also ready. For in such an hour as you think not the Son of man Cometh.

45.

Died, 30 Oct. 1822, ELIZABETH LEDYARD, aged 72 years. A tender mother.

46.

CAROLINE, wife of Jas. D. SLOAN, died Aug. 20, 1864, In the 59th year of her age.

47.

In memory of ARIETTA, daughter of Rensselaer and Phebe A. WHITEHEAD, who died Nov. 12th, 1844, aged 2 yrs., 11 months.

48.

In memory of CAROLINE, daughter of Rensselaer and Phebe A. WHITEHEAD, who died July 12th, 1845, aged 7 month & 4 days.

49.

In memory of JOHN WILLIAM, son of William and Lydia HALSEY, died March 24, 18—, Æ 2 years, 7 mo's, 7 days.

50.

To the memory of FRANCIS DONLEVY, who departed this life July 21, 1831, aged 43 years. Erected by his widow, Sarah Donlevy.

Dear husband, thou art numbered with the dead,
This verdant turf will lightly press thy head;
We yet will meet where mercy dwells above,
And glory reigns with everlasting love.

51.

In memory of CATHARINE ANN, daughter of John & Catharine DONLEVY, of New Jersey, and niece of Francis and Sarah Donlevy, of New Burgh, Born 30 Dec., 1817; died 25 May, 1830.

52.

In memory of MARGARET, daughter of [Caleb and Catharine] FOWLER, Aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.

53.

In memory of MARTHA BAKER FOWLER, Daughter of Caleb and Catharine Fowler, who departed this life, April the 14th, 1811, aged one month and 14 days.

54.

In memory of GLORANAH FOWLER, wife of Isaac Fowler, who departed this life the 2nd of May, 1790, aged 31 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Ah, me, how quick the phantom life decays,
How soon the visionary charm is o'er,
Nor wealth, nor power, nor virture saves,
Nor kindly shelters from the destined hour.

55.

In memory of Patrick Kelly, who departed this life Sept. 13, 1830, a native of Ireland, County Monaghan; aged 63 years. Erected to his memory by his sorrowing widow and children. Also, in memory of Bridget, wife of Patrick KELLY, who died July 9, 1842, aged 73 years.

56.

Died, August 14, 1825, JANET, wife of David MUNN, aged 28 years. She yas a native of Penny Cook, Scotland.

57.

MARY ROBINSON, died 6 July, 1830, aged 5 months, child of Sanford and Catharine Ann R.

God bade the early taste the spring,
For which so many thirst,
And bliss—eternal bliss—is thine,
My fairest and my first.

58.

In memory of LUCY WOODWORTH, daughter of Ludjah & Sophia E. Robinson, who died 25 Feb., 1828, Æ 5 weeks & 3 days.

A little drop of purest dew
Rested upon the earth's gross sod,
And angels fair and kindly drew,
Its essence up to God.

59.

The grave of SOPHIA GENEVEIVE ROBINSON, dead 12 Feb., 1834, Æ 2 years.

Why should we wish her doomed to tread
The thorny path we have trod;
Better, e're youth's bright dreams have fled,
To sleep in death and be with God.

60.

Died, 23 Dec., 1829, JOHN EDWARDS, aged 17 years, 3 o's, 23 days.

61.

Died, 3d Sept., 1831, JOHN EDWARDS, JR., aged 24 years, 2 mos., 28 days. Also, 5 Sept., 1831, IVY, his wife, aged 20 years, 4 m's, 7 days. Also, 2 Sept., 1831, JOHN B. their son, Æ 4 months, 20 days.

These three were in their bloom,
Their morning sun has set at noon.
Here to be till Christ shall come,
To meet their doom or take them home.

62.

Died, April, 1836, WILLIAM C., son of Nathaniel and E. DWARDS, Æ 1 year & 11 days.

63.

In memory of WILLIAM, son of Silas and Rosannah TRAVIS, Died April 25, 1844.

64.

AGNES SMITH, daughter of William and Sarah Smith, Died Oct. 30, 1850, Aged 5 yrs., 9 mo's, 22 d's.

This lovely bud so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Hath come to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.

65.

In memory of ELMIRA, wife of Daniel WARD, who died April 28, 1841, aged 33 years, 9 mo's and 17 days.

Afflictions sore, long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God was pleased to call me home,
And ease me of my pain.

66.

In memory of JAMES, son of Felix & Eliza QUINN, died 15 April, 1840, Aged 4 years, 6 mo.

Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

67.

Died, 11 Feb. 1825, JANE ANN, daughter of Samuel & Jerusha GRAY, Æ 5 years, 7 mo's, 7 days. Also, 26 Feb., 1821, HENRY ANDREWS, their son, Æ 11 months, 21 days.

68.

In memory of JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Ellis and Mary ADAMS, who departed this life Nov. 29, 1831, aged 6 Ys., 4 Ms. & 21 d's.

Our only son is with us left,
Of our only daughter now bereft,
Her spirit then has taken flight,
We trust in realms of pure delight,
To dwell in bliss with God above,
And sing the songs of his redeeming love.

69.

In memory of JOHN LITTLE, son of Joseph A. and Joanna BONNELL, who departed this Life January 21, 1838, aged 9 years, 11 months & 14 days.

70.

The grave of JANE, widow of George GORDON, who died Nov. 25, 1835, in the 47 year of her age. [36]

71.

In memory of MARY ANN, daughter of George & Jane GORDON, who died March 1st, 1823, aged 9 years.

72.

In memory of WILLIAM H. GORDON, who died September 10th, 1844, aged 26 years, 6 months.

73.

BENJ. WILLIAMS, son of George and Jane GORDON, who died Jan. 11, 1822, aged 9 mo's, 11 d's.

74.

Died, Aug. 5th, 1842, JOHN HENRY, son of Henry and Abby Jane LUGAR, Æ 1 year, 9 months.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal bloom,
And bloom to fade no more.

75.

Here lies the body of ROBERT MACAULAY, second son of John and Catharine Macaulay, who departed this life the 27th November, 1797, aged three months & ten days. [37]

76.

In memory of HANNAH SMITH, Wife of Leonard Smith, who departed this life the 3rd September, 1807, Aged 52 Years, 5 Months & 14 Days.

77.

In memory of TOOKER, son of Leonard and Hannah SMITH, who departed this life the 14th August, 1795, aged 16 years, 9 months and 5 days.

This stone as the last sad proof of parental love.

78.

GEORGE KIMBALL, born January 30, 1848, Died August 30, 1895. [37a]

79.

In memory of MOSES KIMBALL, Born at Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 18, 1785, Died at Newburgh, Dec. 24, 1867. [38]

80.

In memory of SARAH, wife of Moses KIMBALL, Born March 2, 1785, Died March 4, 1844.

81.

In memory of MARTHA S. KIMBALL, Daughter of Moses & Sarah Kimball, Born 21 Jan'y, 1824, Died 13 July, 1843.

82.

In memory of MARY KIMBALL, daughter of Moses & Sarah Kimball, born 30th June, 1817, died 28th July, 1840.

Even so, them which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with him.

83.

In memory of MOSES KIMBALL, died June 1st, 1859, aged 46 years, 1 mo. and 19 days.

84.

In memory of THEODORE F. CLARKE, son of James C. and Eliza A. Clarke, who died April 3rd, 1850, aged 19 years & 10 days.

85.

In memory of JAMES C. CLARKE, who departed this life November 18th, 1841, aged 44 years and 2 days. [39]

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

86.

In memory of ELIZA ADELIA, wife of James C. CLARKE, died 11th Oct. 1833, Æ 37. Also REGINALD HEBER, died 26 Aug., 1833, aged 4 months and 26 days; child of J. C. and E. A. CLARKE.

87.

WILLIAM, son of Ambrose & Harriet SUTCLIFF, died June 5, 1832, aged 1 year, 5 mos. JOHN, died March 27, 1833, Æ 4 months. ELIZABETH, died Sept. 27, 1840, Æ 3 years, 3 months.

88.

In memory of ANNA, wife of Josiah MERRITT, who departed this life Jan. 9, 1787, aged 29 years, 11 months & 6 days.

Time has been the life poss'd,
And time will be when I must rest.

89.

In memory of JOSIAH MERRITT, who departed this life March 12th, 1817, aged 64 years, 3 months and 25 days.

What sinners value I resign,
Lord, 'Tis enough that thou art mine;
I shall behold thy blissful face,
And stand complete in righteousness.

90.

Rev. SAMUEL FOWLER, Forty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Jan. 22, 1831, aged 73 years. [40]

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

91.

In memory of CHARLOTTE FOWLER, who departed this Life July 30th, 1791, aged 74 years & 10 months.

92.

In memory of SAMUEL FOWLER, who departed this life October 13th, 1789, Aged 69 years & 1 day. [41]

93.

Died, Jan. 21st, 1824, ABIGAIL COLLINS, aged 100 years, 4 months and 6 days. [42]

94.

In memory of JAMES CHARLES, son of James C. and Eliza A. CLARKE, who died Sept. 10, 1826, Æ 3 years, 3 months. Also THEODORE, April 5, 1830, aged 1 year, 3 mo's.

95.

A small stone having traces of an inscription, but cannot now be made out.

96.

In memory of PHEBE MARIA McALLEY, who departed this life October 23rd, 1838, aged 63 years. (Some lines illegible.)

97.

Died, Feb. 21, 1838, FLORENCE, wife of Matthew DUKE, aged 36 years. Also, Jan. 13th, 1829, MARGARET, their daughter, aged 11 months.

98.

In memory of MARY, wife of John F. BOYD, who died July 12, 1829, aged 57 years.

99.

In memory of JOHN F. BOYD, who died Dec. 5th, 1842, Aged 72 years. Also of ISABELLA, his wife, who died Dec. 4th, 1844, Aged 43 years.

100.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of Isaac BELKNAP, of this place, who departed this life Jan. 9th, 1816, Aged 47 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Her last words were, "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I trust in Him."

101.

In memory of ELIZABETH BELKNAP, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Belknap, who departed this life the 24th of July, 1793, aged 1 year, 4 months and 1 day.

102.

In memory of RICHARD BELKNAP, son of [Isaac] and Elizabeth [Be] lknap, who departed this life the 11th day of December, 180—, aged 3 years, nine months and twenty-three days.

Death oft destroys the parents' joy.

103.

Died, 11 March, 1831, MARY, wife of Hugh HARRIS, aged 62 years.

104.

Died, 25 Feb., 1833, HUGH HARRIS, aged 69 years.

105.

Died Feb. 6, 1826, SARAH, wife of Robert PHILLIPS, Æ 26 years, 10 months, 21 days.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now soon you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

106.

In memory of CHARLOTTE, wife of Daniel GEDNEY, who died Feb. 11, 1791, Aged 42 Years.

107.

In memory of DANIEL GEDNEY, who died Dec. 15th, 1790, Aged 51 Years.

108.

Died, Sept. 24, 1813, HIRAM, son of Daniel & Sarah GIDNEY, aged 1 year, 1 month & 12 days.

109.

In memory of DANIEL GIDNEY, who died Oct. 22nd, 1839, aged 69 years.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

110.

Died, Jan. 27th, 1823, DANIEL GIDNEY, son of Daniel and Sarah Gidney, aged 24 years and 6 months.

Reader forbear, nor drop a tear,
This dust again shall rise;
To follow me prepared be,
To mansions in the skies.

111.

Died, July 21, 1832, WM. SMILEY, in the 40 year of his age. A native of County Antrim, Ireland.

112.

The remains of M. A. DULIEPVRE DA SYLVA, the wife of John Da Sylva, who died 18th Sept. 1795, aged 40 years.

113.

In memory of ALICE BURGER, daughter of Gerardus and Alice Burger, who Departed this life June 8, 1791, Aged 16 Years, 9 Months & 18 Days.

114.

The remains of JOHN DA SYLVA, who died 13th March, 1806, aged 60 years. [43]

115.

FREDERICK S. MERRITT, Born Sept. 13, 1808; ELIZABETH C. MERRITT, Born May 18, 1807, Died Feb. 1, 1885; MARY JANE MERRITT, Born Sept. 25, 1839, Died Mar. 20, 1843.

116.

In memory of SAMUEL, Died Aug. 4, 1857, Aged 3 years, 6 months and 23 days. Also an infant daughter, Died May 14th, 1858, Aged 4 months and 2 days. Children of John and Eliza STRACHAN.

Father, Mother, mourn not for us,
We are not dead but sleeping here,
It's we belong to Jesus own,
He loved us best: He called us home.

117.

LUCY, wife of Merritt BRADFORD, died April 26th, 1875, aged 76 years.

118.

MERRITT BRADFORD, died January 28th, 1846, aged 59 years. [44]

119.

BETSEY BURNHAM, died April 28, 1859, aged about 70 years.

120.

Asleep in Jesus. MATTHEW C. SMITH, died Feb. 16, 1858, aged 34 y'rs, 8 mo's & 18 d's.

121.

In memory of MARY EMMA, dau'r of Matthew and Mary J. SMITH, died July 11, 1854, Age 1 Year, 8 mo. & 8 days.

122.

In memory of HESTER, daughter of William and Martha BROWN, who departed this life Nov. 15th, 1841, aged 3 years and 6 months.

123.

In memory of JOHN CALLAN, from Barley Hall, County Maith, Ireland, who died March 25, 1829, aged 38 years.

124.

In memory of WILLIAM, son of Stewart and Elenor KELLEY, who died Dec. 13, 1844, aged 14 years, 1 month & 11 days.

125.

In memory of SARAH ISAACS ROGERS, who died July 6th, 1836, aged 72 years and 6 months. [45]

126.

Died, 16th March, 1821, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Jesse and Sarah OLMSTED, aged 9 months.

127.

Died, Aug. 7th, 1827, JOHN W., son of William and Catharine O'BRYAN, aged 10 months and 24 days.

128.

Died, 5 Jan., 1829, JOHN O'BRYAN, aged 67 years.

129.

In memory of ABIGIL, daughter of George and Mary MERRITT, who departed this life Oct. 17th, 1796, Aged 14 years and 17 days.

130.

In memory of MARY, wife of George MERRITT, who departed this life July 5th, 1799, aged 55 years, 6 months & 5 days. ,

131.

In memory of MARIA, dau. of Eleazr G. & Maria WOOLSEY, who died April 21, 1838, aged 10 months.

Rest, sweetly, sweetest, sweetest babe,
In this thy lonely quiet bed.
From pain and suffering freed,
Jesus, who little children blest,
Hath kindly biden thee to rest
With Him in endless day.
Affections love and ardent prayers,
Could not avert the fatal blow,
Or longer keep thee here;
But in immortal memory,
Thy loveliness in sweet repose
Forever shall endure.

132.

In memory of PETER C. DE WINT, Jun., who departed this life 16 Nov., 1831, aged 23 years, 9 m's, 27 days.

MARY D. CALDWELL, wife of Peter C. DE WINT, Jun., Born June 5th, 1798, Died Dec. 9th, 1857.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

133.

Small stone bearing the initials M. P. C. D. W. [46]

134.

Sacred to the memory of HENRIETTA CALDWELL, daughter of Henry and Catharine Caldwell, who departed this life January 25th, 1819, aged 16 years, 1 month and 17 days.

In the midst of life we are in death.

135.

ELLEN, wife of HENRY N. CALDWELL, born Dec. 5th, 1817, died Aug. 27th, 1860.

136.

Sacred to the memory of CORNELIA PYNCHON CALDWELL, daughter of Harry and Catharine Caldwell, ob. Aug. 26th, 1797, Æ 1 Year, 1 Month & 26 Days.

Christ said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

137.

CATHARINE, wife of Harry CALDWELL, born Aug. 23, 1768, died Nov. 14th, 1827. [47]

138.

Died, Sept. 30, 1831, ROBERT A., son of William and Mary McCULLOCH, aged 2 years & 5 days.

139.

Died, 10 April, 1830, JOHN LITTLE, Æ 65 years. A native of Ireland.

140.

In memory of MARY, wife of John LITTLE, who died March 20, 1841, Aged 70 years.

141.

In memory of MARY ANN, wife of John LITTLE, who died June 23, 1838, aged 30 years.

142.

Died, 18 April, 1825, JAMES COLLER, in his 56th year.

A kind husband and indulgent father.

143.

PHEBE ANN, daughter of Robert L. & Mahala WRIGHT, died Aug. 29, 1841, Æ 7 mo's & 29 d's.

This lovely bud so young and so fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower.
In Paradise would bloom.

144.

Erected to the memory of MICHAEL McCROSKERY, who departed this life, January 9th, 1830, in the 39th year of his age.

He was a patient sufferer under a long and providential affliction, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and resignation to his Master's will.

145.

Died Nov. 7, 1808, CATHARINE aged 1 year, 4 months. Also LAWRENCE, died 1846, aged 2 years, 1 month. Children of Mary & John (Brown?)

146.

ROBERT KELLY, died Nov. 10, 1859, aged 75 years, 3 months & 10 days.

147.

WILLIAM HOYLE, born in Lancashire, England, died March 18th, 1855, in the 83rd year of his age. [48]

How beautiful it is for man to die,
Upon the walls of Zion to be called;
Like a watchman and weary sentinel,
To put his armour off and rest in Heaven.

148.

JANE, wife of William HOYLE, died Dec. 1st, 1847, in the 70th year of her age.

Farewell, no more I tread your ground,
No more to need the gospel sound;
My feet have reached the heavenly shore,
I know no imperfection more.
Let friends no more my sufferings mourn,
Nor view my relicks with concern,
Or cause to drop the pitying tear,
I've got beyond the reach of fear.
Through tribulation sharp and long,
I'm brought to join the sinless throng.
Glory to God for every woe,
For every pain I felt below.

STEPHEN, son of William and Jane HOYLE, born May 21, 1816, died March 7, 1849.

149.

RAPHAEL HOYLE, son of William and Jane Hoyle, born 18 May, 1804, in the town Bermingham, England, and died the 13th of Aug. at Newburgh. [49]

That gifted soul, at whose control,
The canvas glowed before him,
Hath passed away—The night winds play
Their mournful requiem o'er him.

150.

JANE HOYLE, daughter of William and Jane Hoyle, born Jan. 18, 1800, in the town of Lancaster, England, and died the 8 Sept., 1835, at Newburgh.

Jesus, Saviour of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high;
Hide me, O my Saviour, hide,
Till the storms of life are past,
Safe into thy bosom guide;
O receive my soul at last.

151.

Brown stone marked E. J. A.

152.

In memory of CHRISTEAN, wife of John HUTCHINGS, who departed this life August 24th, 1808, aged 24 Years, 1 M. & 15 D.

And you, my friend, look down and view,
The hollow, grasping tomb,
This gloomy prison waits for you
When e'er the summons comes.

153.

In memory of ROBERT GILMORE, died Oct. 16, 1852, aged 32 years. Also, ANDREW GILMORE, died March 29, 1853, aged 21 years.

154.

JOHN JAMES, son of John and Margaret RINGLAND, died Aug. 1st, 1835; Æ 4 years, 8 months.

155.

I. H. S. Erected by John BRANAGAN, in memory of his wife ROSEY, who died 16th July, 1835, aged 48 years. A native of the town land of Balley, County Down, Ireland. [50]

156.

I. H. S. Sacred to the memory of MARGARET, wife of James CRENEY, who died May 7, 1848, in the 41 yr. of her age. A native of County Down, Ireland.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God was pleased to take me home,
And ease me of my pain.
Erected by her affectionate husband.

157.

In memory of DAVID S. HILL, died Dec. 25, 1837, aged 32 ys., 2 mo's, 21 ds.

158.

JULIA ANN CROPSY, died Sept. 6th, 1871, aged 77 years.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

159.

The grave of PHEBE WOOD, who died July 25th, 1832, Æ 48 ys.

160.

In memory of HANNAH HAINES, died December 27th, 1842, aged 65 yrs., 10 mos. & 22 dy's.

161.

In memory of 3 daughters of James and Isabella RAMSEY. ACHSAH ANN, who died Sept. 9th, 1832, aged 21 mo's & 4 days; HANNAH F., who died Aug. 13th, 1841, aged 1 year; ISABELLA C., who died May 7th, 1845, aged 9 years, 8 mo's & 5 days.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

162.

Died, 22 Dec., 1828, ACHSAH HAINES, aged 21 years, 7 m's, 21 days.

163.

In memory of SAMUEL BELKNAP, son of Samuel and Mary Belknap, who departed this life June the 13th, 1808, aged 11 y's, 5 mo's, 4 d's.

164.

In memory of ANNE HOLMES, wife of Burroughs Holmes, who departed this life August the 1st, 1802, aged 65 years and 20 days.

165.

Sacred to the memory of BURROUGHS HOLMES, who departed this life November 7th, 1810, — yrs., 10 months. [51]

166.

In memory of RUBEN, son of Burroughs and Anna HOLMES, who departed this life January 26, 1819, aged 61 years, 4 months and 4 days.

I go the way of all the earth and am as water spilled on the ground; Yea, my flesh shall rest in hope: For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and mine eyes shall behold and not another.

167.

In memory of CATHARINE REILLEY, who departed this life Oct. 23, 1822, in the 67 th year of her age. Also, her dau'r, ELIZABETH, wife of David McWILLIAMS, who departed this life Oct. 13, 1834, in the 43d year of her age.

When musing sorrow weeps the past,
And mourns the present pain,
T'is sweet to think of peace at last,
And feel that death is gain.

168.

ISABELLA, wife of James C. RAMSEY, who died Feb. 22, 1853, in her 44th year.

She had part in the first resurrection; on such the second death hath no power. Rev. 20: 6.

169.

Here was interred the mortal remains of ROBERT WADDINGTON, who departed this life March 15, 1837, in the 49th year of his age. A native of Oiley, Yorkshire, England.

170.

In memory of BENJAMIN CASE, JR., who died Aug. 9th, 1823, aged 57 years.

171.

In memory of ANN D. CASE, who died March 2d, 1828, aged 39 years.

172.

I. H. S. Sacred to the memory of SUSAN DOUGHERTY, who died Sept. 25th, 1830, aged 23 years. A native of the Parish of Cloone, Co. Leitrim, Ireland.

Requiescat in pace.

Erected by her affectionate and loving sister, Sarah Dougherty.

173.

In memory of CATHARINE, daughter of Nath. and Eliza BURLING, who died June 2d, 1836, Æ 14 years, 7 mo., 3 d's.

O think of me when I am dead,
And the wild flowers growing o'er my head;
Then pity the faults and drop a tear
O'er the grave of her no longer here.

174.

In memory of JOHN MACKIN, who died Sept. 7, 1830, aged 28 years. Erected by his brother Charles.

175.

Sacred to the memory of ELIZA ANN, daughter of James T. and Eliza J. MOORE, who departed this life June 22nd, 1875, aged 51 years, 11 months & 8 days.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

176.

Sacred to the memory of ELIZA JANE, wife of James T. MOORE, who departed this life May 14th, 1874, aged 75 years, 8 months & 19 days.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

177.

Sacred to the memory of JAMES T. MOORE, who departed this life July 4th, 1841, aged 45 years, 9 months and 1 day. This stone is erected to his memory by his affectionate widow.

It is appointed unto all men once to die. Heb. 9: 27.

178.

Died, June 13, 1820, JAMES, son of James T. and Eliza MOORE, Æ 1 year, 5 m's, 10 days. Also, 23 Aug., 1832, HELLEN, Æ 7 m's, 5 days.

179.

In memory of JAMES W. MILLER, born October 31, 1791, died June 2, 1868, aged 76 yrs., 7 mo., 2 days.

180.

In memory of ELIZA DOBBIN, wife of James W. MILLER, Born in the City of New York, October 7th, 1799, Died May 17th, 1856, Aged 56 years, 7 months & 10 days. Having been a member of the 1st Associate Reformed Church of Newburgh between 30 & 40 years.

It doth not yet appear what I shall be, but I know that when He shall appear I shall be like Him, for I shall see Him as he is.

181.

In memory of DAVID MILLER, Born April 23, 1767, Died Feb. 16, 1843, aged 75 years, 8 months & 24 days.

He died in the full consolation of the gospel of Jesus Christ, of which he lived in the profession of for about fifty years. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

182.

In memory of ANN, consort of David MILLER, Born Sept. 26, 1764, Died May 17, 1841, aged 76 years, 7 months & 21 days. [52]

She finished her course in full assurance of faith, in that Saviour, whom she had served nearly sixty years as a member of his church.

183.

MARTHA M. MILLER, wife of Jonah DECKER, died Aug, 2, 1865, aged 62 years & 17 days.

184.

The grave of CHARLES MILLER, M. D., who died 26 March, 1826, aged 30 years & 11 months.

185.

Sacred to the memory of HANNAH, the relict of Abel BELKNAP, Esqr., who died June 5th, 1815, Aged 61 years and 7 months.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh.

186.

Sacred to the memory of ABEL BELKNAP, Esqr., who departed this life November 15th, 1804, aged 65 years, 10 months and 2 days.

In him were united all those amiable qualities which could not fail rendering him so deservedly dear to his family and friends. His life was such as did honour to his profession, dignified the Christian and bespoke him the meek and sincere disciple of Jesus.

His body here beneath this tranquil sod
Shall rise renewed to everlasting bliss.
Quickened by him whose power is infinite.

187.

Died, March, 21, 1829, ISAAC AMERMAN, in the 47 year of his age.

188.

Died, Aug. 20, 1799, ROBERT AMERMAN, aged 1 yr., 20 d's.

189.

Sacred to the memory of DERRICK AMERMAN, who departed this life Mar. 4, 1826, in the 67th year of his age.

Also, MARY, his wife, who departed this life Feb. 24, 1835, in the 72d year of her age. [53]

Filial love make the testimony, corresponding, it is believed, with the record on high. They walked with God, then slept with Jesus, and their flesh now rests in hope.

190.

Died, Oct. 6, 1797, CHANCY AMERMAN, aged 1 year, 10 mo. & 27 days.

191.

ALICE VENETTA DAVIS, adopted daughter of T. W. and C. A. SPENCER, born Oct. 25, 1859, died May 4, 1876.

192.

Died, 18 Aug., 1827, MOSES B. CLARK, aged 35 years, 26 days.

193.

In memory of MARTHA CLARK, who died October 3, 1796, Aged 12 years, 3 months & 8 days.

194.

Here lieth the body of JOHN BARRY, who departed this life Oct. 3d, A. D., 1797, aged 48 years.

195.

In memory of HANNAH F. CLEMENT, who departed this life on the 4th of May, 1807, Aged 20 years, 4 months and 9 days.

196.

In memory of ADALINE CLEMENT, who departed this life January 7th, 1814, Aged 2 years, 8 months and 15 days.

197.

In memory of HOWELL BUCKINGHAM, who died Feb'y 20, 1793, in the 8 month of his age.

Death oft destroys parents joys.

198.

KATE, infant daughter of Robert S. and Mary E. HALSTEAD, born Feb. 24, 1849, died Aug. 31, 1849.

199.

The grave of ROBERT S. HALSTEAD, died October 18, 1854, aged 35 yrs., 5 months, 25 days.

200.

GEORGE GLACKMEYER, 1823-1896. His wife, CHARLOTTE A. HALSTEAD, 1823-1863.

201.

Capt. C. HALSTEAD, died June 29th, 1860, aged 70 years, 9 mo's, 26 d's. [54]

No fading of the cheek of health forwarned us of decay;
No shadow from the spirit land fell round our father's way.
The light of his good life went down as sink behind the hill
The glory of a setting sun, clear, suddenly and still.

202.

The grave of TABITHA, wife of Capt. Charles HALSTEAD, died Aug. 8th, 1850, aged 49 years, 3 mo's & 2 days.

203.

The grave of CHARLOTTE, wife of Capt. Charles HALSTEAL, died 16 Jan., 1834, aged 44 years. Also, of STEPHEN HENRY, their son, who died 1 March, 1833, Æ 1 yr., 4 m's, 16 days.

204.

In memory of MARGARET COLE, who died August 12th, 1833, aged 75 years. Also, JOSEPH COLE, who died September 5th, 1857, in the 80th year of his age.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

205.

In memory of SARAH ELIZABETH IRWIN, who died August 17th, 1849, aged 6 months & 17 days. Also, MARGARET JANE IRWIN, who died June 2nd, 1856, aged 2 years & 9 months.

Oh, Jeney dear it is hard to part,
It draws the cords around our heart,
But soon in Heaven we hope to meet,
And sit with you at Jesus feet.

206.

In memory of HENRY CAUGHEY, drowned Sept. 11, 1851, aged 23 yrs., 1 mo. & 11 days.

207.

Here lies the body of ROBERT CROSS, who departed this life the 30 of October, 1803, aged seven years.

208.

Here lie interred the mortal remains of WILLIAM GILLESPIE. He died on the 13th of September, 1813, aged 76 years. For forty years an Elder in the Church of God. [55]

A lover of the truth as it is in Jesus; A friend of good men; A helper of the Christian cause. His life was an example of the power of religion; his death an evidence of the peace [it ca]n bestow. Pause, Reader, [and ask] thy bosom, whether this shall ever be written, with truth over thy grave.

209.

Died, 5th Sept., 1823, WM. ROBINSON, son of Elijah and Jane SNEDEN, aged 1 year, 8 mo's and 4 d's. Also, 29th May, 1824, SARAH EUNICE, their daughter, aged 9 mo's & 24 d's.

210.

In memory of Jane, wife of John ANDERSON, who departed this life March 6th, 1815, in the 45th year of her age.

211.

In memory of JOHN ANDERSON, who departed this life May 8th, 1816, aged 52 years.

212.

In memory of CHRISTIANNA ANDERSON, died May 7th, 1855, aged 60 years.

213.

In memory of ELIZABETH GREGORY, who died Nov. 24th, 1820, Aged 8 years and 4 months.

214.

In memory of HEZEKIAH McKUNE, who died April 28th, 1826, aged 35 years, 6 months and 11 days.

215.

Died, 20th Jan., 1824, HELLEN, wife of Robert McKUNE, in her 55th year.

Go home my friend, and cease your tears,
I must lie here till Christ appears.
Repent in time, while time you have;
There's no repentance in the grave.

216.

In memory of ROBERT McKUNE, who died July 2nd, 1843, aged 82 years and 20 days.

217.

In memory of SUSAN, daughter of Wm. and Sarah TAYLOR, who departed this life Dec'r 31, 1806, aged 4 years, 1 month & 17 days.

Sleep, dearest babe, and take thy rest; Thou art called home as is thought best.

218.

ANN J. WILSON, died Dec. 13, 1893, aged 76 years, 8 months & 8 days.

219.

ALICIA WILSON, died April 25, 1883, in the 72 year of her age. ISABELLA WILSON, died July 30, 1886, In the 67th year of her age.

220.

In memory of ISABELLA, wife of Robert WILSON, who departed this life May 30th, 1821, in the 37th year of her age.

ROBERT WILSON, died Dec. 2, 1863, in his 84 year.

221.

Sacred to the memory of JOHN BROWN, whose earthly pilgrimage terminated Oct. 1st, 1825, in the 68th year of his age.

A sinner saved by grace. His life was turmoil; But his end was peace, through an humble hope of the mercy of God in our Lord Jesus Christ. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Also, departed this mortal life on the 11 Sept, 1829, ALICE, wife of John BROWN, in the 69th year of her age. [56]

The sting of death is sin; the strength of sin is the law; but thanks be to God which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

222.

Here lieth the mortal remains of EDWARD BROWN, who departed this life July 25, 1820, aged 25 years.

In the humble hope of a glorious resurrection, through the merits of the Redeemer.

223.

Died, 24 July, 1831, EDWARD, infant son of James S. and Sarah S. BROWN, Æ 7 m's.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

224.

In memory of WILLIAM McKINLEY, who departed this life July 18th, 1804, in the 46th year of his age. Also, of MARY, daughter of William and Margaret McKinley, who departed this life January 14th, 1816, in the 16th year of her age.

While pity prompts the rising sigh,
O, may this truth impress
With awful power, "I too must die,"
Sink deep in every breast.

225.

To the memory of CORNELIUS DE WITT, who departed this life on the 5th of December, 1809, in the 28th year of his age.

226.

To the memory of JOHN DE WITT, who departed this life on the 28th day of April, 1808, in the 57th year of his age. [57]

227.

In memory of ANDREW DE WITT, who died Oct. 25, 1840, in the 56 year of his age.

228.

Sacred to the memory of RICHARD DE WITT, who departed this life Nov. 5th, 1800, aged 18 years, 7 months and 2 days.

229.

In memory of MILES DE WITT, who departed this life, November 15th, 1812, in the thirteenth year of his age.

230.

In memory of JANE, daughter of James and Jane RODMAN, who died Nov. 5, 1840, aged 11 years and 9 mo.

231.

The grave of JAMES RODMAN, who departed this life January 6th, 1805, Aged 54 years. Also, of JANE, his wife, who departed this life December 10th, 1843, Aged 80 years.

232.

Died, at Newburgh, 18 Jan., 1830, SARAH HARRIS, neice of John Harris, aged 27 years.

Cheerful I leave this vale of tears,
Where pain and sorrows grow;
Welcome the day that ends my toils,
And every scene of woe.

233.

In memory of JOHN HARRIS, son of John and Phebe Harris, who departed this life April the 9th, 1808, Aged 2 years, 1 month, 27 days. (Lines imperfect.)

234.

In memory of JERED POST, who departed this life March the 17th, 1808, aged 24 years, 1 month and 27 days.

My time on earth is done, you see,
For the great judge hath sent for me,
Whose call I am ready to obey,
And launch into eternal day.

235.

In memory of PHEBE HARRIS, wife of John Harris, who departed this life February the 14th, 1806, aged 27 years, 5 months and 19 days.

What e'er of mild affection was beloved,
Revered of virtue or of sense approved,
What e'er candour female bosoms know,
Once warmed the gentle heart, that rests below.

236.

The grave of JANE AMELIA, daughter of William and Martha SUTHERLAND, who died Feb. 1, 1841, aged 18 y'rs, 4 mo's, 9 days.

237.

In memory of LYDIA, daughter of William & Martha SUTHERLAND, who died August 27, 1844, aged 19 years & 6 mo's.

238.

The grave of MARY ANN, wife of James DEGROFF, daughter of William & Martha Sutherland, who died March 25, 1852, aged 39 years, 1 mo. & 9 days.

239.

WILLIAM HALSTEAD, died May 23, 1866, aged 49 y'rs, 9 mo's & 28 days.

240.

The grave of CHARLOTTE HALSTEAD, daughter of Thomas & Mary SMITH, died Jan. 16th, 1851, aged 16 years, 2 mo's & 5 days.

So fades the lovely, blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasures only bloom to die.

241.

In memory of DINAH C. SKADEN, wife of Albertson SMITH, died Oct. 20, 1858, aged 30 Yr's, 7 mo's, 10 d's.

242.

In memory of AUGUSTA, died Aug. 12th, 1855 Aged 3 months; MARY JANE, died Jan. 9th, 1858, Aged 1 year & 3 months. Children of Augustus B. & Margaret A. GREGORY.

243.

The grave of MARGARET ANN, wife of Augustus B. GREGORY, & daughter of Thomas G. & Jane Stanbrough, died May 16th, 1859, aged 33 years, 7 months & 1 day.

Sleep on now and take thy rest,
Early called, God thought it best.
Make not my grave a place of tears,
But let the dear ones bring,
To cheer their mother's lonely home,
The blossoms of the Spring.

244.

JAMES B., died Oct. 15, 1870, aged 20 yrs., 7 mo's, 7 d's.
EDDIE C., died April 26, 1871, aged 1 y'r, 4 mo's, 14 d's.
Sons of T. G. & M. H. STANBROUGH.

245.

In memory of JANE EAGER, wife of T. G. STANBROUGH, died May 23rd, 1861, aged 72 years, 7 months & 27 days. Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord.

246.

In memory of THOS. G. STANBROUGH, died Sept. 7th, 1862, aged 72 years, 6 mo's and 18 days.
The memory of the just is blessed.

247.

MARY ALICE, daughter of Thomas G. and Mary STANBROUGH, died Oct. 24, 1873, aged 18 years, 9 months, 21 d's.
Be ye also ready.

248.

The grave of CATHARINE ELECTA, daughter of Thomas G. and Jane STANBROUGH, died Jan'y 29, 1839, aged 18 years, 7 months & 3 days.
Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

249.

ELVIRA MONELL, wife of Peter M. STANBROUGH, born March 13, 1832, died Nov. 19, 1861.
For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

250.

HENRY T., son of P. M. and E. M. STANBROUGH, born July 2, 1864, died Nov. 10, 1864.

251.

JANE C. LAWSON, died June 1, 1868, In the 42 year of her age.

252.

JOSEPH LAWSON, died March 7, 1863, In the 35th year of his age.

253.

JOHN K. LAWSON, died April 12th, 1861, aged 39 years.
Our dear JENNIE, died Feb. 28, 1871, Aged 14 years.

254.

In memory of MARGARET LAWSON, who departed this life Nov. 19th, 1846, in the 60th year of her age.
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

255.

In memory of JOHN LAWSON, who departed this life July 18, 1833, in the 48th year of his age. [58]

256.

THEODORE BEZA LAWSON, who departed this life Aug. 5th, 1832, Æ 8 y'rs, 7 mo's, 18 days.

257.

Sacred to the memory of ROBERT GARDINER, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 30, 1769, and died in Newburgh, March 3d, 1831, in the 62d year of his age; and of JANE, his wife, daughter of Benjamin SMITH, who died August 29th, 1803, aged 36 years, 10 months and 20 days. [59]

258.

To our dear Mother SYBIL, relict of the late Robert GARDINER, born Oct. 5, 1784, died Nov. 11, 1854. [60]

259.

CICERO GARDINER, died Feb. 24, 1875, aged 66 yrs., 8 m's & 12 d's.

260.

Died, May 11, 1834, JAMES HIGHLAND M., son of James M. & Caroline H. GARDINER, Æ 5 y's, 3 m's, 24 d's.

Dear boy, farewell, but for a time;
To God who gave thee we resign.

261.

In memory of ROBERT W. GARDINER, eldest son of James M. & Maria Gardiner, who departed this life May 11th, 1859, aged 42 yrs., 5 mo's & 20 days.

262.

Died, the 25th Aug, 1825, MARIA, wife of James M. GARDINER, aged 26 years 7 months & 28 days.

Death the great proprietor of all 'tis thine,
To tread out empire and quench the stars.

263.

In memory of MARY ANN, Daughter of George & Polly CAMPBELL, who died Sept. the 5th, 1799, aged 3 months.

264.

In memory of MARY ANN, Daughter of George & Polly CAMPBELL, who died August the 30th, 1803, aged 9 months & 10 days.

265.

In memory of MARY AGNES, who died Aug. 21, 1847, aged 8 yrs., 5 mo's. Also CATHARINE LOUISA, died Sept. 21, 1847, aged 1 yr., 3 mo's. Children of Ellen & Robert McDADE.

Lie here, dear sisters, and take thy rest,
God called thee home, he thought it best.

266.

In memory of NATHANIEL D. LOCKWOOD, who departed this life January 12th, 1815, aged 10 years, 11 months & 12 days.

267.

Sacred to the memory of Doctor GEORGE HEDGES, who departed this life April 1, 1840, aged 50 years.

268.

(A slab on the ground.) This is the tomb of Doctor PHINEAS HEDGES, who died July 2nd, in the year of the Christian Aera, 1799, aged 34 years. [61]

269.

In memory of MATTHEW DU BOIS, who died August 24th, 1799, In the 74th year of his age. [62]

A kind husband, a tender parent.

270.

In memory of MARY, Relict of Matthew DU BOIS, who died Sept. 21st, 1799, In the 58th year of her age. [63]

An affectionate wife, a tender Mother.

271.

In memory of ANN DU BOIS, who died Sept. 17, 1828, aged 11 years, 2 m's & 10 d's. Also SALLY ANN DU BOIS, Her cousin, died July 17, 1821, in the 19 year of her age.

272.

In memory of MARY W. DU BOIS, who died Oct. 28, 1829, in the 49 year of her age.

Her sufferings sore she long did bear,
Physicians care was vain,
Till God did please to give her ease
And freed her from her pain.

273.

In memory of JAMES, the son of John and Isabella CURRIE, who died August 30th, 1809, Aged 2 months & 18 days.

274.

In memory of JAMES THOMPSON, who departed this life August the 17th, 1803, in the 49th year of his age. Also, of JANET, his wife, who departed this Life August the 18th, 1803, in the 43d year of her age.

Here lies a Husband and his wife,
Who lived a pious Christian life.
Natives of Scotland both they were,
And now they rest from grief & care.
They fell together and together lie,
Forgot without posterity.
Yet we hope with joy they'll rise,
To meet their Saviour in the skies.

275.

The grave of JOHN CURRIE, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this Country, A. D., 1791, and entered into his rest July, 1838, aged 75 years. He served the Church of Christ for about half a Century, in the capacity of a Ruling Elder, & by a consistent life & conversation exemplified the doctrine of that Gospel which he loved. Also, his wife ISABELLA, who died Jan. 14, 1848, aged 82 years.

A shock of corn fully ripe.

276.

In memory of ROBERT CURRIE, who departed this life April 14th, 1822, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

277.

In memory of HUGH WALSH, who died on the 15th of Nov., A. D., 1817, aged 72 years.

Among the first inhabitants of the village of Newburgh, he took an early and decided stand on the side of truth and religion. His example and influence contributed in no small degree to its present state of religious improvement and gospel privileges. In him private excellence of character was associated with public usefulness and liberality. As a man, a citizen, a friend, a parent, and a christian, his record is on high, and it is not doubted by those who knew him, that it gives his memory rank among the excellent of the earth. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: they rest from their labor and their works do follow them.

278.

In memory of Mrs. JANE ARMSTRONG, who departed this life the 16th of Nov. 1798, aged 64 years.

In memory of Mrs. CATHARINE WALSH, who departed this life the 27th of Aug't, 1801, aged 46 years.

Departed friends are Angels sent on errands full of Love.

279.

In memory of ELIZA WALSH, wife of Solomon Sleight, and daughter of Hugh & Catharine Walsh, who departed this life on the 7th April, in the year of our Lord, 1823, in the 43d year of her age.

Dignified, prudent and courteous, all esteemed her devoted to deeds of benevolence; the blessing of the poor came upon her. In every relation she adorned the Gospel of God, her Saviour. To live was Christ, to die was gain.

In memory of HUGH WALSH SLEIGHT, only child of Solomon & Eliza Sleight, who died the 3rd day of October, 1810, aged, on the very day of his death, 9 years.

Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew, he sparkled, was exhaled and went to Heaven.

280.

Died, August 7th, 1812, GERRITJE SLEIGHT, wife of Johannes Sleight, in the 88th year of her age. Also, August 27th, 1839, SOLOMON SLEIGHT, in the 72nd year of his age. [64]

281.

In memory of JOHN SPEIR, who departed this life June 30th, A. D., 1818, in the 59th year of his. Also, of his son ROBERT, who died June 15, 1832, aged 34 Y's.

282.

In memory of ANN, wife of John SPEIR, Who Departed this Life July 5, 1831, in the 62d year of her age.

283.

In memory of LUCY, daughter of Robert & Maria SPEIR, who departed this life Oct. 24th, 1805, aged 5 years and twenty-five days.

284.

In memory of ROBERT SPEIR, who departed this life December the 7th, 1800, in the (30th?) year of his age. [Also of [FREDER]ICK SPEIR, who departed this life November the 3rd, 1802, in the 2nd year of his age. Also, of JAMES SPEIR, who departed this life February the 5th, 1801, aged 10 months and 2 days.

285.

In memory of MARTHA, Daughter of Hugh & Bethiah SPEIR, who departed this life April 24th, 1812, in the ninth year of her age. Also, of her sister, ANN MARION, who died January 4th, 1813, in the eighth year of her age.

286.

In memory of JOHN, Son of Hugh and Bethiah SPEIR, who departed this life February 5th, 1820, In the 25 year of his age.

287.

In memory of AGNESS SPEIR, died 3 July, 1827, Æ 35 yrs. Time how short; Eternity how long.

288.

In memory of BETHIAH, wife of Hugh Speir, who departed this life August 20th, 1820, In the 54th year of her age. Also, HUGH SPEIR, who died Feb. 2, 1826, Æ 61 yrs.

289.

In memory of Capt. William LANDER, of Salem, Mass., obit. August 15th, 1823, aged 51 years.

He sustained with Christian fortitude great labour and trials in the commerce of his county for more than 25 years, and died in hope of eternal life by Jesus Christ.

290.

Died, 8 Dec., 1828, ANNA MARY, daug'r of Tobias D. & Justine (M.?) Lander, Æ 3 m's, 13 days. [65]

291.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, son of Robert A. and Charlotte W. FORSYTH, Died Dec. 6, 1852, Aged 7 mo., 15 da's.

292.

Died, July 12th, 1825, the infant son of John & Isabella BEVRIDGE, aged 12 weeks & 6 days.

293.

GEORGE WALLACE, Born Oct. 12, 1821, Died March 10, 1823, WILLIAM, Born Jan. 15, 1817, Died June 1, 1820. Children of John and Jane FORSYTH.

This day the dying youth complies
With his Creator's will;
How vain the world, how vain he cries,
When we must take farewell.
It must be vain, since all its wealth,
However fools admire,
Cannot procure a moment's health,
Though rich, we must expire.

294.

(North.) To the memory of ANN JANE, wife of John FORSYTH, who died 16th Sept., 1853, aged 61 years and 6 months.

"My flesh also shall rest in hope."

(East.) JOHN FORSYTH, born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 10th Sept., 1784, died at Newburgh, 21st of April, 1854.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

(South.) To the memory of JANE, wife of John FORSYTH, who died 11th March, 1825, aged 35 years, 1 month and two days.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, I have found him whom my soul loveth."

(West.) To the memory of WILLIAM, son of John and Jane FORSYTH, who departed this life June 4th, 1820, aged 3 years, 4 months and 19 days. To the memory of GEORGE WALLACE, son of John and Jane Forsyth, born 12th October, 1821, died 10th March, 1823.

295.

In memoriam THOMAS BEVERIDGE, son of Cornelius G. and Marion D. VAN ALEN, died June 10, 1876, aged 2 years and 4 months.

296.

THOMAS BEVERIDGE, died Nov. 11, 1884, aged 74 years. His wife, JEMIMA LOWDEN, died Aug. 18, 1894, aged 78 years.

297.

In memory of CATHARINE DRYSDALE BEVERIDGE, born at Alva, Sterlingshire, Scotland, died at Newburgh, 29th August, 1858, aged 83 years.

Waiting for the adoption, to wit: the redemption of our body.

298.

In memory of CATHARINE WALSH, wife of David ANDREWS, and daugh'r of Hugh & Catharine Walsh, who departed this life 21st March, in the year of our Lord, 1829, in the 44th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth; Yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors & their works do follow them."

299.

In memory of SAMUEL ARMSTRONG WALSH, and HESTER GEORGEANNA SMITH, his wife. HESTER GEORGEANNA SMITH, daughter of Parchal N. & Hester Smith, departed this life on the 2nd March, in the year of our Lord, 1819, in the 25th year of her age. SAMUEL ARMSTRONG WALSH, M. D., son of Hugh & Catharine

Walsh, departed this life on the 7th April, in the year of our Lord, 1829, in the 47th year of his age.

Beneath this stone lies RHODA WOODRUFF, aged about 50 years, the nurse & faithful friend till death of Mrs. Walsh.

300.

In memory of MARY ANN WALSH, daughter of Hugh & Catharine Walsh, who departed this life 31 Aug. in the year of our Lord, 1831, in the 46th year of her age.

Humble, kind & useful, her work praised her, and the poor blessed her; But her confidence, hope & rejoicing was this, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

301.

In memory of JANE WALSH, daughter of Hugh & Catharine Walsh, who departed this life 20 Sept. in the year of our Lord, 1831, in the 55 year of her age.

"The memory of the just is blessed. If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

302.

In memory of ROBERT W. ANDREWS, Died March 8th, 1863, Aged 55 years.

"Tribulation worketh patience, and patience, acceptance, and acceptance, hope."

303.

Died, Aug. 13, 1828, SARAH, wife of William SCOTT, aged 39 years.

304.

Died, Jan. 1st, 1827, MARGARET ANN, daughter of William & Sarah SCOTT, aged 9 yrs. & 6 mo's.

305.

The grave of BETHIAH, wife of Benjamin LANDER, who died Nov. 20th, 1828, aged 29 years.

306.

Died, 30 Nov. 1830, CHARLES, son of Benj'n & Rachel LANDER, Æ 2 m's.

307.

The grave of RACHEL, wife of Benjamin LANDER, who died 23 Feb., 1838, aged 38 years. [66]

308.

Sacred to the memory of BENJAMIN LANDER, who died Sept. 17, 1839, aged 41 years. [67]

Whose faith follow. Heb. xiii: 7.

309.

Sacred to the memory of GEORGE WALLACE, Born in the Parish of Kamna, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, for many years a resident of Newburgh; Died Oct. 9, 1841, aged 70 years.

"In my flesh I shall see God. Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

310.

Died at New York, May 9, 1842, JOHN FORSYTH, son of Charles S. & Isabella Little, aged 2 yrs., 9 mo's, 18 days.

"God will make well, Mother;"
His dying words,
And now he is at rest.
T'is well for he is well;
He now is with
The spirits of the just,
And never more
Shall say, "I'm sick."

311.

(East.) ISABELLA, wife of Charles S. Little and daughter of John & Jane Forsyth, born in Newburgh, July 24th, 1812, died in the City of New York, Jan. 31st, 1852.

(South.) Present with the Lord. (West.) I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever. Ps. 23, v. 6.

312.

In memory of JENNET CURRIE, wife of John MELVIN, who departed this life August 4th, 1831, aged 39 years, 9 months.

Weep not for me.

313.

In memory of JANE, relict of James WILSON, who died July, 1853, Aged 91 years. A native of Scotland.

314.

In memory of THOMAS CHALMERS, Born 14th Sept., 1845; Died 30th Sept., 1858, Aged 13 years, 16 days. Son of Thomas & Jemima BEVERIDGE.

315.

In memory of DAVID, born 11th Jan. 1835, died 12th August, 1856, aged 21 years, 7 mo's, 1 day. Son of Thomas and Jemima BEVERIDGE.

316.

In memory of ROBERT, born 17th, Oct. 1853, died 23d Jan. 1854, Æ 3 mo's, 6 days. ANNA E., born 12th Sept., 1851, died 17th March, 1852, Aged 6 mo's, 5 days. Children of Thomas & Jemima BEVERIDGE.

317.

In memory of JOHN, born 21st Sept., 1840, died 22nd August, 1841, Aged 11 months. SOPHIA, born 11th Nov., 1843, died 20th May, 1845, Aged 1 year, 5 mo's, 9 days. ELIZABETH, born 19th April, 1842, died 3rd of August, 1845, aged 3 years, 3 mo's, 15 days. Children of Thomas & Jenima BEVERIDGE.

318.

Mausoleum of Capt. HENRY ROBINSON, erected in 1853, in which are deposited the remains of himself, his wife and his daughter, and probably others.

319.

In memory of HUGH WALSH, son of H. S. & E. B. Walsh, Born April 17, 1848, Died Feb. 12, 1851.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of God."

320.

(East.) I am the way and the truth and the life. To the memory of JOHN H. WALSH, Born in New York, June 22, 1784, Died, New Windsor, Sept. 17, 1853.

Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness.

And of ELIZABETH, his wife, daughter of John DEWITT, Born, Clinton, Dutchess Co., Aug. 1, 1786, died, New Windsor, Sept. 27, 1875.

"Because I live ye shall live also."

(West.) To the memory of Hugh S. Walsh, their eldest son, who died April 23rd, 1877, aged 67 years. And of Samuel A. Walsh, their third son, who died Sept. 18th, 1874, aged 59 years.

321.

In memory of JOHN DEWITT WALSH, who died Aug. 9th, 1893, In the 81st year of his age.

A lover of his kind and of his country.

322.

In memory of RACHEL WARD, Born 11th Sept., 1814, Died 2d March, 1820. Also, of EZRA, Born 30th June, 1824, Died 29th Nov., 1824. Also, ELIZABETH JANE, Born 21st August, 1816, Died 25th February, 1841. Ch. of Dan. & Elizb. FARRINGTON.

323.

In memory of ELIZABETH C., wife of Daniel FARRINGTON, Born 17th November, 1791, Died 8th August, 1824.

DANIEL FARRINGTON, JR., Died March 7, 1889, aged 77 years.

324.

In memory of JOSEPH McCARRELL, son of Daniel and Evea FARRINGTON, Born 28th Sept., 1833, Died 20 Sept., 1835.

325.

DANIEL FARRINGTON, born July 6th, 1793, died Nov. 7th, 1861. Waiting for the adoption.

326.

EVA MILLER, wife of Daniel FARRINGTON, Born Aug. 21st, 1794, Died April 15th, 1870.

"To wit: the redemption of our body."

327.

(East.) Rev. JOHN FORSYTH, D. D., LL. D., born Dec. 31, 1810, died Oct. 17, 1886.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labor and their works do follow them.

(South.) ANN D. HEYER, wife of Rev. John FORSYTH, D. D., born July 4, 1807, died July 19, 1888. [68]

He giveth his beloved sleep.

328.

(East.) JAMES BEVERIDGE, born in Alva, Scotland, Sept. 22nd, 1812, Died in Newburgh, Nov. 12th, 1873.

(North.) MARION BARCLAY, wife of James Beveridge, Died Jan. 12, 1895.

(West.) HARRIET G., Daughter of James and Marion BEVERIDGE, Died in Newburgh, November 24, 1884.

THOMAS, son of James and Marion BEVERIDGE, Died July 2, 1886.

329.

Died, In the city of New York, June 12, 1852, BENONI H. HOWELL, aged 72 years, 7 m's & 7 days. [69]

330.

Sacred to the memory of CATHARINE, relict of B. H. HOWELL, who died in New Yory City, Dec. 31, 1860, aged 69 yrs., 8 mo's & 11 days.

331.

The grave of the Rev. JOHN V. S. LANSING, of the Associate Ref. Church, Bloomingburgh; Died 12 Jan., 1832, in the 34th year of his age.

Thy statutes have been my song in the house of my pilgrimage. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

332.

In memory of JAMES, son of James and Rachel LAW, who died Aug. 15, 1827, in his 18th month.

Thou has taken only what's thine own. Therefore thy will, my Lord, not mine be done.

333.

In memory of JAMES LAW, who died 9th Dec'r, 1825, in the 58th year of his age.

334.

In memory of MARY, daught. of James and Rachel LAW, who died June 25th, 1825, aged 1 year, 3 months & 23 days.

335.

Died, 3 Jan., 1830, JAMES, son of James and Vashti BEVRIDGE, Æ 7 m's, 19 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

336.

Died, 23 April, 1831, CATHARINE H., daug. of James and Vashti BEVRIDGE, Æ 4 years, 9 m's, 5 days.

Sorrow not as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

337.

In memory of JANE FORSYTH BEVERIDGE, wife of Dr. C. W. Grant, born November 25th, 1825, died April 26th, 1856. [70]

338.

ISABELLA FORSYTH BEVERIDGE, wife of Henry D. Noyes, M. D., born December 14, 1833, died January 17, 1868, at New York. [70]

Present with the Lord.

339.

(East.) In memory of JOHN BEVERIDGE, born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, died in Newburgh, February 13th, 1859, aged 57 years.

Them which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.

(North.) ISABELLA CURRIE BEVERIDGE, wife of John Beveridge, born March 22nd, 1795, died Feb. 7th, 1870.

Present with the Lord.

340.

SARAH MARIA, daughter of William & Mary BUTTERWORTH, died 15th Dec., 1834, aged 4 years, 10 months & 25 days.

341.

In memory of MARY, The Wife of William BUTTERWORTH, Who departed this life March 29th, 1832, Aged 25 Years, 3 months, 3 days.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

342.

(East.) ALANSON MILLER, died Feb. 16, 1856, in the 50th yr. of his age. ANN JANE, his wife, died Aug. 10, 1863, aged 53 yrs., 8 mo's, 8 days.

(South.) HIRAM M. MILLER, died Jan. 4. 1852, aged 15 y'rs, 9 m's, 4 days. FRANCES L. MILLER, died Sept. 6, 1849, aged 1 y'r, 9 mo's.

343.

DAVID M. DUBOIS, died April 11th, 1855, Aged 77 years.

344.

MARY DUBOIS, died July 21, 1858, aged 72 yrs. & 10 m's.

345.

DAN FARRINGTON, died Jan. 28, 1813, aged 45 yrs., 2 mo's & 18 days. [71]

Asleep in Jesus.

346.

RACHEL WARD, consort of Dan. FARRINGTON, died May 12, 1864, aged 97 yrs., 1 mo. & 5 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

347.

DANIEL WARD, son of John and Mary FARRINGTON, died July 24, 1863, aged 7 yrs., 5 m's.

348.

(East.) Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, Amen.

(North.) "He will give his angels charge over thee to keep thee."

WILLIAM SEAVEY LIBBEY, Born February 26th, 1787, at Rye, New Hampshire, Died April 28th, 1869, at Staten Island, New York, aged eighty-three years. SARAH FARRINGTON, wife of William S. Libbey, Born Oct. 20th, 1791, at Windsor, Vermont, Died June 20th, 1826, at Newburgh, New York, aged thirty-five years. ELIZABETH WIN-

FIELD, wife of William S. Libbey, Born Oct. 18th, 1791, at Shawangunk, New York, died May 19th, 1888, in New York City, aged ninety-seven years.

"This mortal shall put on immortality through Jesus Christ."

(West.) "The Just shall Live by Faith."

(South.) "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord, and he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

MEHITABLE LIBBEY, Born December 5th, 1812, at Newburgh, New York, Died March 17th, 1836, at the city of New York, aged twenty-four years.

RACHEL FARRINGTON LIBBEY, Born March 2nd, 1822, at Fishkill, New York; Died April 13th, 1840, at Newburgh, New York, aged eighteen years.

MARIA LIBBEY, Born June 16th, 1826, at Newburgh, New York, Died July 11th, 1826, at Newburgh, New York, aged twenty-five days. [72]

"I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth and in my flesh shall I see God."

349.

VASHTI BEVERIDGE, born June 25, 1802, died Sept. 12, 1865.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

350.

REV. JAMES BEVERIDGE, a native of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, Born Nov. 9th, 1796; Died March 4th, 1855.

"Waiting for the adoption, to wit: the redemption of the body." Romans 8 cap. 23 verse.

351.

JAMES BEVERIDGE, Born Sept. 15, 1836, Died Nov. 21, 1859. FRANCIS BEVERIDGE, Born Aug. 22, 1822, Died Mar. 7, 1874. JOHN BEVERIDGE, Born Sept. 2, 1839, Died Oct. 22, 1874.

Dear brother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But t'is God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

352.

ALEXANDER, son of John and Mary GARDINER, died 3d June, 1832, Æ 10 d's.

353.

A memorial of BALTUS L. VAN KLEEK, M. D., who died May 9th, 1843, aged 69 years.

For more than forty years he pursued the practice of his profession in New Windsor, Poughkeepsie, and New Burgh. An honorable and skillful Physician, and exemplary as a man and a Christian in life and in death. "The inhabitants shall not say I am sick, the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." Isaiah 33: 24.

354.

A memorial of AGNES, wife of B. L. VAN KLEEK, M. D., who died June 11th, 1838, in the 62d year of her age. [73]

A consistent Christian; a pious mother; a faithful friend; like Dorcas, "full of good works, and alms deeds which she did." She was in life blessed, and in death lamented.

355.

Fraternal affection has erected this monument to the memory of LIVINGSTON BILLINGS VAN KLEEK, youngest son of Doct. B. L. and Agnes VAN KLEEK, who was born Oct. 8, 1818, and died Aug't 25, 1837, aged 18 y's, 10 mo's, 17 days.

Of warm and generous affections & early piety. his friends weep for themselves. but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me.

356.

The grave of JONATHAN NOYES, who died 28th Dec., 1836, aged 66 years.

357.

The grave of ELIZABETH, wife of Jonathan NOYES, who died 18th June, 1874, aged 97 years. [74]

358.

In memory of MARY, daughter of Aaron and Hannah NOYES, and wife of Solomon TUTHILL, Born in Newburgh, September 14th, 1815; died in New York City, August 6, 1852, aged 36 years, 10 months, 22 days.

359.

Sacred to the memory of HARRIET NOYES, wife of Albert L. MARSH, who died September 9th, 1843, aged 23 years, 4 months & 22 days. [75]

Earthly links must be dissolved and friend from friend depart.

360.

Sacred to the memory of AARON NOYES, born in Orange County, August 24th, 1787; died in Mohawk, Herkimer County, Aug. 15th, 1855, aged 68 years.

361.

The grave of HANNAH, wife of Aaron NOYES, died 25th of May, 1836, aged 39 years. [76]

362.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Aaron and Hannah NOYES, died 11 Aug. 1828, aged 2 years.

363.

WILLIAM, son of Aaron and Hannah NOYES, died 9 April, 1809, aged 1 year.

364.

WARD M. GAZLAY, died Apr. 18, 1836, in his 54th year. [77]

365.

Died, July 31st, 1827, JAMES HENRY, son of Ward M. and Elizabeth GAZLAY, aged 1 year, 2 months & 2 d's.

366.

In memory of SUSAN EMILY, daughter of Richard and Susan WIER, who died Dec. 28, 1841, Æ 11 yrs., 5 days. [78]

367.

In memory of EDWARD W., son of James and Mary LITTLE, died Oct. 31, 1840, aged 1 yr., 8 mo's.

368.

In memory of MARY PECK, wife of James LITTLE, who died April 1, 1848, in the 31 yr. of her age.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

369.

In memory of infant son of James and Ann Jane LITTLE, born Sept. 30, 1852. Also, Infant Daughter, born Sept. 7, 1854.

Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

370.

In memory of NANCY PECK, wife of Andrew LITTLE, who died Feb. 1st, 1847, Aged 27 years.

371.

In memory of Gen. NATHANIEL DU-BOIS, who died May 10, 1848, in the 75th year of his age. [79]

372.

MARGARET DU-BOIS, relict of Gen'l Nathaniel Du-bois, died May 6, 1855, in the 80 year of her age.

373.

In memory of ELLEN DU-BOIS, born November 27th, 1808, died June 15th, 1851.

374.

In memory of NATHANIEL, son of Nathaniel and Hellen DU-BOIS, who died Feby. 15th, 1847, aged 35 years, 8 months & 10 days.

375.

The grave of PETER DU-BOIS, who died June 23, 1835, aged 35 years, 7 mo's & 11 days.

376.

In memory of URIAH BETTS, Born Feb. 25, 1761, Died Aug. 10, 1841.

377.

In memory of EDWARD DEWEY, Attorney at Law, youngest son of the Hon. Daniel Dewey, of Williamstown, Mass. He died at Newburgh, May 7, 1828, aged 22 years.

378.

Sacred to the memory of LEVI HASBROUCK, son Christopher and Maria REEVE, Born 10 June, 1828, died 8 March, 1829.

379.

JULIA ANN DEWING, Wife of Rev. Jared DEWING, Died March 18th, 1889, Aged 87.

380.

In memory of SELAH REEVE, who departed this life 21st Feby., 1796, Aged 54 Years, 11 Months & 21 Days. Also, KETURAH, wife of Selah REEVE, was born 23d January, 1745, died 21st January, 1829. [80]

381.

SELAH REEVE, born at Southold, Long Island, October 21st, 1769, died at Newburgh, April 11, 1837.

382.

ELIZABETH, Relict of Selah REEVE, Died May 4th, 1854, Aged 77.

It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. 1 Cor. 15, v. 44.

383.

MARTHA WILLIAMS, Relict of John HOES, died Feb. 17, 1859, aged 85 yr's, 1 mo.

384.

JOSEPH McKUNE, died March 22, 1852, Aged 57 years.

385.

Our sister, EUNICE McKUNE, born Feb. 11, 1800, died Feb. 12, 1876.

Calm and lovely is thy rest,
With angels watching over head;
Among the ransomed and the blest,
Is now Our precious dead.

386.

Our Eddie. EDMUND SANXAY, son of John, Jun., and Emily LOMAS, born Dec. 5, 1862, died Nov. 19, 1863.

"He shall carry the Lambs in his bosom."

387.

In memory of MARGARET, wife of Dr. J. P. TARBELL, died Jan. 21, 1841, aged 40 yrs., 21 d's. Also, three children, CHARLES W. died Oct. 6, 1830, aged 1 year, 24 d's; JOHN P., died Dec. 18, 1834, aged 6 yrs., 12 d's; MARY A., died Sept. 23, 1840, aged 3 yrs., 9 d's.

388.

EDWIN L. DU BOIS, born October 2nd, 1817; died Feb. 5th, 1860.

389.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS, born August 26th, 1802, died Sept. 18th, 1854.

390.

The grave of CATHARINE DU BOIS, who died July 24th, 1851, Aged 82 years, 11 mo's & 26 days.

391.

The grave of ISAAC DU BOIS, who died April 16th, 1817, Aged 78 Years, 11 mo's & 5 days. [81]

392.

SARAH J. DU BOIS, born Oct. 23, 1851; died Nov. 5, 1885.

Cherished and loved in life, thou art not forgotten in death.

393.

ISAAC DU BOIS, born July 12th, 1815, died August 18th, 1876.

Once more we hope to meet you,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in Heaven with joy to greet you,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

394.

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, born Sept. 14, 1853, died Nov. 24, 1884.

He was a kind and devoted son, affectionate brother and a true friend.

395.

ISAAC W. DU BOIS, born April 23, 1859; died Sept. 1, 1887. JENNIE I., daughter of Isaac W. and Etta A. Du-bois, Born June 28, 1879; Died Aug. 20, 1886.

396.

In memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Letty REDNER, who died Sept. 28, 1840, aged 6 years, 5 mo's.

397.

ROBERT, son of John & Letty REDNER, died 12 Sept., 1830, Æ 7 m's.

398.

SARAH, dau. of John and Letty REDNER, died 10 Aug., 1828, Æ 9 m's. Also, AARON, their son, died 9 Sept., 1850, Æ 20 m's.

399.

REEVE MONUMENT, without inscription. [82]

400.

(North.) WILLIAM MAILLER, infant son of Moses C. and Mary H. BELKNAP, died May 29th, 1853, aged 7 days.
(West.) MARY H., wife of Moses C. BELKNAP, and daughter of William K. and Hannah P. MAILLER, died May 31st, 1858, in the 24th year of her age.

401.

(West.) MARIETTA, wife of Moses C. BELKNAP, and daughter of David and Eleanor McCAMLEY, died Nov. 27th, 1878, in the 35th year of her age.
(East.) A faithful wife and devoted mother. "Forever with the Lord."

402.

In memory of RULETTA, the wife of Samuel O. GREGORY, who departed this life May 16th, 1815, in the 41st year of her age. Also, of SETH, their infant Son, aged 2 days.
Weep not for me but for yourselves.

403.

In memory of SARAH, daughter of Samuel O. and Ruletta GREGORY, died Oct. 1, 1825 aged 25 years & 3 mo's.

404.

The tomb of SARAH, consort of Elijah SNEDEN, Born in Stratford, Connecticut, Oct. 16, 1760; died in Newburgh, May 12, 1829. Also, of MARY ABBEY, her granddaughter and Daughter of Stephen and Sarah SNEDEN, born in Morristown, New Jersey, April 9, 1817; died in Newburgh, Decem. 22, 1829.

406.

In memory of SAMUEL G. SNEDEN, born in Morristown, New Jersey, June 14th, 1791, died in New Burgh, July 16th, 1836. [83]

407.

In memory of ANN CLEMENT, who died May 12, 1842, aged 78 years, 6 mo's & 13 d's.

408.

In the memory of SARAH, widow of Joseph BELKNAP; she was born near Flushing, Long Island, May 14th, 1772, and died at Newburgh, Mar. 24th, 1839, aged 67 years.

409.

In memory of CATHARINE S., daughter of Alex. and Adaline CLINTON, Born 7 April, 1830, died 18 Aug., 1834. [84]

410.

Rev. JOHN BRASH, born June 26th, 1824, died March 21st, 1881. [85]

411.

In memory of MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Robert and Maria DE WITT GOURLAY, died 11 Aug., 1826, aged 6 years, 10 months & 20 days.

412.

In memory of JAMES CLINTON, son of Robert & Maria DE WITT C. GOURLEY, who died Jan. 22, 1836, aged 1 year, 11 mo's & 5 days.

413.

In memory of ROBERT, son of Robert and Maria DE WITT GOURLAY, who died Dec. 7, 1839, aged 11 years, 9 m's & 29 days.

414.

ROBERT GOURLAY, born May 1st, 1788, died Oct. 3d, 1858. [86]

415.

ADELINE, wife of C. F. V. REEVE, and daughter of Richard and Elizabeth AMOS, born in New York, April 8, 1812, died in Newburgh, May 28, 1836. Also, their only son, RICHARD AMOS REEVE, born March 7, 1836, died August 17, 1836.

416.

Lord, what is life? t'is like a flower
That blossoms and is gone;
We see it flourish for an hour,
With all its beauties on;
But death comes like a wintry day,
And cuts the lovely flower away.

Thus was cut down in the prime of life, and in the enjoyment of all those blessings, which make life happy.

MARY, Wife of Azel S. ROE, and daughter of Jas. and Ann WALKER, of New York. She died at New Burgh on

the 27th day of August, 1821, aged 25 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Her benevolent heart, directed by an intelligent mind and sustained by the Grace of God, had already begun to distinguish her path and afford rich promise of things in fulness, when God, in his infinite wisdom, did call her away and lay the fond hopes of Friends and Relatives in the silent tomb.

417.

In memory of JANE, wife of Azel S. ROE, and daughter of James and Ann WALKER, of New York. She died on the 22d Dec., 1826, aged 21 years, 7 m's & 25 days.

Leaving to surviving friends the blessed hope, that her sufferings ended with her parting breath, & her spirit dwelt with that Saviour whom in life she loved.

Rest, youthful sufferer, sweetly rest,
Low in your quiet bed;
Tho' once with pain & fears distressed,
Now pain & fears are fled.
Life & its pleasing dreams are gone,
Vanished the vision bright,
Like summer gentle cloud it shone,
Then melted from your sight.
In vain affections tender care,
To ward the fatal blow,
Death had his charge & could not spare,
And laid our fond hopes low.

418.

Sacred to the memory of ANN, daughter of Isaac & Rachel VANDERBECK, late of the City of New York, who after a very painful & protracted illness, departed this life 20th May, 1835, aged 65 years, 8 months, 18 d's.

Neither age, suffering, nor approaching dissolution, could damp her ardour, or lessen her attachment to the religion & church of her fathers; its faith, order, & worship were ever dear to her soul. One of the last acts of her life was action and munificent participation in the establishment of the Reformed Dutch Church in Newburgh.

419.

In memory of JAMES M. R. WALKER, Eldest son of James & Ann WALKER, who departed this life May 21st, 1843, in the 52d year of his age.

420.

SARAH J., wife of Abel W. BELKNAP, and daughter of Samuel & Nancy JOHNSON, Died May 13th, 1850, aged 28 years, 10 months.

421.

ABEL W. BELKNAP, son of Moses H. & Margaret Belknap, Died June 26th, 1847, In the 26th year of his age.

MARGARET AGNES, daughter of Abel W. and Sarah J. Belknap, Died August 23rd, 1849, aged 3 years & 3 months.

422.

RULETTA G. BELKNAP, daughter of Moses H. & Margaret Belknap, Died August 11th, 1850, Aged 30 years & 11 days.

423.

ABEL BELKNAP, died October 19th, 1854, In the 69th year of his age.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men.

424.

Died, Oct. 23, 1833, RUTH P., wife of Moses H. BELKNAP, in the 38 year of her age.

425.

Died, 19 Jan., 1833, MARY G., wife of Abel BELKNAP, in the 40 year of her age.

She died to live and lives to die no more.

426.

Died, Feb. 27th, 1824, MARGARET, wife of Moses H. BELKNAP, aged 28 years, 8 months & 20 days. Also, Jan. 30th, 1824, MARY EUNICE, their daughter, aged 11 months & 19 days.

427.

MOSES H. BELKNAP, died January 4th, 1855, In the 68th year of his age.

428.

The remains of the infant son of Jona. and Sally FISK, Died 2nd Nov., 1813, aged 2 months & 2 days.

Dear little tender babe entomb'd;
A sweeter blossom never bloomed.
Expanded to the sunny ray.
Its beauteous head then died away.

429.

MARY MARCELLA FISK, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah FISK, died 18th June, 1827, aged 11 years, 3 months & 14 days.

Farewell, dear child, a short farewell ere long,
And we shall meet on yonder shore, where trees
Of life bear fruit immortal.
Death, great proprietor of all, t'is thine
To tread out empire and quench the stars.

430.

In memory of Mrs. SARAH FISK, who died March 18, 1773, Died June 6, 1832. [87]

431.

In memory of JONATHAN FISK, Esq., Born at Amherst, New Hampshire, September 26, 1778, Died July 13, 1832. [88] The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised.

432.

In memory of DELPHINE R. E. J. C. BISBEE, born February 4th, 1808, died July 22nd, 1846. [89]

Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

433.

In memory of MARGARET PARRISH, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann PARRISH, who departed this life August 9th, 1832, aged 4 years and 2 months.

So Jesus Slept: God's dying son
Passed through the grave & blest the tomb.
Rest here, sweet babe, till from his throne,
The morning break and pierce the gloom;
Then cease, fond nature, cease the tears,
T'is the Redeemer points on high,
There everlasting spring appears,
And joys celestial never die.

434.

(North.) In memory of THOMAS McKISSOCK, born in Montgomery, April 17, 1790, died June 26, 1866.

(South.) In memory of ELCEY BELKNAP, wife of Thomas McKISSOCK, born in Newburgh, Dec. 30, 1802, died July 14, 1843. [90]

435.

OLIVER DUDLEY, son of Thomas and Elcy McKISSOCK, Born 22 Oct., 1831, Died 29 Nov., 1836, and lies buried here.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God.

436.

SARAH JANE McKISSOCK, daughter of Thomas McKissock, Jr., and Elcy, his wife, born Sept. 17, 1829; died Jan. 19, 1831, and buried here Jan. 20, 1831.

437.

The grave of THOMAS, son of James and Clarissa BELKNAP, who died March 16, 1830, AE 3 yr's, 3 m's, 8 d's.

438.

The grave of HARRIET BELKNAP, daughter of James and Clarissa Belknap, born September 18, 1822, died September 10, 1828, aged 15 years, 11 months & 22 days.

439.

THOMAS R. BELKNAP, born Jan. 9th, 1835, died April 26th, 1872.

440.

In memory of ANN MARIA, daughter of James & Clarissa BELKNAP, who died Dec. 9, 1842, aged 17 years, 7 mo's & 28 d's.

441.

NATHANIEL RING BELKNAP, died April 22nd, 1863, aged 42 years, 8 mo's & 2 days.

442.

JAMES BELKNAP, born March 24, 1793, died January 5, 1870. His wife, CLARISSA Ring, Born May 15, 1794, died March 9, 1892. [91]

443.

(West.) FLORENCE C., Daughter of John G. & Julia A. READ, and grand-daughter of C. F. & A. A. REEVE, born Feb. 12, 1858, died Nov. 28, 1858.

(North.) RICH'D AMOS, son of C. F. V. & A. A. REEVE, born March 7, 1836; died Aug. 17, 1836.

(East.) CHAS. F. V. REEVE, born July 21, 1800; died Oct. 12, 1875. ADELINE AMOS, his wife, born April 18, 1812, died May 28, 1836. [82]

444.

In memory of SAMUEL MARTIN, son of Aaron & Mary J. L. S. BELKNAP, who departed this life Feb. 9th, 1815. In 10 short months and 5 days his little race was run.

Interesting little Charmer;
He who gave thee all thy charm,
Enfolds thee now a sainted Cherub,
Smiling in his tender arms.

445.

Sacred to the memory of ETHELBERT BOGARDUS, eldest son of Aaron & Mary Josepha L. S. BELKNAP. His immortal part winged its flight 1, May, 1821, 8 happy years

and 8 months had had their maturing influence on the building perennial.

His parents' joy and hope,
How soon is fled;
Their lovely treasure,
Ethelbert, is dead.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

446.

(West.) In memory of AARON BELKNAP, who died trusting in the cross, March 14, 1847, aged 56 years.

(South.) His moral worth is richly embalmed in the bosom of his friends.

(East.) In memory of MARY JOSEPHA LYDIA STEARNS, widow of Aaron BELKNAP, born May 2, 1771, died July 20, 1862. [92]

(North.) "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

447.

(West.) ALIDA YATES, daughter of Gen'l LEAVENWORTH, U. S. Army, died at New Burgh, Jan. twenty-five, 1839.

(North.) HARRIET LEAVENWORTH, widow of the late Brig'r Gen'l Henry Leavenworth, of the U. S. Army, died at Barrytown, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1854, aged 63 years. [93]

448.

Died, 24 Nov. 1830, JULIA ANN, wife of William B. JOHNSTON, in the 35 year of her age.

449.

RUFUS R. BELKNAP, 1797-1868. His wife L. E. J. BELKNAP, 1816-1878.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors.

450.

(East.) ELI HASBROUCK, born March 17, 1796, died Dec. 28, 1871. HARRIET BELKNAP, wife of Eli Hasbrouck, born Nov. 26, 1795; died Sept. 30, 1839.

(North.) MARY, daughter of Isaac and Hannah HASBROUCK, died Aug. 8, 1856, aged 57 yr's & 8 mo's.

(South.) ANN ELIZA, born Oct. 7, 1826; died July 4, 1832. HARRIET, born Feb. 24, 1832; died Feb. 14, 1834. Daughters of Eli and Harriet HASBROUCK.

451.

In memory of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, died Feb. 14th, 1873, aged 58 y'rs, 6 mo's & 13 d's.

452.

In memory of FRANCIS WILSON, Jr., youngest son of Francis and Isabella Wilson, died June 16th, 1857, aged 10 y'rs & 7 d's.

What is thy beloved more than another beloved? He is altogether lovely. He brought me to the banqueting house and his banner over me was love.

453.

In memory of ISAAC V. FOWLER, born Aug. 20, 1818, died Sept. 29, 1869.

454.

In memory of FREDERICK C. FOWLER, born March 11th, 1849; died Jan'y 7th, 1870.

455.

Died, Dec. 30th, 1827, DAVID GORHAM, aged 47 years & 3 days. Died, July 5th, 1843, TAMAR, his wife, aged 62 years, 1 month & 21 days.

456.

Drowned, 13th Sept., 1821, CHARLES, son of David and Tamar GORHAM, aged 8 years.

457.

(East.) Died, Oct. 4, 1860, Sarah Hildreth, in her 83 year, widow of John Hildreth, who died at Sackett's Harbor, in the Army of the U. S., Jan. 1st, 1814, in the 36th year of his age.

Dear Parent Thou art not dead but sleeping. Thy hopes were full of immortality, in dying thou dost live with a full assurance of a blessed resurrection unto life eternal.

Erected by their son, John T. Hildreth, of Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y., and grandchildren.

(West.) My mother.

458.

Sacred to the memory of SUSAN HILDRETH, wife of William G. Gillespie, who died 23rd of Aug., 1844, aged 32 years, 11 days.

Though her sufferings were great, yet she bore them with Christian fortitude and rejoiced in the prospect of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Hear what the voice from heaven proclaims,
For all the pious dead:
Sweet is the memory of their names
And soft their sleeping bed.
They die in Jesus and are bless'd,
How kind their slumbers are:
From suffering and from sin redeem'd,
And freed from every snare.
Far from the world of toil and strife,
They're present with the Lord,
The labors of their life
Ends in a large reward.

Also, Anna Mary, who died July 1, 1838, aged 11 months & 21 days. William Hildreth, who died Nov. 9, 1840, aged 1 year & 7 months.

459.

Sacred to the memory of CHARLOTTE E. BROWN, wife of William G. Gillespie, Who died Oct. 2, 1847, Aged 28 years, 2 months & 2 days.

Blessed are the pure in heart.

Weep not for her; this grave in trust,
Holds till the morn but sacred dust.
The pure in heart from sorrow free,
God's holy face forever see.

460.

WILLIAM G. GILLESPIE, born May 30, 1806; died March 15, 1884. Ellen C. M. Gillespie, wife of W. G. Gillespie, died Oct. 7, 1897, aged 77 y'rs, 6 mo's.

461.

The grave of ISAAC HASBROUCK, who died Aug. 21, 1806, Æ 45 years. Also, of HANNAH, his wife, who died Dec. 27, 1807, Æ 45 years. Also, of ISRAEL, their son, who died in 1810, Æ 21 years. Also, of RACHEL, their daughter, who died Nov., 1822, Æ 28 y's. [94]

462.

In memory of Rev. DAVID L. PROUDFIT, who died Dec. 11, 1817, in the 37th year of his age.

The remembrance of the just is blessed.

463.

LITTLE FANNY, died Jan. 21st, 1850.

464.

Sacred to the memory of JONATHAN HASBROUCK, who departed this life March 14th, 1855, aged 69 years & 6 months. [95]

465.

Sacred to the memory of PHEBE F., wife of Jonathan HASBROUCK, who departed this life March 27th, 1880, in her 92nd year.

466.

In memory of MARGARET J. MOORE, who died Sept. 26, 1858, aged 29 Years. ELIZA MOORE, died Dec. 21, 1860, aged 25 Years. ELIZA J. MOORE, died Dec. 31, 1860, aged 25 years.

467.

Erected In memory of THOMAS JAMES MOORE, Born near Antrim, Ireland, April 19th, 1834, Died at Newburgh, N. Y., Nov. 8th, 1856.

I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness.

468.

In memory of GILBERT OGDEN FOWLER, born Dec. 10th, 1788; died Dec. 27th, 1843. Also of his wife, RACHEL ANN, born Jan. 2nd, 1794; died Sept. 13th, 1879.

469.

Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH FOWLER, relict of Doctor David Fowler, who departed this life Feb. 7, 1837, aged 68 years.

470.

Sacred to the memory of Doctor DAVID FOWLER, who died 20th Oct., 1835, in the 80th year of his age. [96]

471.

(East.) Our mother, LAURA ANN HUBBEL, beloved wife of Walter H. GORHAM, Born Aug. 30, 1801; Died Jan. 10, 1868.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

WALTER H. GORHAM, Born April 1st, 1803; Died June 22nd, 1878.

(West.) MARY CORWIN, DAVID, JOHN R., CHARLOTTE, LAURA ANN, MARTHA H., ROBERT HUBBLE, Beloved children of Walter H .and Laura Ann Gorham.

472.

(East.) In memory of LYMAN LEE, died Jan. 16, 1873, aged 65 years, 5 mo's & 15 days.

MARY, wife of Lyman Lee, died March 15, 1874, aged 68 years, 1 mo. & 10 days.

(North.) In memory of THOMAS H., died Oct. 25, 1867, aged 29 years, 11 mo's & 25 days. SARAH E., died April 8, 1868, aged 25 years, 5 mo's, 23 days. Children of Lyman and Mary Lee.

(South.) In memory of GEORGE, son of Lyman & Mary Lee, died June 22, 1849, aged 9 years, 4 mo's & 22 days.

Dear George thou has left us.
Here thy loss we deeply feel.
But 'tis God who hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

South Section, or No. IV.

I.

In memory of THOMAS WETHERHEAD, died April 4, 1842, aged 35 years & 3 days. Also, EDWIN, died June 19, 1859, aged 2 mo's & 14 days.

2.

Died, 9 Aug., 1830, EMMA FRANCES, infant daughter of Albert G. & Hannah HOBBIE, Æ 7 m's, 10 d's.

3.

In memory of ANN, wife of Barnard CONDULEN, who died May 3, 1845, aged 27 y'rs.

4.

Died, 18 Ap'l, 1831, DAVID HUTCHASON, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, Æ 31 y'rs, 6 d's.

5.

I. H. S. Sacred to the memory of THOMAS DUNN, a native of the County of Roscomon, Ireland, who departed this life May 20th, 1844, aged 26 y'rs. This stone was erected by William Dunn.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

6.

Plain stone marked D. T.

7.

In memory of JANE MILLAR, daugh'r of James and Christena Millar, who died Nov. 17, 1841, aged 8 years, 5 months & 2 days.

Yet Leaves again will clothe
The trees, and lilies wave beneath
The breeze, When Spring comes smiling hither;
And friends who parted at the tomb,
May yet renew their loveliest bloom,
And meet in heaven together.

8.

Sacred to the memory of EDWARD WATSON, who departed this life on the 18th of April, Anno Domini, 1809, aged 36 years and 8 months.

9.

In memory of CHARLES HENRY, son of Isaac and Elizabeth THOMSON, died March 1, 1831, Æ 1 year, 10 mo's, 19

d's. Also, THOMAS, son of Thomas & Elizabeth BROWN, died Ap'l 6, 1840, Æ 8 months, 20 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

10.

MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Tunis H. and Mary Ann BLACKWELL, born April 7, 1830, died June 7, 1851.

Beneath this stone in sweet repose
Is laid a mother's dearest pride,
A flower that scarce waked to life
And light and beauty ere it died.
God, in his wisdom has recalled,
The precious boon his love had given,
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in Heaven.

11.

In memory of MARY TICE, who departed this life June the 5th, 1814, aged 46 Years, 4 Months and 11 Days.

12.

JAMES THOMAS, son of James and Hannah BUCHANAN, died 18 Dec., 1831, Æ 3 y's, 1 mo., 20 days.

Happy infant early blest,
Rest in peaceful slumbers, rest.

13.

Died, 13 Feb., 1833, PHILENOR, wife of Samuel GRIGGS, in her 69 year.

14.

In memory of SAMUEL GRIGGS, who died Dec. 1st, 1820, Aged 60 years.

15.

In memory of ISAAC WATKINS, who died Nov. 1st, 1830, aged 17 years.

Oh, death walk on!!!
Thy days are numbered.

16.

Died, July 17th, 1827, MARTHA WATKINS, aged 36 years, 11 months & 3 days.

Her much loved form
Under this sod,
Her happy soul
Rests with her God.

17.

MARTHA, wife of William CLOW, who died August 14, 1831, Aged 34 years, 11 mo's & 15 d's.

Her race was short,
Her rest is sweet,
Her views divine,
Her bliss complete.

18.

In memory of WILLIAM HARRIS, who departed this life February 10th, 1828, aged 57 years.

19.

In memory of HANNAH, wife of William HARRIS, who died Aug. 25, 1834, in the 59 year of her age.

20.

In memory of MARY SMITH, wife of David PERRY, who died Sept. 22, 1835, aged 80 years.

21.

In memory of DAVID PERRY, who died Sept. 16, 1834, aged 84 years.

22.

In memory of FRANCIS G. PERRY, who died April 14th, Anno Domini, 1835, in the 25th year of his age.

23.

A plain stone inscribed AA INNIS.

24.

JOHN H. HELMS, died April 15th, 1845, aged 67 years.

As you are now so once was I,
As I be now, so you must be,
Prepare for Death and follow me.

25.

Died, 11 Oct. 1830, MARIA ANN, daughter of John and Mary HELMS, Æ 23 y'rs.

See the gentle Shepherd stand
With all engaging charms,
Hark! how he calls the tender lambs
And folds them in his arms.
Permit them to approach, he cries,
Nor scorn their humble name,
For t'was to bless such as these
The Lord of angels came.

26.

In memory of HARRIET, daughter of Thomas & Margaret HUME, who died March 29, 1844, aged 2 years.

27.

In memory of MARY E., daughter of John and Mary Ann NOYES, who died (the remainder illegible.)

28.

In memory of JANE CASEY, who died 17 June, 1824, in the 52d year of her age.

Ah! no, 'tis not the dead demand our tears,
But for ourselves. Alas! our sorrows flow,
We joy in her escape from grief and fears,
To where the tree of life and pleasures grow.

29.

In memory of GEORGE CASEY, who died 2 Sept., 1831, in the 78 year of his age.

Softly his fainting head he lay,
Upon his Maker's breast;
His Maker kiss'd his soul away,
And laid his flesh to rest.

30.

ELIZABETH JENNINGS, died June 22, 1851, aged 66 years & 5 months.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

31.

In memory of DENNIS D., son of William and Elizabeth JENNINGS, born July 31st, 1824; died Sept. 4th, 1839, aged 15 years, 1 mo., 4 days.

32.

Mr. WILLIAM JENNING, died Sept. 18, 1826, in the 54 year of his age.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

33.

Here lies the body of SALLY JANE, daughter of William and Elizabeth JENNINGS, who departed this life Feb. 5th, A. D., 1818, aged 8 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Sleep on, my child, and take your rest,
God called you hence—he thought it best.

34.

In memory of SARAH GREGORY, wife of Ezra Gregory, of Bridgeport, Connect., who died 26th January, 1816, in the 60th year of her age.

35.

In memory of JOHN, son of George and Elizabeth FLEMING, who died April 15th, 1843, Æ 1 year, 6 mo's, 2 d's.

36.

In memory of NATHANIEL FLEMING, who died Jan. 15th, 1848, Aged 45 years.

37.

Died, Sept. 11, 1832, MARGARET, dau. of William and Eliza FLEMING, Æ 12 y'rs, 11 mo.

38.

In memory of MARY, daughter of Joseph S. and Isabella PERRY, Born in the town of Newburgh, on the 13th day of

June, A. D., 1820; Died in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1845.

39.

In memory of CATHARINE PERRY, who died November 13th, Anno Domini, 1835, in the 23rd year of her age.

40.

In memory of JAMES WALTER CHASE, who died July 23, 1836, Æ 3 years, 11 mo., 23 d's.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasures only bloom to die.

41.

Erected in memory of FRANCIS MAGENNIS, who departed this life April 7th, A. D., 1827, in the 34th year of his age.

42.

Died, May 16th, 1824, RACHEL, daughter of Roswell and Maria BENEDICT, aged 2 years, 10 months & 2 days.

43.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of John HABERMEHL, who died April 10, 1845, aged 23 years, 10 mo's & 20 days. [97]

44.

The grave of ISABELLA, daughter of Robert & Agnes NUT, who died Jan. 15th, 1832, aged 3 years, 4 mo's & 6 d's.

45.

In memory of ESTHER FLEMING, wife of Robert Wallace, Died March 12, 1848, in the 28th y'r of her age.

46.

In memory of AGNES, daughter of James and Mary FLEMING, who died April 26, 1830, Æ 4 years, 9 mo's, 28 days.

47.

1792. Died, SUSAN STUART.

Her children rejoice in their tears, for in humble faith they know that her Redeemer liveth. In him they trust ere long to meet her.

48.

In memory of JACOB MANDEVILL, who departed this life, the 24th of February, 1801, aged 39 years and 21 days.

49.

In memory of JULIANER MANDEVILL, Daughter of Jacob and Julianer Mandevill, who departed this life July the 15th, 1794, aged 2 years and 5 months.

50.

In memory of MARY MANDEVILL, who departed this life on the 10th of November, 1802, aged seventy-one years, eight months and twenty days.

51.

In memory of MARTHA REEVE, Daughter of Benjamin S. and Mary Reeve, who departed this life November 13th, 1809, aged 20 years, 4 months, 27 days.

The last token of parental affection.

52.

In memory of MARY, Consort of Benjamin S. REEVE, who departed this life, May 4th, 1813, Aged 43 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The last token of conjugal affection.

53.

In memory of JULIANNA GOLDSMITH, who died Dec. 8th, 1836, aged 60 years, 10 months & 29 days.

54.

Died, 21st July, 1835, JANE ANN CLOUGH, wife of Rev. Simon Clough, of New York City, aged 39 years, 11 months & 22 days, and mother of Frederick William Decoudres, who was lost on board Sloop Neptune, 23 Nov., 1824, aged 8 years, 5 mo's, and lies interred at her left hand. [98]

55.

In memory of SAMUEL PATTON, who died April 5, 1842, aged 30 years.

Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh.

56.

In memory of WILLIAM MAXWELL, who died May 7th, 1846. Aged 58 years. A native of County Down, Ireland.

57.

In memory of JANE MAXWELL, who died August 29. 1836, aged 19 years.

Friends and physicians could not save,
This mortal body from the grave;
We hope her spirit has gone above,
For to enjoy our Saviour's love.

58.

In memory of AGNES, daughter of John and Agnes FITCHEY, died August, 1831 Aged 6 months.

59.

In memory of HENRY SMITH, son of Eveline E. BRUNDAGE, died Nov. 18, 1835, Æ 1 y'r, 9 m's, 2 days.

Who was willing to depart and leave this mortal shore,
To where sickness, pain and care will never reach him more,
O! yes, methinks, in peaceful hope of that sweet rest on high,
He did resign his soul to him who once for him did die.

60.

Died, Aug. 31st, 1827, NATHANIEL W. BRUNDAGE, aged 71 years, 7 months & 19 days.

61.

In memory of MILES WATSON, who died 18 Aug., 1798, Aged 65 years.

62.

Died, Aug. 5, 1832, SARAH E., Daughter of Lemuel and Abigail MARSTON, Æ 1 mo., 15 d's.

63.

In memory of ESTHER, wife of George MECKLEM, who departed this life February 24th, 1808, Aged 22 years, 5 months and 7 days. Also, WILLIAM MECKLEM, her son, who departed this life February 19, 1818, Aged 5 weeks and 1 day.

64.

ELIZABETH W., daughter of George & Jane McCANN, died Oct. 5, 1843, Æ 6 mo's, 5 d's.

65.

MARGARET A., daughter of George and Jane McCANN, died Sept. 28, 1843, Æ 10 y'rs, 9 mo's.

66.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS GREENFIELD, who departed this life Dec. 13th, 1856, Aged 51 years, 9 months and 5 days. A native of Tullymakill, County Down, Ireland.

Farewell, my friends, my life is past,
My love for you so long did last;
Now for me no more trouble take,
But love one another for my sake.

67.

Sacred to the memory of AGNES, wife of Michael GREENFIELD, who departed this life March 2d, 1858, aged

78 years, 6 months. A native of Tullymakill, Co. Down, Ireland.

Though o'er thy fragil form the dust is thrown,
Thy image live enshrined within our hearts,
And those true virtues, which so brightly shone,
In sweet remembrance still some light imparts;
But, ah, 'tis all thou hast, Oh! death to claim,
The spirit hast escaped thy chilling power;
Thrown off its weight of earthliness to gain
A crown of life, and dwell in heaven's own bower.

68.

Died, 25 March, 1829, AMOS WHITNEY, a native of Boston, aged 33 years.

Be ye also ready.

69.

In memory of ISABELLA, wife of Robert McCUTCHEON, who died July 22d, 1846, aged 45 years, 2 months & 21 days. Also, MARGET ANN McCUTCHEON, who died Sept. 2d, 1841, Aged 1 year, 4 months & 13 days. Also, ISABELLA, who died June 22nd, 1846, aged 9 months & 2 days.

70.

The grave of DANIEL CARLISLE, Who departed this life Jan. 3rd, 1831, Aged 63 Years, 11 months and 8 days. A native of the County Down, Ireland.

71.

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM CARLISLE, a native of the County Down, Ireland, who died December 17th, 1840, Aged 47 years, 10 mo's & 17 days.

Friend rever'd, this small memorial take,
'Tis all, alas, a sorrowful wife can make;
On this frail stone to mark her husband's worth,
And claim the spot which holds the sainted earth.

72.

The grave of three children of William and Elizabeth CARLISLE, who died young.

73.

In memory of MARGARET F., daughter of John and Sarah McCUTCHEON, who died March 25, 1836, Æ 1 year, 4 mo's, 29 d's.

74.

In memory of AGNES, wife of William GLASS, of New York, died 25 May, 1840, aged 28 years, 9 months & 25 days.

And Jesus said unto her, "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

75.

In memory of JANE, wife of Hugh McCUTCHEON, who departed this life Oct. 13th, 1831. A native of the County Down, Ireland. Aged 60 years.

76.

(East.) JOHN HAYS, died Jan. 29, 1845, aged 30 y'rs.

Mother and sister cease to mourn, wipe every eye,
The righteous soul will never die.

(West.) Rowland Hays, Died Dec'r 23, 1841, aged 28 years. Hugh Hayes, Died March 12, 1843, aged 20 years.

77.

In memory of JOHN WICKHAM CORWIN, Son of Eli H. & Mary Corwin, who died Dec. 29th, 1812, aged 1 y'r, 11 mo's.

78.

In memory of THOMAS McCREERY, who died Feb. 28, 1842, aged 63 years.

79.

Sacred to the memory of BRUESTER J., son of Daniel and Prona CORWIN, who died Oct. 2, 1816, aged 1 year, 3 mo's & 26 days. HANNAH JANE CORWIN, died Feb. 20, 1828, aged 4 years, & 7 days.

80.

Died, June 10, 1829, ELEANOR, wife of Timothy WOOD, aged 69 years & 8 months.

81.

Plain stone marked H. W.

82.

Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH VELTMAN, who departed this life Mar. 29th, 1853, Aged 73 years and 1 month.

83.

In memory of FRANCIS BROWN, who departed this life July 22nd, A. D., 1819, Aged 56 years, 2 months and 7 days.

In him shone conspicuously the Saint, the Father and the Husband.

84.

In memory of FRANCIES BROWN, who died January the 11th, 1803, in the 34th year of her age.

85.

Here lies the body of ISABELLA BUSHFIELD, wife of James Bushfield, who departed this life the 13th of March, 1804, aged fifty-nine years.

In silence here I lie, confined to my tomb,
Until that great and general day, when saints will be brought home;
When my Saviour, Jesus, bids me rise, to take my seat above,
Forever with the blood washed throng to sing redeeming Love.

86.

In memory of JANE BUSHFIELD, who died Feb. 17, 1826, aged 36 years, 5 months.

87.

The grave of MARTHA EMILY WRIGHT, born Sept. 11, 1835, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1897. [99]

88.

FREDERICK E. S. WRIGHT, son of George W. and Hannah Wright, born in Newburgh, Sept. 9, 1843, Enlisted at Brooklyn in Co. B, 14th Reg., N. Y. S. M., Sept. 6, 1862; Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st, died in Hospital at that place July 27, 1863.

Be still and know that I am God,
And humbly bow beneath His rod,
And saying, with faith in Jesus blood,
"Thy will be done."
Though clouds and darkness round thee lower,
Remember his Almighty power,
And say in sorrow's trying hour,
"Thy will be done."
And when on earth our days are o'er,
We'll meet the "Loved Ones" gone before:
Wherever on that peaceful shore
His will is done.

89.

In memory of MARTHA, wife of Samuel WRIGHT, who departed this life December 18th, 1818, Aged 33 years, 5 months and 7 days.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpets joyful sound,
Then burst the chains in sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

90.

Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL WRIGHT, Who departed this life Feb. 15th, 1859, Aged 83 y'rs & 9 mo's. [100]

91.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel WRIGHT, who departed this life July 14th, 1803, aged 27 years, 10 months and 25 days.

92.

(West.) ELIZABETH H., died Sept. 11th, 1826, Aged 7 mo's & 20 days. JOHN W., Died March 9th, 1836, Aged 5 years & 11 months. GEORGE W., jun., Died June 14th, 1841, Aged 2 years, 7 months & 11 days. WILLIAM B.,

Died Aug. 14th, 1842, Aged 7 mo's & 24 days. Children of George W. and Hannah WRIGHT.

(East.) Sacred to the memory of HANNAH SANDS, wife of Geo. W. WRIGHT, Died June 22d, 1881, Aged 77 years.

93.

Sacred to the memory of GEORGE W. WRIGHT, died Nov. 25th, 1874, Aged 74 y'rs & 4 mo.

94.

In memory of JAMES T., son of Christopher and Mary GOLLOW, died June 30, 1835, Æ 11 years, 10 mo., 24 d's. Also, JOSEPHINE, who died Dec. 19, 1840, Æ 3 years, 5 mo., 15 d's.

95.

In memory of ELIZA, wife of Joseph FRENCH, who died May 7th, 1848, Aged 42 years and 1 month.

96.

In memory of MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Joseph and Eliza FRENCH, who died Oct. 28, 1842, aged 4 years, 6 mo's & 8 days.

97.

Broken stone, inscription wanting.

98.

In memory of TABITHA FRENCH, who died April 2, 1839, aged 64 years & 15 days.

99.

In memory of JOSEPH FRENCH, who died April 22, 1832, aged 57 years, 7 mo's & 1 day. [101]

100.

In memory of MARY ELIZABETH, Daughter of Albert and Phebe Ann NOE, who died Aug. 10, 1836, aged 1 year, 11 mo. & 18 days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

101.

In memory of MARTHA, daughter of William and Martha MAXWELL, died Oct. 24th, 1864, aged 26 y'rs, 4 mo's, 17 days.

102.

In memory of WILLIAM MAXWELL, who died July 27, 1868, aged 44 years, 1 mo. & 22 days.

How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest,
How mildly beams the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring breast.
A holy quiet reigns around,
A calm which life nor death destroys,
Nothing disturbs that peace profound,
Which his unfettered soul enjoys.

Also, SUSIE L., Only daughter of William and Martha MAXWELL, died August 7, 1868, aged 1 year, 9 mo's & 23 days.

Alas, how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part.

103.

In memory of MARY MAXWELL, Wife of Michael W. THORP, who died Oct. 22, 1860, aged 27 years & 11 days.

Thou'st gone to the grave,
We no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough path
Of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy,
Are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope
Since the sinless has died.

104.

In memory of MARGARET ANN, daug. of Robert and Jane SMITH, died May 22, 1838, Æ 4 y's, 6 m's, 6 d's.

105.

In memory of WILLIAM MAXWELL, who died April 9, 1853, aged 74 y'rs.

106.

In memory of MARTHA, wife of William MAXWELL, died Jan. 1st, 1865, aged 66 y'rs, 10 mo's & 28 days.

107.

In memory of GEORGE, son of Wm. & Martha MAXWELL, who died Aug. 30, 1832, Aged 5 months, 8 d's.

108.

In memory of DAVID, who died Aug. 23, 1850, aged 21 y'rs, 1 mo. & 16 d's. Also ISAAC, who died Aug. 20, 1850, aged 6 y'rs and 7 mo's. Sons of William and Martha MAXWELL.

109.

Sacred to the memory of MARY CROPSEY, who departed this life May 22, 1839, in the Fiftieth year of her age.

110.

In memory of WILLIAM PEACEY, Esq., who died Feb. 15th, 1836, aged 33 years. A native of Pardon Hill, near Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, England.

111.

In memory of ROBERT LAWSON, born January 15, 1785, died March 28, 1856. [102]

112.

Sacred to the memory of NANCY, wife of Robert LAWSON, who died August 21st, 1849, Aged 58 years, 5 months and 17 days.

And while living, a kind and devoted wife and mother.

113.

The grave of ELMIRA, daughter of Robert and Nancy LAWSON, wife of John R. Wiltsie, died January 16th, 1843, aged 28 years, 7 months & 14 days.

Gone but not lost,
For in memory still cherished,
Lives the spirit loved most;
The dust only has perished.

114.

In memory of ANDREW STEWART, who died Dec. 22, 1844, aged 57 years. A native of Argyleshire, Scotland.

115.

Sacred to the memory of MARY STEWART, wife of Robert WALLACE, who departed this life July 27, 1849, aged 28 years.

Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.

116.

In memory of FRANCIS A., wife of Peter DURLAND, who departed this life August 14th, 1838, aged 26 years & 8 months.

117.

Ruth, wife of RICHARD DUBOIS, died June 25, 1865, aged 39 years, 1 months & 21 days.

118.

Died, 26 July, 1828, ZACHARIAH DUBOIS, in the 31 year of his age.

119.

The grave of RUTH, wife of ZACHARIAH DUBOIS, who died 11 Oct., 1826, aged 28 years, 6 months, 22 days.

She was kind, tender and affectionate.

120.

(East.) HARRIET JACKSON, died July 18, 1853, aged 29 days. ANDREW, died Oct. 27, 1858, aged 7 y'rs, 2 mo. & 20 days.

(North.) Children of John and Clarissa STEWART.

121.

(East.) JOHN STEWART, born April 3, 1823, died Feb. 7, 1883. CLARISSA C. JACKSON, born June 28, 1826, died Dec. 7, 1870. ANNIE C. HAMMOND, died Nov. 15, 1878, aged 30 years, 10 months, 28 days.

(West.) MARGARET STEWART, died Mar. 14, 1849, aged 50 years. EMILY STEWART, born Feb. 5, 1859, died Feb. 9, 1871.

122.

The grave of FLORA, wife of ALEXANDER PROUDFOOT, died 7 June, 1831, aged 27 y's, 9 m's. [103]

123.

Plain stone without inscription.

124.

JOHN PROUDFOOT, 7th N. Y. Independent Battery, Vols., died March 4, 1884, Aged 57 years.

125.

ELIZABETH ANN WILSON, died 22 March, 1827, aged 22 years.

126.

ELIZABETH WILSON, died 9 Aug., 1821, aged 56 years.

127.

He is faithful and true that has promised.

In memory of HELEN, daug. of Alexander and Janet STEELE, Born April 29, 1820, died Sept. 21, 1830. Also, of ALEXANDER, 16 Aug., 1831, Æ 18 d's.

128.

"Why seek ye thee living among the dead."

In memory of JENET, wife of Alexander STEELE, A native of Mid Lothian, Scotland, Aged 58 years. Also, their daughter, BARBARA BALFOUR, A native of Newburgh, Fifeshire, Scotland, in her 35th year.

129.

By a beloved daughter. Mother. SARAH LEDYARD, born Dec. 22, 1789, died March 29, 1866.

Unto thee, O God, I commend my Spirit.

130.

In memory of JOHN LEDYARD, born At Groton, Conn., Feb. 27, 1794, died At Newburgh, N. Y., April 3, 1854. [104]

Our hearth is desolate.

131.

MARY OSBORNE, Relict of Robert BLAIR, died Oct. 26, 1841, aged 73 years, 2 mo's and 8 days.

A tender mother.

132.

Died, 27 July, 1827, WILLIAM, son of John and Sarah LEDYARD, Æ 1 y'r, 11 m's & 2 d's.

133.

Stone without inscription.

134.

In memory of MARGARET TRUMPORE, who died April 11th, 1845, in the 84th year of her age.

There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

135.

Died, 15th Aug. 1825, ELCY WARD, dau'r of Isaac and Elizabeth TRUMPORE, aged 5 years, 6 mo's, 21 days.

136.

In memory of CAROLINE A. C., daughter of Thomas PHILIPS, jr., who died Feb. 7th, 1845, in the 24th Year of her Age.

137.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, jr. died Sept. 23, 1827, aged 37 y'rs, 11 mo's, 15 days. Also, his wife, SARAH M. SEELY, died Sept. 26, 1870, aged 67 years. [105]

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

138.

Erected to the memory of JOHN WOOD, who left New York Monday afternoon, Aug. 6, 1827, to visit his friends at Newburgh, and was drowned near this village the same evening, in the 32 year of his age. (Two lines illegible.)

Silent grave, to thee I trust,
This precious part of worthy dust;
Keep it safe, O sacred tomb,
Until a wife shall ask for room.

139.

Erected in memory of REBECCA, relict of John WOOD, who died 16 Nov., 1828, aged 22 years, 10 m's, 4 days.

My Lord did call, I obey,
To meet and with him dwell;
The last great debt I now have paid,
And bid this world farewell.

140.

In memory of THOMAS, son of John D. and Harriet Amelia PHILLIPS, who died 2 Dec., 1829, aged 1 year, 7 mo's, 12 days. Also, JAMES DUFFIE, their son, who died 9 Feb., 1837, aged 1 y'r, 6 mo's, 2 d's.

God took thee in his mercy (remainder illegible).

141.

In memory of WILLIAM PHILIPS, who departed this life Aug. 11, 1832, aged 63 years, 5 mo. & 1 day.

West Section, or No. V.

1.

To the memory of Lieut. WILLIAM BELKNAP, of the Revolutionary Army, who Departed This Life July 18th, 1831, in the 81st Year of his age. [106]

2.

Here are the remains of a Mother in Israel, Mrs. LYDIA RIGGS, who after a life of the most exemplary piety, slept in Jesus, Jan. 9th, 1824, Aged 86 years and 10 months. [106a]

Grave the Guardian of her dust,
Grave the treasury of the skies,
Every atom of thy dust
Rests in hope again to rise.

3.

Here moulder the remains of the Soldier, the Patriot and the Christian, SAMUEL BELKNAP. Ardent in the cause of Liberty, he stood forth in defence of his country in the hour of her utmost need. At Lexington and Bunkers Hill, and at White Plains, he fought [nobly. For many years a member of the Legislature of his native state, and After passing a long life in the practice of every Christian virtue, he died, as he had lived, faithful alike to his country and his God, on the 31st day of March, 1821, aged 86 years.] [107]

4.

In memory of ISAAC BELKNAP, who died April 29th, 1815, in the 82nd year of his age. Was a native of the town of Wolburn, Massachusets, and was decended from one of three Brothers, who came from Lancashire, England, about the year 1625, and settled in Boston. He was a firm friend to his country in her darkest times, a zealous supporter of American liberty, A kind and affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent father. For about two years before his death he became a bright example of real piety, and died in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ.

A flower, a vapor, a shade, a span,
Serve to illustrate the frail life of man;
And they who longest live survive to see
The certainty of death, of life the vanity.

5.

Sacred to the memory of ALDEN BELKNAP, who departed this life March 27th, 1862, aged 81 years.

6.

Sacred to the memory of ELIZA, wife of Alden BELKNAP, who departed this life May 13, 1836, aged 42 years.

7.

[This stone has crumbled away for about one-half of its surface. The upper part is gone with the exception of the words] Capt. and R. I. On the lower half is Walter Chaloner, Esq., aged 63 years.

8.

Died, 28 Sept., 1834, MARGARET, daughter of William and Ann Whitehead, and wife of Jubal Tice, in her 37th year. Also, 22 July, 1831, HENRIETTA, their daug'r, Æ 5 months.

9.

In memory of two infant children of James and Elizabeth WHITEHEAD.

10.

Died, 8 April, 1832, ELIZA, wife of James WHITEHEAD, aged 31 years, 7 m's, 24 d's.

11.

OLIVE GOODSELL, May 31, 1822.

12.

In memory of PHOEBE MARRITT, who departed this life June 4th, 1787, Aged 14 Years, 11 Months.

13.

Here Lies the Body Of MARTHA MERRITT, Wife of Caleb Merritt, born January the 10th, 1736, and departed this life, June the 24th, 1783, Aged forty-seven Years, five Months and fourteen days.

Here lies my Friend,
I hope at Rest;
God called her hence,
He thought it best.

14.

In memory of CALEB MERRITT, who departed this life the 29th of November, 1793, aged 58 years, 4 months and 1 day.

15.

Here Lyes the Body of SAMUEL MERRITT, Who departed this Life October the 4th, 1770, Aged 5 Years and 9 Months.

16.

Here Lyes the Body of PHEBE MERRITT, Daughter of Caleb Merritt, Who Departed this Life the 12 September, 1770, Aged 10 Years, 1 Month and 10 days.

17.

Erected to the memory of UNDRILL MERRITT, husband of Mary Merritt, who departed this Life Nov. the 19th, 1804, Aged 34 years, 10 months & 11 days.

18.

Here Lyes the Body of GLORIANA MERRITT, Wife of George Merritt, Who Departed This Life Sept. the 13th, 1765, Aged 51 Years, 5 months and 13 days.

Here in dust to Remain.
Until Jesus her Lord Doeth Come Again.

19.

Here Lyes The Body of GEORGE MERITT, Deceased, Feb. ye 20 Day, 1759, In The 48th Year of His Age.

My Friend Is Gone, I Hope To Rest,
God Calls Him First As He Thought Best.

20.

Here Lyes the Body of GABRIEL MERRITT, Son of George Merritt, Was Born in the Year of Our Lord, 1744, May the 1st, And Departed this Life in the Year 1776, January the 5th, aged 31 Years, 7 Months And 5 Days. [108]

21.

In memory of LEVINAH, wife of Eleazer GIDNEY, who departed this life November 11th, 1761, aged 24 years, 6 months and 2 days. [109]

22.

In memory of JOHN ORR, born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, Died 10th October, 1813, Aged 37 years.

23.

Died, 20 May, 1819, MARY DENTON, aged 23 years.

24.

In memory of THOMAS, the son of Robert and Elizabeth DENTON, who departed this life the 21st of January, 1795, aged 4 years, 28 days. [110]

25.

In memory of ROBERT DENTON, who departed this life on 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1801, in the 46th year of his age.

26.

In memory of RUFUS, son of Eleazer and Mary GIDNEY, who departed this life March 1, 1803, aged 3 days.

27.

In memory of STEPHEN, son of Eleaz'r and Mary GIDNEY, who departed this life July 22nd, 1800, aged 10 months and 10 days.

28.

In memory of JOHN, son of Eleazer and Mary GIDNEY, who departed this life Nov., [17]98. (Remainder illegible.)

29.

In memory of REBECKAH, daughter of Eleazer and Mary GIDNEY, who departed this life May 9, 1794, aged 7 days.

30.

In memory of JANE, wife of John PATTON, died July 12, 1846, Aged 42 years.

31.

In memory of BETHIA, relict of Gilbert KING, who died Nov. 23, 1839, Aged 78.

32.

In memory of GILBERT KING, who died Jan. 10, 1835, aged 76 years.

33.

Stone marked S. B.

34.

In memory of JACOB CARPENTER, who died 6 March, 1825, in his 50 year. [111]

35.

In memory of EUNICE, wife of Jacob CARPENTER, who departed this life October 26, 1814, in the 37th year of her age.

36.

In memory of CALEB C. LEVET, who died Oct. 5, 18—, aged 9 years, 8 months. (Stone defaced.)

37.

Here lieth the body of PATTY, wife of Edmond GRISWOLD, who departed this life November 23d, 1815, Aged 41 years, 10 months, and 20 days.

38.

In memory of HENRY A. GRISWOLD, son of Edmond and Patty Griswold, who departed this life September 25th, 1807, aged 10 months and 4 days. Also, of ALEXANDER, son of Edmond and Patty Griswold, who departed this life June 3d, 1813, aged ———, 25 days.

39.

In memory of ANN ELIZABETH GRISWOLD, who departed this life September the 22d, 1804, aged two years; and also of CORNELIA GRISWOLD, who departed this life May the 23d, 1805, aged 11 months and 20 days. The daughters of Edmund and Patty Griswold.

Set not your hearts too much upon your children.

40.

In memory of POLLY, wife of Chancy GRISWOLD, who departed this life April 22d, 1809, aged 32 years, 10 months and 22 days. [112]

41.

In memory of MARGARET DU BOIS, Consort of John Du Bois, who departed this life on Sunday the — March, ——?, Aged 67 years, 4 months & 29 days.

42.

In memory of HENRIETTA, daughter of Jeffer[son] and Sophiah REEVE, who died August 2d, 1818, Aged 11 months & 15 days.

43.

In memory of JOHN GOWDY, who departed this life 11th August, 1801, Aged 62 Years.

44.

Sacred to the memory of AUGUSTINE W. VAN SANT, who died December 22, 1836 aged 52 years, 6 mo's & 7 days.

The relicks of departed worth,
Lie shrouded here in gloom,
And here with aching heart
I make my faithful husband's tomb.

45.

In memory of MARY BROWN, who died Jan. 15th, 1844, Aged 27 years.

46.

In memory of MARY BRUNDIGE, who departed this life October 6th, 1845, aged 78 years, 6 months.

When every pain and every joy is o'er,
Then fortune, age, disease, can wound no more;
Virtues like hers with radiant luster glow,
And breathe refulgent through the clouds of wo.

47.

In memory of THOMAS W. KELLEY, died January 15th, 1856, Aged 34 years.

48.

In memory of MARY E., daughter of Thomas Ward and Abby Ann KELLY, who died at West Point, Feb. 1st, 1834, aged 15 months.

49.

CATHARINE ANN, daug'r of James and Eleanor GREEN, died Sept. 21, 1827, Æ 3 years, 3 m's. Also, MORRIS, their son, died June 20, 1828, Æ 1 yr., 1 mo. and 11 d's.

50.

In memory of MARY TUTHILL, who died Nov. 12, 1822, aged 87 years and 3 months.

With heavenly weapons I have fought
The battles of the Lord,
Finished my vows and kept the faith,
And wait the sure reward.

51.

Sacred to the memory of SILAS HOWELL, who departed this life May 20, 1832, aged 78 years, 5 months & 20 days.

Far from affliction, toil or care,
The mortal soul has fled,
The breathless clay shall slumber here,
Among the silent dead.

52.

Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL L., son of Silas and Hannah HOWELL, who departed this life Dec. 18, 1832, aged 30 years, 4 m's and 18 d's.

53.

Here Lyes the Body of PHEBE MERITT, Who Departed This Life October the 21, 1771, Aged 14 Months.

54.

I. H. S. Have mercy, O. Lord, on the soul of PATRICK McCAFFRY, who was killed by the explosion of the Powder mill, 11 Oct., 1830; aged 44 y's. A native of Ireland, Co. Donegal.

55.

I. H. S. Erected in memory of CATHARINE, wife of John READ, who departed this life March 30th, 1843, aged 26 years.

Affliction sore one week she bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till God was pleased to call her home,
And relieve her of her pain.

56.

Here Lies the Body of ABEGIL PURDY, deceased, Oct. the 12 Day, 1770, aged 62 years.

57.

Here Lyes the Body of FRANCIS PURDY, Who Departed This Life June ye 2d, 1760, Aged 63 years.

My Friend is Gone, I hope To Rest,
God Called Him First, As He thought best.

58.

Here Lyes the Body of PHEBE FOWLER, Born April ye 24th, 1734, & Departed this Life July ye 12th, 1760, Aged 26 Years, 2 Months, And 18 Days.

59.

In memory of CHARLES B. WOOD, who died 30 Oct., 1839, aged 17 y's, 9 m's.

He was lovely in his life, And in his death was greatly lamented.
"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

60.

In memory of MARGRET, daug'h of David & Elloner C. GIBB, who died Dec. 3d, 1835, Æ 19 years, 11 mo's, 5 days.

Farewell dear friends and brethren dear,
I leave you for a while below,
And hasten at my Saviour's call,
His everlasting joys to know.
O meet me on the heavenly shore,
When death is felt and feared no more.

61.

Died, Nov. 19th, 1828, DAVID GIBB, Aged 60 years and 3 months. Also, ELONER C. GIBB, his wife, departed this life March 21st, 1844, Aged 73 years and 4 months. Natives of Ireland and County of Antrim, Parish of Dunagar. [113]

62.

BENJAMIN GIBB, born March 1, 1809; died Dec. 31, 1884.

63.

In memory of JAMES FRENCH, who died Dec. 4th, 1837, aged 65 years. Also, of JANE, his wife, who died Dec. 1st, 1849, in the 77th year of her age. Both of England.

The storms of life are past.

64.

Died, March 15, 1833, JOHN W., son of Alex. and Cornelia JOURDAN, Æ 11 months, 28 days.

65.

In memory of CORNELIA CROPSEY, wife of John McGOWN, who died Sept. 5th, 1841, aged 35 y'rs & 27 d's.

66.

AUGUSTA JANE, daughter of John and Cornelia McGOWN, died Sept. 1, 1841, aged 4 months.

67.

In memory of ESTHER, wife of Isaac ABRAMS, who died June 30, 1845, aged 44 y'rs, 4 mo's, 20 d's.

68.

Died, 2 June, 1831, GEORGE THOMAS GIBBS, aged 48 years, 7 mo's.

Job 14: 5, 6. Seeing his days are determined, the number of his months are with Thee. Thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass. Turn from him, that he may rest, till he shall accomplish as an hireling his day.

69.

In memory of ANNA, daughter to Richard and Sarah HILL, who departed this life January the 28th, 1795, aged 4 years, 8 months, 4 days.

70.

In memory of MARY, daughter of Richard and Sarah HILL, who departed this life March the 1st, 1795, aged 6 years and 4 months.

71.

In memory of JOHN HARRIS, who died Aug. 11th, 1835, Æ 11 years. [In this grave is buried Mrs. ANNA L. DEY, who died June 9, 1891, aged 60 y'rs.]

72.

In memory of MARY, daughter of Samuel and Sarah CARLISLE, who died May 18th, 1813, Aged 10 months and 18 days.

73.

Sacred to the memory of JANE, wife of Jonathan CARTER, born March —, 1785, died Nov. 16, 1830. [114]

74.

In memory of JONATHAN CARTER, who departed this life May 22, 1820, Aged 47 years, 7 months and 20 days. Also, of JONATHAN, his son, who departed this life Jan'y 30, 1818, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

75.

In memory of ADOLPH DEGROVE (erected by his weeping Consort), who departed this Life 29th Day of November, Anno Domini, 1796, Aged 75 Years, 9 Months and 9 Days.

How loved, how valued once avails thee not,
To whom related or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art and the proud shall be.
Time was like thee I life possessed,
And Time shall be when thou shalt rest,
For when this fleeting life is o'er,
Man dies to live and lives to die no more.

"And I heard a voice saying unto me, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they shall rest from their labors and their works shall follow them." Rev. 11: 5.

76.

Died, 20th April, 1824, Mary, Wife of Adolph DEGROVE, aged 74 years. [115]

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

77.

In memory of EASTHER, wife of Thos. PAYNE, who died Sept. 12, 1844, aged 70 y'rs.

78.

Memento Mori. In memory of DAVID HOWELL, who died Sept. 20th, A. D., 1793, Aged 52 Years, 7 Months and 9 Days. [116]

Eternal God! before whose throne,
For salvation all must come:
Jesus for sinners pardon gave.
Death calls me to the silent grave.
Adieu, my wife and children dear,
Be also ready at the call,
Eternity is ever near,
Adieu my friends unto you all.
"Mors vincit omnia."

79.

In memory of MELISCENT McKENNA, Youngest Daughter of David and Esther HOWELL, who departed this life March 25th, 1817, in the 30th year of her age.

80.

In memory of JAS. MORWOOD, who died Sept. 10, 1836, aged 20 y'rs, 2 mo's & 14 d's.

81.

In memory of SARAH OSTRANDER, who died Aug. 5, 1835, aged 36 y's, 1 mo. & 3 d's.

82.

In memory of DANIEL WILSON, Who died Sept. 20, 1834, in the 63 year of his age.

83.

In memory of SARAH, wife of Daniel WILSON, who died March 1, 1841, in the 70 year of her age.

84.

Sacred to the memory of MARY BOWMAN, widow of Phineas Bowman, Esq. She departed this life on the 22nd day of March, 1813, in the 58th year of her age. [117]

In her life she was all that a good woman should be. Her hope and confidence in the merits of Jesus Christ buoyed her above the terrors of death. She died at peace with her God, and lamented and beloved by her fellow creatures.

Now Mary bathe thy weary soul,
In seas of heavenly rest,
Nor shall the waves of trouble roll,
Across thy peaceful breast.

85.

In memory of MINERVA, who died Jan. 14, 1842, Æ 7 y'rs, 3 mo's, 21 d's. Also STEPHEN B., who died July 29, 1843, Æ 8 mo's. Daughter and son of George G. and Jane STREET.

86.

In memory of SARAH MARIA, daughter of Stephen and Fanny BEDFORD, died May, 1st, 1837, Æ 8 years, 3 mo's.

87.

Died, Aug. 6, 1832, JOHN, infant son of Thomas and Ann MILLER, Æ 8 mo's & 24 d's.

88.

In memory of JANE FRASER, Wife of James ANDERSON, who died June 25th, 1844, Aged 29 Years, 7 Months and 6 Days. Also, of their Daughter, MARGARET ANN, who died July 7th, 1843, Aged 11 Months and 12 Days. And of their Infant Son, JAMES, who died July 17th, 1844, Aged 2 Months and 1 Day.

89.

Sacred to the memory of MARIA, wife of Doc. Edward HAYES, who departed this life April 13th, 1835, aged 28 y'rs.

90.

ISABEL, wife of John KAY, died Oct. 10th, 1841, aged 42 years & 10 months. MARGARET, their daughter, Died

Sept. 16th, 1834, aged 11 months. DAVID, their son, died April 13, 1836, aged 7 years.

91.

The grave of ISAAC THEALL, Who died Dec. 4th, 1831, Aged 55. [118]

My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last joyful trump shall sound.

92.

In memory of THOMAS P. BOICE, who departed this life Nov. 12, 1821, aged 1 year, 8 mo's & 14 days.

Alas, how changed the lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered our heart;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part.

93.

In memory of PHEBE, wife of John BOICE, who died 7th Nov., 1825, aged 36 years. Also, SUSAN, his Daughter, who died 31st May, 1829, Aged 14 years. Also, SARAH, who died 9th July, 1831, Aged 19 years.

94.

The Lord have mercy on the soul of JOHN WHALLEN, who was killed by the explosion of the Powder mill, 11th Mar., 1829, Æ 28 years. A native of Kings County, Parish of Moisetoun, Ireland.

95.

Died, June 15th, 1824, SUSAN B., daughter of Samuel W. and Nancy WOOD, aged 2 years & 7 months.

96.

Died, Sept. 29th, 1825, JAMES BEVRIDGE, son of Abel & Ann WOOD, aged 1 year, 6 months & 18 days.

97.

Died, Aug. 13th, 1820, JOHN DECKER, son of Abel & Ann WOOD, aged 6 years, 9 months & 7 days.

98.

Died, Sept. 11, 1827, ABEL WOOD, aged 42 years, 2 months, 14 days.

99.

In memory of ANN, relict of Abel WOOD, who died May 23rd, 1837, aged 43 years & 7 months.

100.

The remains of SARAH, daughter of Aaron and Susan ROGERS, who died May 8th, 1815, Aged 13 months & 25 days.

101.

In memory of SOLOMON W. SMITH, who died Dec. 28, 1827, aged 42 years & 4 months.

When I can read my title clear,
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe my weeping eyes.

102.

In memory of DANIEL C. SMITH, died May 4, 1839, aged 30 y'rs, 6 mo's.

103.

Died, 9 Dec., A. D., 1834, JAMES DICKEY, aged 29 years. A native of Ireland, Parish of Dunagoan, County Antrim.

Is there a man of knowledge clear,
Could others teach the course to steer,
Yet run himself life's mad career,
Wild as the wave.
Then pause & with a starting tear,
Survey this grave.
The poor inhabitant below,
Was quick to learn & wise to know;
He keenly felt life's social glow,
And sacred flame.
Yet thoughtless follies laid him low,
And stained his name.

104.

In memory of ELIZA, daughter of William and Elizabeth PALMER, who departed this life March 22nd, 1805.

105.

ANNA E., daughter of Charles and Maria BALL, died Sept. 15, 1843, Æ 16 days.

106.

In memory of WILLIAM T., son of George and Hannah TICE, who died April 12th, 1840, aged 25 y'rs, 1 month & 28 days.

107.

In memory of JULIA COATS, who died August 7, 1842, aged 1 year, 1 month, 7 days.

108.

SUSAN ELIZABETH TICE, Died Feb. 9, 1835, Æ 9 years, 28 days.

109.

Stone illegible.

110.

In memory of ELLEN JOHNSON, who died Aug. 14, 1840, Æ 59 years.

111.

In memory of MARY, wife of Samuel ALLEN, who died Sept. 2, 1840, Æ 33 years & 9 mo's.

112.

Died, Sept. 18th, 1820, ANN MARIAH, wife of William WHITE, aged 29 years, 11 months & 13 days.

113.

Stone illegible.

114.

In memory of ELLIS D., son of S. B. and Elizabeth AL-[LEN], who died April 13, 1831, Æ 1 yr., 3 mo's & 5 days.

115.

In memory of RUTHY P., daughter of L. P. and S. J. DODGE, who died July 8th, 1836, aged 5 years, 3 mo. & 23 days. HARRIET A., daughter of L. P. and S. J. Dodge, who died August 14th, 1836, aged 2 years, 11 mo's & 4 days.

Sleep, little sisters, side by side,
No chance, no change can now divide,
Together in the dust you lie,
Together tread the courts on high.
If once the eye of faith could see,
Your full complete felicity,
Then would our sad repinings cease,
And all our sighs be hushed in peace.

116.

In memory of ROBERT W. JONES, native of the County of Monaghan, Ireland. He departed this life 30th of January, A. D., 1814, in the 50th year of his age.

He lived beloved and died lamented by a numerous acquaintance.

117.

In memory of JONATHAN COOLEY, who departed this life June 11th, 1816, in the 56th year of his age. [119]

118.

Died, Jan. 18th, 1824, PATRICK McGAHEY, in the 46th year of his age.

119.

Died, June 14th, 1823, Margaret, daughter of Mark & Eliz[abeth] McINTY[RE], in the 12th year of her age. [120]

120.

JAMES, son of John and Margaret SLEATER, died Feb. 7, 1821, aged 1 year & 9 months.

121.

I. H. S. Have mercy, O. Lord, upon the soul of JAMES O'NEILL, who was killed by the explosion of the Powder mill, near Newburgh, March 11, 1830, aged 22 years. A native of Westmeath, Parish of Mullingar, Ireland.

122.

Here was deposited all that was mortal of ABIGAIL FOSTER, wife of Luther HALSEY. She died Nov. 26th, 1821, aged 57 years. [121]

When cares and woes around us were arrayed,
A Wife she lent her sympathy and aid,
When round our youthful feet were spread life's snares,
She gave a Mother's guiding word and prayers.
A cov'nant interest in the Lord, her trust,
Her fair example & her precious dust,
Are all she's left—'tis much; when life declines,
Mother and Wife, such legacy be thine.

123.

Sacred to the memory of ISAAC W. HALSEY, who was killed by the fall from a tree, 6th July, 1820, aged 14 years, 9 months and 15 days.

My coffin echoes! there's a footstep nigh,
Stranger, I crave a thought & not a sigh.
Health beamed with cheerful lustre in my eye.
My turn was come, no friendly warning given.
Snatch'd quick as thought to meet the Judge on high
I went. How near art thou to hell or heaven?

124.

Died, Aug. 12th, 1832, ELMER, wife of Lee TICE, aged 32 y's.

125.

Died, March 27, 1825, ANN, wife of Robert CAUGHEY, aged 65 years. Also, of ROBERT CAUGHEY, died June 27th, 1836, aged 65 years.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh.

126.

In Memory of ROBERT, Son of Alexander and Eliza Ann GILCRIST, who died June 10th, 1822, Aged 2 years & 3 months.

The rose is nipt just in its bloom,
And now hath found an early tomb.
That tenth of June we lost our boy,
And certainly his parent's joy.
Five weeks he lay in anguish sore,
And inflamation did endure;
His spirit then went to his God,
And left him here a breathless clod.

121.

I. H. B. Have mercy, O. Lord, upon the soul of JAMES O'NEILL, who was killed by the explosion of the Powder mill, near Newburgh, March 11, 1830, aged 22 years. A native of Westmeath, Parish of Mullingar, Ireland.

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Died, Aug. 12th, 1832, ELMER, wife of Lee TICE, aged 32 y's.

125.

Died, March 27, 1829, ANN, wife of Robert CAUGHEY, aged 65 years. Also, of ROBERT CAUGHEY, died June 27th, 1832, aged 65 years.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh.

126.

In Memory of ROBERT, Son of Alexander and Eliza Ann GILCHRIST, who died June 10th, 1822. Aged 2 years & 3 months.

127.

Erected in the memory of ELIZA ANN, wife of Alex. GILCRIST, who died June 7th, 1840, in the 44th year of her age. Also, her four children, ROBERT, NANCY, ANN & WILLIAM. [122]

128.

In memory of WILLIAM TEEDS, who died May 21, 184— aged 50 y's, 10 mo. & 23 d's.

Lo, the trump of God is sounding,
Nature hath a debt to pay;
Bid adieu to earth, dear William,
Angels beckon thee away.

129.

PATRICK, son of Daniel and Ruth FLANAGAN, died March 28, 1841, aged 3 days.

130.

I. H. S. In memory of PATRICK FLANAGAN, a native of the Co. of Clare, Ireland, who departed this life February 5th, 1842, aged 28 years.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

131.

Stone marked T. B., 1728.

132.

Stone marked D. B., 1792.

133.

Stone marked W. B.

134.

In memory of ANN ISABEL, daughter of John & Phibie Ann SWAIN, died Nov. 10, 1835, Æ 5 y's, 5 mo's, 21 d's. Also, ELIZABETH C., died Jan. 26, 1850, Æ 3 y's & 15 d's.

Sleep, sweet babes, and take thy rest,
For God has called thee and 'tis best.

135.

(East.) JOHN P. DODGE, Capt. Co. D, 66th N. Y. Vols., son of L. P. and S. J. Dodge, born May 29, 1836; killed in action, Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862.

(North.) Entered into rest, LEVI P. DODGE, born Feb. 10, 1800; died Aug. 23, 1872. January 8, 1896, his wife, SARAH JANE FOSTER, Aged 86 Years, 8 Months, 5 Days.

(West.) RUTHY P., died July 8, 1836, aged 5 years. HARRIET A., died Aug. 14, 1836, aged 3 years. JAS. JERMAIN, died July 6, 1843, aged 4 years. Children of L. P.

and S. J. Dodge. SEYMOUR D., son of William Foster and L. E. Dodge, died March 13, 1861, aged 7 y'rs, 6 mo's.

(South.) WM. FOSTER DODGE, died Oct. 23, 1879, aged 51 years. [123]

136.

Sacred to the memory of JAMES JERMAIN, son of Levi P. and Sarah J. DODGE, who died July 6, 1843, aged 3 y'rs, 10 mo's & 12 d's.

Gone but not lost, for in memory still cherished,
Lives as the spirit loved most.

137.

Sacred to the memory of LEVINIA RODNEY, daughter of John and Jane KENNADY, who died April 8, 1838, aged 5 weeks, 3 days. Lines obliterated.

138.

I. H. S. Died, Feb. 18, 1848, CATHARINE, daugh'r of Christopher & Julia MILAS, Aged 1 year, 4 mo's.

139.

Stone marked thus: H. W., W. B. 13 Oct., Di. Feb. 1729, 28th, 1763; which is, H. W. was born 13 Oct., 1729, died Feb. 28th, 1760.

140.

In memory of ELIZABETH, the wife of Jonathan CARTER, and daughter of John and Mary Anderson, who died the 20th of Sept., 1799, aged 16 years, 9 months & 11 days.

Like to the shadow of the morning dew,
My life was short, my fleeting days were few;
Grieve not, nor at the will of heaven complain,
Your loss, O much loved friends, is my eternal gain.

141.

In memory of MARY, the wife of John ANDERSON, and daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Smith, who died the 20th of Sept., 1799, aged 35 years, 10 months and 15 days. [124]

Thou wast too good to live on earth with me,
I was not good enough to die with thee;
Alas, farewell, O since it must be so,
Not thou to me must come, but I to thee must go.

142.

In memory of AUGUSTUS, son of John, Jun., and Mary ANDERSON, who departed this life August 17th, 1820, aged 9 months and 17 days.

143.

In memory of WILLIAM, son of John and Mary ANDERSON, who departed Nov. 20, 1796, Aged 7 years, 2 mo's.

144.

Masonic emblem, a plumb. In memory of BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq., who died Nov. the 19th, 1795, aged 23 y'rs, 4 M's & 14 D's. [125]

Here, called from labor to repose,
A weary Mason resting lies.
Till the last awful trumpet blow,
Bids each human atom rise.
Then shall the sons of truth and light,
Whose sign is Faith, whose token love,
Receive the word, their wing, their flight,
To join the Lodge of Saints above.

145.

In memory of BRIDGET, Daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth SMITH, & wife of Jonathan Carter, who departed this life the 24th of August, 1803, aged 28 years and 3 days. [126]

146.

Died, 17 April, 1822, ELNATHAN FOSTER, in his 85th year.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

Also, his wife, RUTH, who died Jan. 20, 1842, aged 79 y'rs, 7 mo. & 9 days. [127]

The righteous rest from their labors and their works do follow.

147.

In memory of JANE FOSTER, wife of Elnathan Foster, who was born September 25th, 1747, & died March 2nd, 1807.

The flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last joyful trump shall sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

148.

In memory of MAGDALINE, daughter of John C. and Lydia GRAHAM, who departed this life September 2, 1794, Aged 13 months.

149.

In memory of SARAH FOSTER, wife of Elnathan Foster, who died March 25, 1765, aged 38 years.

Her flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last joyful trump shall sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

150.

In memory of JERUSHA FOSTER, wife of Elnathan Foster, who died Aug. 25, 1786, aged 49 years.

Her flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last joyful trump shall sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

151.

In memory of HANNAH, wife of Benjamin WISE, who departed this life November 3d, 1838, aged 42 years, 1 month & 3 days.

152.

In memory of ALVIN, Son of Oliver and Laura EDSON, who died July 5, 1821, Aged 1 year, 2 months and 3 days.

153.

Inscribed by his widow, in the memory of THOMAS HORTON, who departed this life August 2, 1828, aged 25 years.

154.

A stone marked L. L.

155.

A stone the inscription entirely obliterated.

156.

Died, July 6, 1827, JOSHUA ALEXANDER, son of Alexander & Margaret COCHRAN, aged 11 months & 6 days.

157.

I. H. S. Died, Dec. 30, 1835, JOHN, son of Peter & Ann WALSH, aged 9 months.

158.

Erected by Jean Caughey, in Memory of ROBERT CAUGHEY, Who died April 14th, 1832, aged 90 Years. Also, his wife, ELIZABETH, who died Jan. 9, 1829.

159.

The grave of ROBERT CAUGHEY, Jun., who departed this life Mar. 13, 1835, in the 35th year of his age. Also ELIZABETH, his dau'r, who died June 20, 1834, Æ 2 y's, 4 mo., 26 d's. Also, ROBERT, his son, who died Mar. 30, 1835, Æ 7 mo. and 13 days.

160.

(North.) Children of JOHN and EUSTATIA GARRETT. CHARLES D., died Oct. 5th, 1782, aged 10 mo's; SUSANAH, died Oct. 21, 1793, in her 4th y'r; ESTHER, died Oct. 17th, 1793, in the 2d y'r; JESSE, Died in Baltimore, State of Mary-

land, March 16th, 1818, in his 30th y'r; THOMAS D., Died in the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, April 29th, 1818, in his 20th y'r; ISAAC, died in the City of Savannah, State of Georgia, Aug. 17th, 1818, in his 18th y'r; REBECCA CROW, died in Prince George Co., State of Maryland, Oct. 20th, 1823, in her 27th y'r.

(East.) JOHN GARRETT, Born Oct. 15, 1755; Died June 7, 1833, in his 78th y'r.

(South.) Children of Augustus and Eliza Garrett, and Grand Children of John and Eustatia Garrett: IMOGINE, Died, Paducah, State of Kentucky, Oct. 25, 1832, in her 3d y'r; CHARLES, died in Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, Feb. 9th, 1833, aged 10 mo's; JOHN AUGUSTUS, infant, born and died Dec. 11th, 1833.

(West.) EUSTATIA, wife of John Garrett, Born Aug. 23, 1760, Died Jan., 1846, in her 86 year.

161.

Sacred to the memory of JOHN HATHORN, who died 11 Sept., 1824, aged 17 years, 1 mo. & 22 days.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

162.

In memory of NATHANIEL P. EMMET, Jun., 3d, who departed this life Dec. 24, 1835, aged 1 year, 2 mo. & 7 days.

Sleep on, dear babe, and take thy rest,
For Christ has bid thee come;
For little children will be blest,
When Christ shall call them home.

Also, SARAH ELIZABETH, who died Nov. 22, 1856, aged 4 years, 1 mo., 9 d's.

163.

In memory of SARAH, daughter of George and Mary MARRIOTT, who departed this life July 30th, 1836, aged 25 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Her days were short and very few,
And them she thought too many too.

164.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of Nathaniel P. EMMET, who departed this life Oct. 26, 1826, aged 27 y's.

WILLIAM A. EMMET, died Jan. 25, 1850, aged 22 y's.

Blest be the heavenly tie that binds
Our hearts together here,
That we may rise above the skies
And meet together there.

165.

NATHANIEL P. EMMET, Sr., born Oct. 31, 1804, died July 28, 1872. Also, his wife CHRISTINA, born May 22, 1805, died Mar. 26, 1881. [128]

166.

Siley ELIZABETH, daughter of Nathaniel P. and Christiana EMMET, died Sept. 17, 1846, aged 5 y'rs, 2 mo's. Their Granddaughter, ELIZABETH MARRIOTT EMMET, died April 5, 1850, aged 10 mo's.

Suffer little children to come unto me.

167.

In memory of URIAH BRETT, a native of the town of Willington, Connecticut, and son of Ephraim and Sarah Brett, who departed this life March the 16th, ——, aged — months.

168.

In memory of LETECHA, wife of Uriah BRETT, who departed this life December 25th, 1799, aged 32 years, seven months and 22 days.

169.

In memory of HENRY, son of Uriah and Letecha BRETT, who departed this life September 13th, 1799, aged 12 days.

170.

In memory of MARGARET, daughter of James & Ann CAULFIELD, who died Feb. 12, 1843, aged 22 years and 9 days.

Affliction when it spreads around,
May seem a field of woe,
Yet there at last the happy fruits,
Of righteousness shall grow.

171.

In memory of ANN, wife of James CAULFIELD, who departed this life July 9th, 1834, aged 41 years. A native of Kills, County of Antrim, Ireland.

We mourn the lost beloved one,
But hopeless not our tears;
Assured by Faith we meet again,
In holier, happier spheres.

172.

Died, June 27, 1825, WILLIAM McDOWL, aged 51 years.

Go home, my friends, & shed no tears,
I must be here till Christ appears;
Repent while time on earth you have,
There's no repentance in the grave.

173.

In memory of MARGARET, wife of William McDOWL, who departed this life Feb. 21, 1823, Aged 29 years, 2 months & 4 days.

174.

Died, Dec. 14, 1842, CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Robert D. and Mary GARDNER, Æ 4 y's, 11 mo's & 14 d's.

175.

Died, 18 Sept., 1830, THOMAS GRIGG, aged 26 years, 6 mo. & 2 d's.

176.

In memory of CATHARINE A., daughter of Cornelia and John McFARLAND, died May 21, 1843, Æ 6 weeks.

177.

In memory of GEORGE NIVEN, Esq., of the City of New York, who died Aug. 27, 1836, aged 44 years. [129]

178.

(West.) Under this stone reposes in hope, the flesh of DANIEL NIVEN, Esq. Strong sence unaided by early cultivation, but united with tried integrity, recommended him to respect and confidence. Devoted with unostentatious zeal to the best interests of society. He approved himself as a private Christian, unassuming & exemplary. As a soldier in the Armies of his Country, alert and gallant. As a civil magistrate, a terror to evil doers, enforcing wholesome laws, without fear, favor or affection. As an officer in the Church of God, disinterested, vigilant, public spirited, faithful. And having passed through an active & varied life, honored by the esteem of the good & fears of bad men, He finished his course in the consolations of that Gospel which he had loved, Nov. 20, 1809, aged 67 years.

(East.) To the memory of JANE WALLACE, relict of Daniel Niven, Esq., who entered into her rest April 9, 1828, Aged 64 years. [130]

Jesus said unto her, "I am the resurrection and the life."

(South.) Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

179.

A. NIVEN, Aet 13 months, May 1, 1783.

180.

A stone entirely obliterated.

181.

In memory of URELIA NIVEN, Daughter of D. [and] J. Niven, who departed this life February the 1st, 1796, aged (the remainder illegible.)

182.

Died, 27th Dec., 1823, JOHN POPE, Æ 76 years. (Some lines illegible.)

183.

I. H. S. In memory of PATRICK CREEGAN, a native of Ireland, County of Meath, Parish of Bekenny, who was kill ed by the fall of a Clay Bank, July 21, 1844, aged 34 years.

May the Lord have mercy on his soul.

Erected by his wife, Bridget Creegan.

184.

Died, July 27, 1842, HUGH O'BRYNE, aged 21 years. A native of County Cavin, Ireland. Erected by Michael and Patrick Smith.

185.

Here lies the body of ROBERT HALL, from Scotland, Born May 16, 1745, Died April 27th, 1825.

186.

In memory of AMIRA, wife of Daniel ANNAN, who died June 5th, 1837, in the 73rd year of her age.

Her spirit has flown to her Saviour and God,
Her body is resting beneath this cold sod.

187.

In memory of Mrs. ANGELICA CUNNINGHAM, Consort of John D. Cunningham, who departed this life 6th November, 1809, in the 32nd year of her age.

188.

THOMAS STEINBURGH, died 10 July, 1837, Æ 37 years.

189.

In memory of HENRY BENJ., son of Wright and Mary Sophia HARRIS, who died Nov. 11, 1820, Æ 4 months & 3 days.

190.

Masonic emblem. HENRY T. HARRIS, died April 1, 1872, aged 49 years.

He has gone to the grave as tenderly loved,
As any that ever from earth were removed;
And when the last call to us shall be given,
Oh, may we be ready to meet him in Heaven.

191.

In memory of CHRISTOPHER ROGERS, who departed this life September 8th, 1792, Aged 17 Months.

192.

ELIZA ROGERS, died Oct. 14, 1874, aged 83 years.

193.

In memory of SUSAN, wife of Jason ROGERS, who died Aug. 7, 1821, aged 53 years, 1 month & 10 days.

194.

In memory of JASON ROGERS, who died May 9th, 1836, aged 73 years, 11 mo's, 20 days. [131]

195.

Capt. JAMES ROGERS, born July 2, 1787, died Nov. 15, 1867.

196.

SUSAN ROGERS, died April 3, 1879, aged 83 years. [126]

197.

In memory of Mrs. MARY B. McCULLOUGH, Who died Dec. 7, 1853, Aged 67 years. A native of Ireland.

198.

Sacred to the memory of ROBERT M. P. McCULLOUGH, died Aug. 16, 1839, in the 60th year of his age. A native of County Down, Ireland.

199.

In memory of GEORGE HAMILTON, who died Dec. 28th, 1839, aged 33 years & 14 days. Also, GEORGE W., son of George and Catharine Hamilton, who died April 19th, 1830, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.

200.

In memory of WILLIAM ATKINSON, a native of Ireland, who died Nov. 28, 1825, in the 57th year of his age.

201.

In memory of HENRY K. BROWN, whose life was terminated by falling from the roof of a house in Newburgh, June 15, 1822, aged 22 years and 11 days.

Swift flew the summons, I as quick obey,
And give my body to its kindred clay.

202.

In memory of SAMUEL H. BROWN, who died Dec. 16, 1845, aged 48 years, 6 mo's & 24 days.

203.

In memory of ENOCH W. JACKSON, who was drowned in attempting to go on board a sloop on the river opposite Newburgh, bound for New York, Oct. 22nd, 1821, aged 31 years, 7 months & 25 days.

204.

I. H. S. Sacred to the memory of BRIDGET O'CONNOR, a native of Ireland, County Longford, Parish of Granard, who died April 20th, 1826, aged 56 years. Erected by her disconsolate husband, Thomas O'Connor.

205.

I. H. S. Erected to the memory of PATRICK MULLEN, who departed this life Sept. 16, 1839, aged 33 years. A native of Kelycoutry, Parish of Finttenaugh, County Tyrone, Ireland. Also, MARY ANN, daughter of Peter & Mary Mullen, who died Jan. 20th, 1830, aged 1 year & 6 months.

May their soul rest in peace.

206.

In memory of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, who died May 21, 1841, aged 56 years. A native of County Down, Ireland.

207.

In memory of WILLIAM LOCK[WOOD], son of Thom[as] [and Han]nah Lockwood, who departed this life April 1st, 1814, Aged 4 years, 6 months and 18 days.

208.

Sacred to the memory of the Infant Sons of William & Jane Ann SEYMOUR, who departed this life, The first, on the 25th of November, 1817, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days; and the other, on the 6th January, 1818, aged 13 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God.

209.

In memory of JOHN BOYD, of (inscription illegible.)

210.

In memory of SAMUEL, son of George and Martha LOUGHRIDGE, who died July 4th, 1833, aged 23 years. Also, MARTHA, Relict of George Loughridge, who died Aug. 2nd, 1839, in the 62nd year of her age.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

203.

In memory of ENOCH W. JACKSON, who was drowned in attempting to go on board a sloop on the river opposite Newburgh, bound for New York, Oct. 22nd, 1821, aged 31 years, 7 months & 25 days.

204.

I. H. S. Sacred to the memory of BRIDGET O'COZSOIL, a native of Ireland, County Longford, Parish of Granard, who died April 20th, 1826, aged 36 years. Erected by her disconsolate husband, Thomas O'Connor.

205.

I. H. S. Erected to the memory of PATRICK MULLEN, who departed this life Sept. 16, 1838, aged 32 years. A native of Kelycourty, Parish of Flattenaugh, County Tyrone, Ireland. Also, MARY ANN, daughter of Peter & Mary Mullen, who died Jan. 20th, 1839, aged 1 year & 6 months.

May their soul rest in peace.

206.

In memory of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, who died May 21, 1811, aged 50 years. A native of County Down, Ireland.

207.

In memory of WILLIAM LOCK[WOOD], son of Thom[as] [and Han]nah Lockwood, who departed this life April 1st, 1814, Aged 4 years, 6 months and 18 days.

208.

Sacred to the memory of the infant Sons of William & Jane ANN SEYMOUR, who departed this life, The first, on the 25th of November, 1817, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days; and the other, on the 6th January, 1818, aged 13 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God.

209.

In memory of JOHN BOYD, of [inscription illegible]

210.

In memory of SAMUEL, son of George and Martha LOUGHHEED, who died July 4th, 1833, aged 23 years. Also, MARTHA, Relict of George Loughridge, who died Aug. 2nd, 1839, in the 62nd year of her age.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

211.

I. H. S. In memory of HENRY McCANN, who died Aug. 9, 1836, aged 31 years. A native of Errey, County of Meath, Ireland.

212.

I. H. S. Erected to the memory of THOMAS McCANN, who departed this life July 15th, 1835, aged 71 years: also, his wife, AGNES, who departed this life July 14th, 1840, aged 70 years. Natives of County Meath, Ireland.

213.

In memory of PHILIP O'RILEY, died Oct. 3d, 1836, aged 33 years. A native of County Cavin, Ireland.

214.

Died, Sept. 8th, 1827, ANDREW HENDERSON, From the County Derry, Ireland, aged 44 years.

215.

Died, Sept. 22nd, 1827, JANE, wife of Andrew HENDERSON, From the County Derry, Ireland, aged 28 years.

216.

In memory of CHARLES L., DAVID D., and MARY ANN, Children of John and Mary McALES, Who died young.

217.

In memory of MARY, wife of John McALIES, who died Dec. 23d, 1834, aged 27 y's, 9 mo's and 6 d's. [132]

This mortal body shall be clothed in immortality. I am not lost; then weep no more. But, Oh, remember me.

218.

Died, 26th March, 1824, RICHARD CARSON, Æ 40 years.

May his soul rest in peace.

219.

Died, 19th March, 1821, LAURA MARIA, daughter of Josiah and Rachel HERRICK, Æ 8 months.

220.

Died, Nov. 12, 1835, ALEX. McMICHAEL, in the 37 year of his age. A native of the County Antrim, Ireland. (Inscription defaced.)

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

221.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, son of William S. & Mary E. PARMELEE, died Feb. 18, 1865, Aged 1 y'r. 8 mo's & 13 days.

222.

In memory of DAVID ANDREWS, who died August 28th, 1837, Aged 57 years.

Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the son of man cometh.

223.

In memory of SARAH, widow of David GILLIES, who after a christian pilgrimage of more than 30 years, died in peace, August 24th, 1826, aged 65 years, 4 mo's & 2 days.

Happy soul, thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below,
Go, by angel guards attended,
To the sight of Jesus, go.

224.

In memory of JANE ANN, daughter of Wm. & Sally Jane CHRISTIE, Who died March 6, 1833, Æ 3 mo. & 19 days.

225.

In memory of MARY HAMILTON, a native of the County Down, in Ireland, who departed this life May 25th, 1816, Aged 79 years.

226.

In memory of JANE, wife of Richard REID, who departed this life Sept. 29, 1828, aged 48 years & 8 months.

227.

In memory of ROBERT REID, who departed this life 1 July, 1852, aged 53 y'rs, 10 m's, 11 days.

228.

In memory of John WILLIAM, son of Albert and Hannah SCOTT, who died 29th Sept., 1832, Æ 1 y'r, 3 m's, 29 d's.

E're sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it flourish there.

229.

In memory of HANNAH D., wife of George LOMAS, died 23 August, 1836, aged 29 years. Also, GEORGE W., son of G. & H. D. Lomas, died 16 August, 1836, Æ 23 d's.

230.

Here lies the remains of THOMAS GARDNER, of Morris County, N. J., who served in Washington's Army as conductor of a Brigade of Wagons, Died 7 March, A. D., 1815, aged 60 years, 4 m's & 17 days. Also, of SARAH, relict of Thomas Gardner, who died 22 April, A. D., 1835, aged 71 years, 4 m's & 14 days.

231.

The grave of CHARLES THOMAS, son of Charles K. and Ann E. GARDNER, who died 26 Aug., 1826, Æ 1 year, 6 days.

232.

(North.) Sacred to the memory of General JOHN McLEAN, Born in Scotland in 1756; he bore arms through the war of American Independance, and was for many years Commissary General of the State of New York; Died the 28th February, 1821.

(West.) Sacred to the memory of ANN McLEAN, wife of General John McLean, of New York, died 15th July, 1827, aged 63 years, 7 months and 4 days.

(South.) Sacred to the memory of Captain JAMES McLEAN and MARY, his wife.

(East.) Sacred to the memory of ANNA McLEAN, wife of George Washington McLean, who departed this life August 25th, 1838, aged 32 years and 22 days.

This monument was erected, March 9, 1839, by George Washington McLean, to the memory of his wife, father, mother and brother. [133]

233.

The grave of WILLIAM ROSS, who died Sept. 3, 1850, aged 54 years, 8 months.

234.

Died, at Newburgh, on the 31st of March, 1812, in the 26th year of her age, MARY S. ROSS, wife of William Ross, Esq., Daugh. of John and Ann McLean.

Whose rare virtue endeared her to the affection of the wise and good; whose heart, warm with pity, in reliance on the Redeemer's blood, resigned herself to the arms of God and died in the hope of Eternal life.

Her flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Shall burst the chains in glad surprise,
And in her Saviour's image rise.

235.

The grave of CAROLINE MIDDLEBROOK, daughter of William and Caroline Ross, Born 30th August, 1824, and died 20th July, 1825.

Cropped like a rose before 'tis fully blown,
Or half its worth disclosed.

236.

In memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of Luke and Mary JACKSON, who died Dec. 29, 1840, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

237.

In memory of JULIA JANET, daughter of Thaddeus & Henrietta SANFORD, who died Nov. 22, 1821, aged 1 y'r, 2 m's, 11 d's.

238.

In memory of EMELINE OLIVA, wife of Charles SANFORD, who departed this life May 29th, 1836, in the 27th year of her age. Also, SARAH PHEBE, daughter of Charles & Emeline Oliva, who departed this life April 17th, 1836, aged 5 mo.

239.

In memory of CHARLES SANFORD, died August 10th, 1838, aged 33 years and 15 days.

I would not live alway,
No—welcome the tomb.

240.

In memory of MATTHEW McHUGH, who departed this life July 16, 1822, Æ 76 ye's.

241.

In memory of RACHEL, wife of Mathew McHUGH, who died June 3rd, 1843, aged 62 years. Also, of MARY ANN, daughter of Mathew & Rachel McHugh, who died Jan. 26th, 1816, Aged 5 Years, 5 Months.

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

242.

In memory of JEREMIAH ALBERTSON, who died March 15th, 1844, Aged 58 years, 3 months & 3 days. [134]

Here lies free from life's disturbing care,
A tender husband and a father dear;
Whom death cut down in prime of life, you see;
But stop my grief, we soon shall equal be;
And when the Lord sees fit to end my time,
With thy beloved dust I'll mingle mine.

243.

In memory of SARAH JANE VELTMAN, who died January 22, 1842.

244.

In memory of JARUSHE, wife of Henry VELTMAN, who departed this life Nov. 8, 1835, aged 59 years.

245.

In memory of HENRY VELTMAN, who departed this life April 13, 1840, aged 67 years. [135]

246.

In memory of MOSES DANE, who died November the 23, 1804, in the 33d year of his age.

247.

In memory of HENRY H. RAMP, died 26 Jan., 1840, Æ 16 years.

248.

SETH BELKNAP, died June 24, 1850, aged 77 years & 5 mo's. ANN MARIA, daughter of Seth & Mary Belknap, died Jan. 12, 1822, aged 21 years & 9 mo's. WASHINGTON, their son, died Sept. 18, 1805, aged 3 mo's. [136]

249.

MARY, relict of Seth BELKNAP, born April 15, 1783, died Feb. 6, 1866.

250.

In memory of CORNELIUS S., son of David B. and Lucretia L. LYMAN, Died Jan. 7, 1839, Æ 1 mo., 20 days.

251.

CHARLES BUTMAN, son of Daniel D. & Elizabeth BLAKE, died 6 Feb., 1828, Æ 1 year, 8 months.

Weep not for me, my parents dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here.

252.

Died, Feb. 5, 1844, WM. AUSKER, Son of James H. & Margaret TERWILLIGAR, aged 6 mo's & 22 d's.

Sleep on, my babe, and take thy rest
God called you, He thought it best.

253.

In memory of MARGARET H., daughter of John D. and Bridget SCOTT, who died June 13, 1842, aged 8 mo's & 15 d's.

Happy infant, early blest,
Rest in peaceful slumber rest.
Early rescued from the cares,
Which increase with growing years.

254.

In memory of ROBERT GILMER, who departed this life February 23d, 1833, aged 73 years, 8 mo's, 14 days. Also, his wife, MARY, who died Nov. 19, 1838, Aged 76 years, 8 months.

255.

In memory of ARCHIBALD J. GILLMER, who departed this life July 12, 1830, aged 29 years, 6 mo. & 12 d's. Also, his wife, JANE, died March 29, 1864, aged 66 y'rs, 5 mo's.

256.

Erected to the memory of MARY BECK, wife of John LOWRY, Born in Ballyblack, Parish of Neutownards, County Down, Ireland, who died April 10, 1841, aged 39 years. Also, their two children, JOHN, who died Oct. 15, 1840, aged 1 year, 10 mo's and 7 d's; MARY ALICE, who died April 23, 1841, aged 20 d's.

257.

In memory of MONTIMORE, son of Benjamin and Sally Ann THORN, who died April 18, 1836, aged 3 y'rs, 10 m's & 5 d's.

258.

In memory of JOSEPH WM. VALENTINE, who died June 30, 1842, aged 3 years, 1 month.

259.

In memory of HENRY McAUGHAN, who died Oct. 25th, 1842, aged 55 years.

260.

In memory of THOMAS McCULLY, a native of Ireland, who died 20 Sept., 1836, aged 28 y'rs.

261.

In memory of AGNESS, wife of John HAMILTON, who died July 8, 1842, aged 32 years.

262.

In memory of two sons of John E. & C. C. Parmelee. CORNELIUS SMITH, died Jan. 21st, 1846, Aged 5 y'rs, 9 months & 21 days; LINUS, died July 27, 1847, Aged 6 mo's & 25 days.

He took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them and Blessed them.

263.

In memory of two sons of John E. & C. C. PARMELEE; JOHN W., died Aug. 8, 1825, Aged 1 year, 6 mo's; CORNELIUS, died Feb. 24, 1837, Aged 4 months, 11 days. [137]

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

264.

Sacred to the memory of RICHARD HANDY, Esq., who departed this life May 7th, 1836, aged 65 years.

Therefore my heart is glad and my glory rejoiced; my flesh also shall rest in hope. Psalm XVI: IX.

265.

Sacred to the memory of MARY HANDY, relict of Richard Handy, Esq., who died August 10, 1837, aged 61 years.

I have trusted in thy mercy, my heart shall rejoice in thy salvation. Ps. 13: 5.

266.

In memory of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, [who departed] this life March 1st, ——7.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.
This mortal must put on immortality.

267.

In memory of THOMAS POWELL, son of John & Sarah McDOWELL, who died April 22d, 1833, aged 1 year, 9 mo., 22 days.

268.

Erected to the memory of RICHARD BURWELL, who departed this life Sept. 11th, 1825, aged 60 years & 3 months.

269.

Stone bearing the name JOHN WILLIAM SMITH (?) The remainder illegible.

270.

Died, 21st August, 1832, HELEN SMITH, aged 5½ days.

271.

The grave of CHRISTINA HOLMES, who died April 28, 1825, in the ———. (Figures decayed.)

272.

In memory of DANIEL, son of Daniel and Abigail SMITH, who died February 20th, 1793, Aged 17 months. [138]

273.

In memory of URIAH SMITH, son of Daniel Smith, who Died Dec. 3d, 1790, Aged 18 Months.

274.

DANIEL, son of Henry and Ann MORE, died 27 July, 1839, Æ 1 year, 6 mo.

275.

EDWARD, son of Barnet & Elizabeth McCROSS [H'V], died 11 Aug., 1832[?], Æ 11 m's, 3 d's.

276.

Sacred to the memory of Dr. ISRAEL SAYRE, who died Aug. 14th, 1826, In the 51st Year of his age. Also, his wife, ANNA MOORE, who died Feb. 13th, 1860, in the 69th Year of her age.

277.

I. H. S. In memory of JAMES MOONEY, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, who died Sept. 22, 1828, aged 82 years.

278.

In memory of MARY FRENEAU, who was born 17th Sept., 1756, and died 22 Jan., 1829, aged 72 years, 4 months & 5 days. [139]

279.

Erected by John S. Hunn, in memory of his wife, MARGA'T FRENEAU, who was born The 17th of Feb., 1762, died The 4th of Sept., 1825, and lies here interred.

280.

Erected to the memory of JOHN S. HUNN, who was born April the 9th, 1764, and died March the 5th, 1829, aged 64 years, 4 m's & 21 days. [140]

281.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of John D. LAWSON, born 2d June, 1768, died 23d August, 1822.

An affectionate wife, a tender mother.

282.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of William H. FALLS, who departed this life November 12th, 1818, aged 25 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Early, bright, transient,
Chaste, as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled
And went to heaven.

283.

In memory of SARAH, wife of Alexander FALLS, who died 17 Nov., 1825, in her 54th year.

284.

In memory of CAROLINE, daughter of O. R. and Olive DEXTER, who died Sept. 2, 1843, AE 1 year, 1 mo., 4 days.

285.

In memory of MARY J., daughter of O. R. and Olive DEXTER, died Jan. 2d, 1844.

286.

In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of Col. Nathan SANFORD, who died Dec. 25, 1825, aged 61 years.

287.

In memory of ALEX. McCARTNEY, born Dec. 12 1794, died July 18, 1828. ANN JANE CAMACK, born Dec. 1st, 1796, died Aug. 13, 1874.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

288.

In memory of JUSTUS ROGERS, who departed this life Nov. 8th, 1811, in the 75th year of his age.

And you, my friends, look down & view.
The hollow, garping tomb;
This glooming prison waits for you,
When e'er the summons come.

289.

In memory of NAOMIE, relick of Justus ROGERS, died Oct. 16th, 1831, in the 82d y'r of her age.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

290.

In memory of VIRGINIA, daughter of Edward and Deborah H. NIXON, who died March 13th, 1840, aged 1 year, 10 months and 22 days.

291.

Sacred to the memory of ANN, wife of William B. FAIRCHILD, who died Feb. 24, 1849, in the 28th year of her age.

Her last illness was short, but had sufferings severe, yet she was enabled by the grace of God to bear them with Christian fortitude. She died in peace, with a bright prospect of a blessed immortality.

Till Christ shall come to raise the slumbering dust,
Farewell, pale, lifeless clay, a long farewell:
Sweet be thy sleep beneath this green tree's shade,
For I have laid thee in thy lonely cell.

292.

Died, July 13th, 1843, HEZEKIAH, son of Matthew B. and Maria MICHALES, Æ 1 day.

293.

In memory of ELEANOR HOYT, infant daughter of Wm. A. & Julia WOOD, born April 18th, and died Aug. 8th, 1836.

And he took them in his arms, put his hands upon them and blessed them.

294.

In memory of ELEANOR JANE, daughter of Andrew and Sarah M. WOOD, died April 21, 1837, aged 8 mo., 7 d's.

Lie here, dear babe, and take thy rest,
God called her home, as he thought best.

295.

Died, 12 Aug., 1827, JOHN SWEZEY, in his 49 year. A victim to intemperance.

296.

In memory of Dr. CHARLES F. GRAY, who died December 10th, 1842, Aged 24 years. Erected by members of Highland Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F.

Ye Odd Fellows who pass this stone,
A brother resteth here;
Children and wife of one that's gone,
To us are doubly dear.

297.

In memory of BEDILIA, died Feb. 5, 1848, aged 7 mo's & 16 d's. Also, SARAH, Infant daughter, died Nov. 28, 1848, aged 1 mo. & 12 d's. Children of Anthony and Catharine SWIFT.

298.

I. H. S. In memory of MARGARET WHELIN, who died Sept. 5th, 1832, Æ 23 years. A native of Kings Co., Ireland.

The Lord have mercy on her soul.

Appendix.

Annotations.

(1.) Alexander Falls was grandson of Alexander Falls, a native of Ireland, who settled in Little Britain, Orange Co., 1729-30. He was a merchant in Newburgh for many years, in which connection his name is met in 1799. He was thrice married. By his wife Margaret he had sons: George, whose monument is noted, and who died unmarried; Edward; the late Hiram and Alexander, who were merchants in Newburgh and died without issue, and William H. His third wife was Fanny Belknap, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1st, 1877, and was buried in Goodwill Cemetery, Montgomery. William H. Falls removed to New York, where he was President of the Tradesman's Bank. He left issue, two sons and two daughters.

(2.) Matthew Duke, husband of the deceased, born April 10, 1791, died August 30, 1861, is buried by her side.

(3.) Michael Nestell was a son of Michael Nestell, an officer of the army of the Revolution, who settled in Newburgh after the war, and against whom action was brought to test the rights of the Episcopal Church in and to the Glebe, 1806. Esther S., Susan (ages unknown) and Eliza, aged 64 yrs. 5 mo. 8 d's., Harriet Underhill, aged 56 years, daughters of Michael and Elizabeth Nestell, are buried near their father, Michael Nestell. Lucretia, their eldest daughter, is buried by the side of David M. Dubois in Section III, No. 343.

(4.) William Lisle was Chief Engineer of the Newburgh Fire Department.

(5.) Members of the family, or connected therewith by marriage, of the late Adam Lilburn, of Haverstraw.

(6.) Rev. George Phippen was Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

(7.) Capt. Samuel Johnson of the steamers "Highlander" and "Thomas Powell"

(8.) Joseph Simpson was for a number of years a bookseller and stationer in Newburgh. Two daughters survive, Mrs. A. Y. Weller and Mrs. M. J. Scott.

(9.) A brother of the late Senator Edward M. Madden.

(10.) William S. and Cornelius O. Madden were brothers of the late Senator Edward M. Madden of Middletown. William S. was a painter, and Cornelius O. was a printer, and a young man of excellent character.

(11.) Father of Asa and Robert Sterling, the latter Mayor of the city at the time of his death. He was a merchant-tailor and dealer in clothing.

(12.) Mother of Mrs. Samuel E. Dimmick and a most excellent woman.

(13.) J. M. Krebs was a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, graduate of Dickenson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, Pastor of the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church, N. Y. City, from 1829, to the time of his death; President of Princeton Seminary from 1865 to his death; author of various sermons and religious works. (R. E.)

(14.) Mr. Buckingham was an active resident of Newburgh and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

(15.) Edward Hubbard, a Hudson river pilot, serving on the Thomas Powell and other steamers, rests by the side of his wife, his grave being unmarked.

(16.) John Quaid was the founder of the present families of that name in Newburgh. He was for many years a grocer, and a man of honorable reputation.

(17.) Elijah L. Woolsey was for many years Captain of the sloop "Illinois."

(18.) Gershom Halstead was the father of Asa, Whitehead, James and Charles Halstead, the latter for many years connected with the freighting business, in later years as a member of the firm of B. Carpenter & Co., serving as captain of the steamer "James Madison," and barge "Minisink." His monument will be met later. Asa Halstead was captain of packet sloops "Belinda," "Cashier," "Improvement," and "Illinois," and Whitehead Halstead of the sloops "Franklin," "Republican," "David Porter," and "Favorite." He disappeared from record after 1819. James Halstead was proprietor of the West Newburgh Flouring Mills. The several names recall interesting periods in the commercial history of Newburgh. The families have no surviving residents in Newburgh.

(19.) Henry B. Myer was, for many years, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, on the corner of Water and Second Streets. His son, General Albert J. Myer, the eminent Meteorologist, was born in Newburgh in 1828, died at Buffalo, N. Y., 1880. He was the founder of the Signal Service Bureau.

(20.) Victor M. Watkins, son of David and Julia Watkins, was born in Goshen, N. Y. He came to Newburgh about 1832, and was employed as a teacher in the Newburgh High School about seven years. In 1839 he accepted a position as teller in the Bank of Newburgh, and held that position at the time of his death. He was also a Notary Public, and for a few years the Librarian of the Newburgh Library Association. He possessed the happy faculty of securing and retaining the friendship and esteem of all who knew him. (C. E.)

Julia Egbert, his wife, born April 29, 1810, died December 23, 1888, buried by the side of her husband.

(21.) Rev. Jos. McCarrell was Pastor of the Associate Reformed Church from 1822 to his death in 1864, a period of 42 years.

(22.) Son of Jacob Carpenter and brother of Mrs. John W. Wells. He was the founder in 1822 of the first iron and brass foundry in this city.

(23.) Mr. Wells was for several years engaged in the iron and brass foundery business, as the successor of his brother-in-law, Henry B. Carpenter, and later in other business ventures. He was a man esteemed by his cotemporaries.

(24.) He was a brother of Doctor Chichester Brown, and the successor with his brother, James S., of his father in the hardware trade on Water Street. He had no children.

(25.) Chichester Brown was one of the best physicians of Newburgh. He was a native of Ireland and son of John Brown, a refugee from the rebellion of 1798. His wife was daughter of Dr. Graham of Shawangunk.

(26.) He was a school teacher nearly all his life. He was son of Dr. Chichester Brown.

(27.) William and John Thayer were successful merchants on the corner of Water and Carpenter Streets. The wife of William Thayer was sister of Benjamin Carpenter.

(28.) Wife and children of James Hamilton.

(29.) B. H. Mace, active in politics and in law, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, etc. He lies on the north side of his wife unmarked by monument. He was the stepson of Stephen Belknap. He died Nov. 19, 1878, in the 77th year of his age.

(30.) Commissioned Captain of the 3d N. Y. V. June 18, 1813.

(31.) Son of Francis and Eunice Watkins Crawford and brother of David Crawford. His widow married John Farnum.

(32.) Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Belknap, second wife of Francis Crawford, died without issue.

(33.) Mr. Lewis was a bookseller and binder. In association with one Crowell, he published in Newburgh in 1812 a Federal or anti-war paper, called "The Orange County Patriot and Spirit of '76."

(34.) The memory of the Donnally's will remain for many years through the published "Recollections of James, son of Peter."

(35.) Associate of David Crawford in commercial business, now represented by his sons, Wm. O. and John D. Mailler. He was an excellent citizen.

(36.) George Gordon was a dealer in watches and clocks in Newburgh for a quarter of a century, with place of business on the S. W. corner of Water and Second Streets. He was a native of Ireland and the first (1800) in his line of business in the town.

(37.) John MacCauley, the father of these children, was an active merchant, trader and hotel keeper in Newburgh after the war of the Revolution. [See Eager's Hist. Orange Co., p. 178.]

(37a.) Son of Moses Kimball by his second wife.

(38.) Father of Moses, Thomas and other children who have honorable record in the history of the town. He was a carpenter and builder.

(39.) James C. Clark was the first professional barber, haircutter, wigmaker, etc., in Newburgh. He was noted for his excentric character, but was not the less an honorable and successful man in his business. His son Theodore, named above, was a compositor; his son George died at Rhinebeck, was a printer and editor. His daughter Eliza married and died elsewhere.

(40.) Rev. Samuel Fowler was a native of Newburgh and one of the earliest converts here to Methodism. He entered the ministry in 1793, and in 1820 was the first stationed pastor of the First M. E. Church, now Trinity.

(41.) Samuel Fowler and Charlotte Purdy Fowler were father and mother of Rev. Samuel Fowler. It was at their residence in Middlehope that Methodism was cradled in Newburgh.

(42.) A notice in the Political Index of Jan. 7, 1824, states that Mrs. Collins was a native of New Jersey, but for many years a resident of Newburgh and among its first settlers; that her relations were very extensive, "she having arrived at the title of great-great-grandparent." She was deprived of sight and hearing for several years before her death.

(43.) In 1795, John Da Sylva came to Marlborough with Mr. John Joseph Alexis Robert, a French gentleman, who had for some years resided in the island of San Domingo, and at the outbreak of the insurrection of the slaves, fled to New York with his household slaves. Robert and Da Sylva opened a store at Marlborough, where they carried on business in such merchandise as was at that day commonly kept in country stores. The firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Da Sylva in March, 1806. Mr. Robert remained in this country until the year 1814, when he returned with his family to France. (J. W. F.)

(44.) A descendant of William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth Colony and signer of the Mayflower conpact.

(45.) David W. Bate—place of burial uncertain—died March 17, 1859, at 72, but presumed to have been in the plot marked by the gravestones of Sarah Isaacs Rogers. He was a native of Shawangunk, Ulster County, and son of James Bate, A. D. Q., of the army of the Revolution. He was brigadier-major in the war of 1812, and was severely wounded in action Oct. 27, 1813. He was admitted to the bar of Orange County in 1811, entered in partnership with William Ross, and later was senior member of the firm of Bate & McKissock. He was supervisor for several terms, and was elected County Judge in 1847, serving with great credit to himself and his profession. His first wife was Harriet M. Isaacs, who was (presumably) buried in the same plot. His second wife was a Mrs. Polhamus. He left no children.

(46.) Evidently a child of Mary and Peter C. DeWint.

(47.) Harry Caldwell was postmaster at Newburgh 1799-1802.

(48.) William Hoyle was a tailor and clothier; father of Mark C. and Raphael Hoyle and Mrs. D. G. Leonard. He was a substantial member of St. George's Church.

(49.) Raphael Hoyle was a landscape and portrait painter of no little talent. Some of his paintings survive, among other a favorite view of Newburgh.

(50.) The sign of the cross or the letters I. H. S. on this and many other monuments indicates a member of the R. C. Church, which had no burial ground here at the time.

(51.) An early settler at Middlehope, who gave to the town several useful and honorable descendants, among others Gilbert Holmes.

(52.) David Miller was son of Johannes Miller of Montgomery. James too was son of David, and Mrs. Decker was his sister. The family is now represented in Newburgh by Hon. James W. Miller.

(53.) A very respectable family of whom no representatives remain in Newburgh. Derric Ammerman was Quatermaster in the Revolution for many years, later was master of the packet sloop Siren, sailing between Newburgh and New York. His wife was a Belknap.

(54.) Capt. Charles Halstead died on board the barge Minisink, of which he was master, from disease of the heart.

(55.) Father of William G. Gillespie, noted later.

(56.) A refugee from Ireland for participating in the rebellion of 1798; founder of the Universal store, later conducted by his sons, John and James S. Brown.

(57.) One of the principal projectors of the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike, and to which he gave his life by disease contracted in its construction.

(58.) John Lawson, of the firm of Wear & Lawson, dealers in hardware, whose children lie by his side, of whom John Knox Lawson was a young man of especial activity in public affairs and in the Fire Department, of which he was Chief Engineer 1855-6. Joseph Lawson died in service in the 165th Regiment.

(59.) Robert Gardner followed several occupations at different times—clerk, storekeeper, captain of a sloop, painter, etc.; was connected with the Fire Department, captain of a company in the war of 1812, and altogether a respected and useful man. Dr. James M. Gardner, Cicero and Lewis W. were his sons.

(60.) Sybel Burr, second wife of Robert Gardner.

(61.) Dr. Hedges was noted in the religious discussions of his day. It is erroneously asserted of him that he died of visitation of God for participation in the administration of the Holy Sacrament to a dog. His death was from a nervous fit, to which he was subject.

(62.) Few men whose resting place is marked in the cemetery have a more worthy life record than Matthew du Bois, grandson of the Huguenot immigrant at New Paltz; was engaged in sloop freighting in New Windsor; was in Col. McClaughry's Regiment in action at Fort Montgomery Oct. 6, 1777; gave two sons to the Revolutionary army; member of the Legislature, and filled several local official trusts.

(63.) Daughter of Peter Welling of New Windsor.

(64.) Mother and son. Mr. Sleight was a lawyer and respected for many virtues.

(65.) Capt. Lander was father of Tobias D. Lander, dealer in clocks, watches, etc. The latter removed to and died in New York.

(66.) Sister of Daniel Farrington.

(67.) Brother-in-law of Daniel Farrington and his associate in the painting business.

(68.) Graduate of Rutgers, 1829; studied in Edinburg under Rev. Thomas Chalmers, and in Glasgow under Dr. Thomas Dick; licensed in 1833 by the presbytery of Aberdeen, Scotland; ordained in 1834 in N. Y.; was pastor in Philadelphia 1834-36, and in Newburgh 1836-47; also Professor in Biblical literature in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in Newburgh; Professor of Latin at Princeton 1847-53, again Professor in the Seminary at Newburgh 1853-5. 1860-3 Professor of English language and literature in Rutgers. Chaplain and Professor of moral philosophy at West Point 1871-1881. Author of numerous sermons and pamphlets and contributor to current literature. (R. E.)

(69.) For a number of years Street Commissioner and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

(70.) Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Noyes were daughters of John Bevridge.

(71.) Father of Daniel and Ebenezer Ward Farrington.

(72.) This interesting family is now represented by William S. Libby, late of the firm of Hilton & Libby, successors to Alexander Stewart, merchant of N. Y.

(73.) Mrs. Van Kleek was daughter of Robert Boyd, of New Windsor, a gun maker in the war of the Revolution. The late Robert Boyd Van Kleek was a son. Dr. Van Kleek was of Poughkeepsie stock, noted in the Revolution. He was, as his monument states, an excellent man and an able physician. In this grave is buried Ellen Van Kleek, who died at White Plains, N. Y., April 16, 1898, Æ 80 years.

(74.) Jonathan and Aaron Noyes were brothers, and sons of Jonathan Noyes, who settled here after or at the close of the war of the Revolution. A sister of Jonathan and Aaron married David, son of Samuel Weed, and became the mother of Jonathan Noyes Weed, President of the Quassaick National Bank.

(75. Daughter of Aaron and Hannah Noyes.

(76.) Aaron Noyes established and conducted for several years a brick-yard at the foot of Renwick Street. He was quite active in local affairs and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village, 1831, '32, '33, '35, '36.

(77.) Mr. Gazeley was for twenty-three years editor and publisher of the Political Index, the leading newspaper of Newburgh prior to 1829. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Carter, is said to be buried by his side. He has no descendants in Newburgh.

(78.) Near this stone are said to be buried the bodies of Edward and his wife Susan Wier, and their two children, John Carlisle and Emily Wier. They all died in N. Y. and were brought here for burial.

(79.) A descendant in the 5th generation of Louis DuBois, the Huguenot settler at New Paltz. He was Brigadier-General of Artillery for many years, a miller and manufacturer at West Newburgh, and at all times an active, honorable and useful citizen.

(80.) Son of James Reeve, of L. I.; father of Selah, Christopher, Chas. F. V., William, George, and Eliza, who married Hon. John W. Brown. For nearly a century one of the active business families of Newburgh.

(81.) Brother of Gen. Nathaniel.

(82.) See No. 443, III. To the south of this monument is buried the body of Mrs. Julia Reed, daughter of the late C. F. V. Reeve.

(83.) For many years a manufacturer of and dealer in leather in Newburgh.

(84.) Dr. Alexander Clinton, son of Charles and great-grandson of Col. Charles, of Little Britain. He removed to N. Y. City, where he died.

(85.) Son-in-law of Capt. Robert Gourlay. His body was brought here from New Jersey.

(86.) Capt. Robert Gourlay, 46th U. S. Infantry, War of 1812. His wife, Maria DeWitt, was daughter of Chas. Clinton, grandson of Col. Chas. Clinton, of Little Britain. His father was Dr. Robert Gourlay, an early physician who emigrated from Ireland and located in Little Britain. Prior to entering the army Capt. Gourlay conducted mercantile business in Newburgh.

(87.) Mrs. Fisk was daughter of Baltus Van Kleek, of Poughkeepsie, and sister of Dr. Baltus Van Kleek, of Newburgh.

(88.) One of the ablest of the early lawyers of Newburgh; U. S. District Attorney for Southern District of New York; an active member and foun-

der of St. George's Church, on its reorganization. He has no living descendants, his entire family are buried around him, with the exception of his son James, died Pensacola, Florida.

(89.) Daughter of Jonathan Fisk. Theodore, her brother, a lawyer of ability is without monument.

(90.) Thomas McKissock was eminent as a lawyer and as a member of Congress. He has no representative surviving him in Newburgh. Mrs. McKissock was daughter of Joseph Belknap, and sister of James Belknap and Mrs. Eli Hasbrouck.

(91.) Mr. Belknap was one of the most worthy and respectable citizens of Newburgh. He was in the field in the war of 1812 as first sergeant of Capt. W. H. Falls' company of infantry; was appointer Adjutant in 1812, and held the commission until the close of the was in 1817; was Captain of the Bell Button Company, of which John W. Brown was Ensign in 1821-22; was Brigade Inspector; later Chief Engineer of Fire Department; in 1843-48 Postmaster, and held several official stations. His wife, Clarisa Ring, was sister of Thomas C. Ring.

(92.) Aaron Belknap was a lawyer and for eighteen years Postmaster at Newburgh.

(93.) Henry Leavenworth, born in New Haven, Conn., 10 Dec., 1783, died in Cross Timbers, Indian Ter., 21 July, 1834. Capt., Maj., Lieut. Col. and Col. in the war of 1812. Breveted Lieut. Col. for distinguished service at the battle of Chippewa, U. C., for meritorious service at Niagara U. C. where he was wounded, and Brig. Gen'l in 1824, for "ten years faithful service in one grade."

(94.) Son of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, the builder of Washington's Headquarters. His wife was Hannah, daughter of David Birdsall.

(95.) Son of Isaac Hasbrouck and father of Eli Hasbrouck.

(96.) Dr. David Fowler came to Newburgh after the war of the Revolution, locating first near Marlborough, but later holding the family residence on Liberty Street. He was highly esteemed in his profession and was especially active in refounding St. George's Episcopal Church. Gilbert Ogden Fowler, his son, was a lawyer, member of Assembly, Judge of County Court and Court of Common Pleas, Major General of militia, etc., and died while President of the Highland Bank of Newburgh.

(97.) Near this stone is buried the body of Julia Gray, wife of Thomas Estabrook, died April 9, 1831, aged 42 years.

(98.) The disaster to the packet cloop "Neptune," was the most terrible that ever occurred on the Hudson. Some twenty-five or thirty lives were lost. The body of the boy was brought to Newburgh. The mother rests by its side.

(99.) No Stone marks this grave. Its occupant was daughter of Geo. W. and Hannah Wright. She was active in musical circles for a number of years.

(100.) Samuel Wright was the brother of William B. Wright, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Geo. W. Wright. He was a ship carpenter by trade.

(101.) Joseph French kept the Steamboat Hotel, on Second Street. It was in his parlors that St. George's Church was reorganized by Rev. John Brown.

(102.) Robert Lawson was a grocer and for many terms member of the Board of Trustees of the village. Herman, Robert and George Lawson were sons. No surviving descendants remain here. Near this grave are buried the bodies of Samuel Parmenter, who died June 29, 1841, aged 50 years; his wife, Eliza Crane, who died Sept. 14, 1849. Charles J., their son, who died in 1826, aged about three years, and Susan E. C., their daughter, who died in 1856, aged 26 years. Mr. Parmenter was a school teacher, editor of the Newburgh Gazette, mathematician, statistician and surveyor. Brigadier-General Stephen C. Parmenter was his son.

(103.) To the south of this stone is buried the body of Flora Delzel, wife of John Watson, born in Scotland, died in Newburgh, 1830. To the north of this stone are buried Eliza, aged 5 mo.; Ada, aged 8 years, 2 mo., and George William, aged 2 mo.; children of John and Eliza Proudfoot. Also, Ann Houseman, wife of John Houseman, died 1871, and Mary Jane Houseman, died March, 1876, aged 61 years.

(104.) An active man in his day and generation, and a man of ability. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village and its President. He has no descendants residing here.

(105.) Thomas Phillips, Jr., was a builder. The late Mrs. John H. Sanxay, who married second, John R. Gorham, was a daughter. Seely was the name of Mrs. Phillips second husband. She was a Gardner.

(106.) Son of William Belknap, who was a brother of Capt. Samuel Belknap, noted later. He was a Lieutenant in Col. Livingston's 4th N. Y. Continental Regiment; served during the war, and is still represented in the Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was a member.

(106a.) Mrs. Riggs was sister of Capt. Samuel Belknap.

(107.) The part of the inscription enclosed in brackets has become illegible. It is restored from a copy made some years ago. Deceased was brother of Lieut. William Belknap, Isaac and James Belknap, who removed from Woburn, Mass., and located in Newburgh in 1749. The late Genl. William Goldsmith Belknap, U. S. A., and his son, the late William Belknap, Secty. of War, are among his descendants. For the military services of Samuel Belknap, see "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. II, p. 907.

(108.) The Merritts, Purdys and Fowlers were allied families and settlers, on the Harrison Patent (now Marlborough), prior to the war of the Revolution. The founders of the Newburgh branch of the Merritts was George, whose eldest was George, No. 19.

(109.) The Gidneys were descendants of the founders of the settlement still bearing the name of Gidneytown.

(110.) The Dentons of Newburgh were descendants of Rev. Daniel Denton, of L. I., the writer of the first English History of the State of N. Y.

(111.) Leonard and Jacob Carpenter were the owners of the Newburgh and Fishkill Ferry (1802), and of the dock property occupied by the Ramsdell Estate. Their store was a low frame building on the site now occupied by the United States Hotel.

(112.) Edmund and Chancy Griswold were masters of sloops engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers between Newburgh and New York. Edmund was especially conspicuous in the organization of the Newburgh Fire Department in 1797.

(113.) Progenitors of the Newburgh families of Gibb. Eleanor, David and Samuel were dealers in clothing, corner of Smith and Fourth Streets in 1838.

(114.) Jonathan and Jane (Linderman) Carter were the father and mother of the late Enoch Carter.

(115.) Mary, wife of Adolph De Grove, was sister of Enoch Carter, whose son Jonathan was the father of Enoch Carter of more recent years. Noting her death the Political Index remarks, "Few persons have sustained a long life so carefully and unreproachably. Mrs. De Grove was almost the last of that class of exalted females which adorned the society of our village in former years." Mr. De Grove was an active "son of liberty" in N. Y. City in the early years of the Revolution, and on its occupation by the British forces was compelled to find safety in removal, leaving his property there to be confiscated by the enemies of the cause he had espoused.

(116.) David, Phineas, Silas and Edward Howell were descendants of Edward Howell, an immigrant from England (1639), who settled at Southampton, L. I. They came to Newburgh during or soon after the war of the Revolution. Little is known of them beyond the fact that they were active and honorable citizens. Phineas was the first tanner in the then village, and was one of the Trustees of the Fire Department in 1797, also one of the Trustees of the Glebe (1794), and Treasurer of that body in the erection of the Newburgh Academy. He disappears from record in 1797. David was a merchant and trader; kept a store on the N. W. corner of Water and Second Streets. He was the father of Benoni H. Howell, noted later.

(117.) Mrs. Bowman was a lady of marked character. Her husband, Phineas Bowman, whose remains are said to be interred beside her, was a Major in the Mass. Line in the war of the Revolution; a lawyer of distinguished ability, and as a member of the Legislature secured the passage of the Act organizing the present county of Orange, 1797-8. For services in Mass. see Mass. soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary war. Vol. II, p. 352.

(118.) By the side of this grave are buried Thomas Theall and his two grandchildren. Thomas Theall was son of Isaac Theall.

(119.) Mr. Cooley was a lawyer and a Justice of the Peace.

(120.) Mark McIntyre, the father, was buried beside his daughter. He died Aug. 11, 1831. The Newburgh Telegraph of Aug. 25, 1831, says, "He was a worthy and estimable man."

(121.) Luther Halsey, Sr., was Principal of the Newburgh Academy in 1813, and served until 1820, when he was succeeded by his son, John T. Halsey. Rev. Luther Halsey, Jr., was Pastor of the Blooming-Grove Church 1815-25, and left there to accept a Professorship in Nassau Hall. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1880.

(122.) Alex. Gilcrist was a pump and block maker at the corner of Ann and Liberty Streets, and a very worthy man.

(123.) Levi P. Dodge was son of William P. Dodge, who was son of Reuben Dodge, a Lieutenant in the Mass. Line in the army of the Revolution. John P. and William Foster Dodge were sons of Levi P. and Sarah Jane Foster Dodge, the latter, daughter of Elnathan Foster and his wife, Ruth Tarbell. William Foster Dodge was in service in the war of the Rebellion. His brother John P. was killed at Fredericksburgh. There

were other branches of the family, notably Levi Dodge, a Lieutenant in the New Hampshire Line, who with his brother William settled here after the war of the Revolution. He was a large holder of real estate, President of the Bank of Newburgh, etc. He is said to have been buried in this cemetery without monument, at his own request.

(124.) Mrs. Carter and her mother died the same day of yellow fever, said to have been the first and only cases of that disease that ever occurred in Newburgh. John Anderson, the husband and father, was a merchant and forwarder, with dock and store on the southwest corner of what is now Third and Front Street, and sailed the sloop "Eliza." During the war of the Revolution he was an enlisted "boatman" on the Hudson, and engaged with his sloop in the transportation of continental stores, etc. His children by his wife Mary Smith were Elizabeth (Mrs. Carter), John, Jr., and Benjamin. John, Jr., married Mary Woodward, and Benjamin married Mary, daughter of Phineas Bowman. John, Jr., married (second) Charity Woodward and had several children. He was a man of standing and reputation, and was President of the Village in 1802. He removed to Hoboken in 1803-4, and died in New York Feb. 10, 1840, aged "78 years 9 months and 8 days." Frederick Roostback Anderson, of New York, was son by his second wife. The late Hiram Anderson, dealer in carpets, 99 Bowery, was grandson—son of his son, John Anderson, Jr. Several pages could be written about John Anderson without telling in full the incidents in his long and useful life.

(125.) Son of Benj. Smith, who was the son of James Smith, who purchased in 1749 the farm now covered by the City of Newburgh between First and South Streets, whereon he laid out the township of Washington. It was at the house of the father that Steuben Lodge of F. & A. M. held its communications.

(126.) Second wife of Jonathan Carter. She left issue, one child, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Ward M. Gazlay.

(127.) This the fourth Mrs. Foster was Ruth Tarbell. Mr. Foster was a native of L. I. It was at his house that the first "class" of the M. E. Church was organized in Newburgh in 1789.

(128.) Nathaniel P. Emmet was a baker. Lieutenant in the Village Guards.

(129.) Son of Daniel Niven, as distinguished from Daniel Niven, Jr., the latter the father of Thornton M. Niven and nephew of Daniel Niven. George was the grandfather of the late Mrs. Chancey Depew of N. Y. He was a lawyer.

(130.) Daniel Niven was a native of Scotland. He served in the army of the Revolution as Captain of Engineers, and became a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati." He located in Newburgh after the disbandment of the army and engaged in milling at West Newburgh, and in farming. He had sons, George W. and Charles. The former noted above and the latter at one time Sheriff of the County.

(131.) Jason Rogers came from New London, Conn., in 1785 or '86, and engaged in ship building. The first horse-boat on the Newburgh Ferry, the Moses Rogers, was built by him in 1816. Lieut.-Col. Jason Rogers, of Louisville, Ky., was his oldest son, and was in service in the war with Mexico. Capt. James Rogers was in the U. S. Navy. The entire family was remarkable for solidity of character and patriotic citizenship, the father himself being a soldier in the ranks at Fort Trumbull when New

London was sacked by the British forces under Benedict Arnold. The family has no representative now living in Newburgh.

(132.) Mother of the late Thomas McAlles.

(133.) Gen. John McLean lived in what is now sometimes called "the Wyckoff place," junction of Montgomery and Water Streets. His father was an early settler in what is now Blooming-Grove. His daughter married William Ross, the noted lawyer and politician of Newburgh in the early part of the current century.

(134.) A descendant of Richard Albertson, who was one of the number to whom the second charter of the Glebe was issued in 1752.

(135.) Henry Veltman was a mason. The mason work of the old First M. E. Church on Second Street was executed by him.

(136.) Son of Capt. Samuel Belknap, already noted. He was at one time engaged in the freighting business.

(137.) John E. Parmalee was a merchant in Water Street. His wife was daughter of William H. Smith. Mrs. Jed Horton is a daughter. Remains removed since above was written; now in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

(138.) Daniel Smith was engaged in the freighting business from Balmville from 1804-1820.

(139.) Daughter of Philip Freneau, a poet of the Revolutionary era.

(140.) At one time cashier of the Bank of Newburgh. His son, Peter Freneau Hunn, was a lawyer, surveyor, Justice of the Peace, etc.

List of Unmarked Graves.

[This list does by no means include all the graves which are unmarked, but those only which have been reported to the compiler. Several unmarked graves are noted in connection with monuments.]

ARCHER, SARAH ELIZA, wife of Rev. William Archer, who was some time Pastor of a Wesleyan Methodist Church in Newburgh.

BROWN, MRS. JANE, wife of William Brown, of Belknap's Mills, died Aug. 10, 1822.

BROWN, WILLIAM, died Sept. 6, 1822, aged 53. One of the most useful and respectable inhabitants of our town. (Pol. Index Sept. 10. 1822.)

ANDERSON GEORGE M., of Stanley, Scotland, died 1878, aged 53. Musician and Shakespeare student, buried to the east of the McCarrell monument. No. 79, II.

CANFIELD HEPHZEBA ANN WETHERLY, wife of Nelson Heth Canfield, born July 17, 1814, died June 3d, 1845. Buried in No. IV, near the Presbyterian Church.

COCHRAN, JANE, died 1834, aged 5. Buried by the side of Joshua Alex. Cochran, near No. V.

DODGE, MRS. RUTH, mother of Levi and John Dodge.

GARDINER, ARABELLA, daughter of Robert and Sybel Burr Gardiner, died Feb. 28, 1891, aged 84 years; also MARION A., daughter of R. and S. B. Gardiner, died March 10, 1891, aged 76 years.

GUTHRIE, MARY J., died Oct. 11, 1881.

GUINN, WILLIAM, buried on the east of No. 186, II.

GUINN, JEREMIAH, died Nov. 23, 1897, aged 42. Buried at the East of William Guinn.

HAZLEY, ARBUCKLE, died Oct. 23, 1881, aged 84. Ellen, his wife, died March 17, 1885, aged 76. Buried on the West of N. D. Wells, No. II.

HUNN, PETER F., lawyer, surveyor and justice in Newburgh.

LYNN, ADAM, died Jan. 2, 1845, aged 2 years 6 mnnths.

LYNN, ELIZABETH, died Jan. 17, 1847, aged 2 years.

LYNN, ESTA, died Aug. 26, 1852, aged 2 years 3 months.

Children of William Lynn, buried in No. I, near Liberty Street. In this same locality is buried Archibald Hudson, who died 1870, aged 5 years.

MARSH, JEREMIAH, in 1878.

MARSH, CLARK, died in 1863. His wife, Ann Eliza, died March, 1872.

MARSH, HENRIETTA, wife of John Atcheson, died 1870. Also their children, CHARLES and ETTA MARSH, and JULIA, wife of Robert Atcheson, died August, 1861. Buried in No. I, near the north line.

McNALLY, JAMES J., son of F. Irving and Sarah C. McNally, died May, 1876, aged 1 year, 4 months.

I.H.S. O'CONNELL, CATH., dau. of Thorn and Mary O'Connell, born Jan. 6, 1850, died aged 6 months. Buried in No. I, near Grand Street.

POPE, THOMAS, his wife Hannah, and their sons, B. B. and Charles.

POTTS, MARIA, daughter of Thos. and Hannah Pope.

REEDER, ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Pope.

SCOTT, EUPHEMIA, aged 37, and Frank Scott and his infant daughter, buried in No. V, near the site of the old Lutheran Church.

SPAULDING, REV. JOSIAH, and his son, Josiah.

TUDOR, HENRY, and wife, daughter of Benj. Smith.

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Gerritje,	III.	280.	74.
H. W.,	III.	279.	74.
Solomon,	III.	280.	74.
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James,	III.	44.	47.
Jane,	I.	207.	28.
SMITH—			
Abigail,	II.	8.	29.
Agnes,	III.	64.	49.
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C. H.,	III.	240.	69.
Daniel,	II.	9.	29.
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Francis,	I.	9.	5.
Hannah,	III.	76.	51.
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Ann M.,	III.	285.	74.
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Jas.,	III.	284.	74.
John,	III.	281.	74.
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Lucy,	III.	283.	74.
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E. C.,	III.	244.	70.
E. M.,	III.	249.	70.
H. T.,	III.	250.	70.
Jas. B.,	III.	244.	70.
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Y.

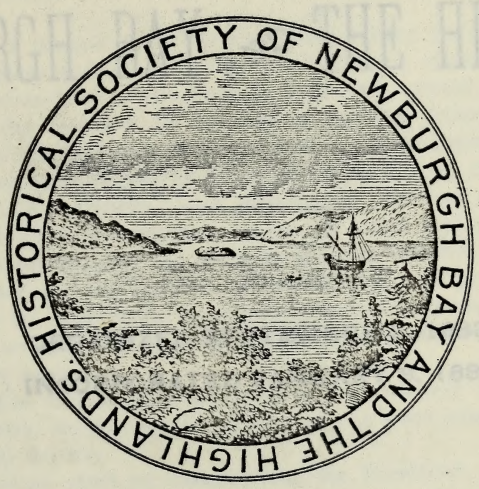
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Historical Papers

No. VI.



"We turned down to the edge of the mountains, or the northernmost of the mountains, and anchored."—Entry in Hudson's Journal, Sept. 29, 1609.

1. Bethlehem Church Records.
2. Our Old Brass Bands
3. Col. Thomas DeKay, a Pioneer of Western Orange County.
4. Our Grandmother in Literature.
5. Unveiling of the Tablet on the Site of the Old Palatine Church, May 30, 1899.
6. Major Patrick MacGregorie, the First Settler of Orange County.
7. Appendix.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1900.

Historical Papers

No. VI.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1900.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.

INCORPORATED JANUARY 8, 1884.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1900.

Newburgh Journal Printing House and Book-Bindery.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.
INCORPORATED JANUARY 3, 1884.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1900.

Articles of Incorporation.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in the counties of Orange, Duchess, and Putnam, State of New York, of the age of twenty-one years and over, do hereby associate ourselves and form a corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, and particularly under Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1875, as amended by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1876.

The name by which such corporation shall be known in law is THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS.

Said corporation is formed for historical and literary purposes, and the object and business thereof shall be the discovery, collection, and preservation, and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relating to the territory or districts of country formerly occupied by the army of the Revolution, in defence of West Point and the Hudson River; and more especially to fix upon the position of the several forts, camping-grounds, barracks, huts, residences, meeting places for religious, social and military purposes, depots for arms and provisions, revolutionary burial places, and all spots of historic interest connected with the said defence, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating the truth of history by appropriate monuments, memorial structures and inscriptions, and to acquire title to such parcels of real estate as may be needed for the above purposes.

The principal office and place of business of said Society shall be in the city of Newburgh, in the county of Orange, at such place as may be designated by the Society.

The said corporation shall be managed by its President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and eight members of said Society (sixteen in all) who shall constitute its Board of Managers.

The names of such Managers for the first year of the existence of said corporation are:

ENOCH L. FANCHER, President.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, First Vice-President.
WILLIAM W. CARSON, Second Vice-President.
LEWIS BEACH, Third Vice-President.
J. HERVEY COOK, Fourth Vice-President.
CHAS. ESTABROOK, Recording Secretary.
WILLIAM J. ROE, Corresponding Secretary.
JONATHAN N. WEED, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FISH,	EDWARD M. RUTTENBER,
JOHN J. MONELL,	JOHN R. CALDWELL,
JOEL T. HEADLEY,	JAMES G. GRAHAM,
THOMAS B. BROOKS,	HENRY DUDLEY.

The foregoing being all the officers of the Society for the first year.

Articles of Incorporation.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in the
cities of Orange, Dutchess, and Putnam, State of New York, of the
of twenty-one years and over, do hereby associate ourselves and form
orporation, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of
York, and particularly under Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1875, as
ended by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1876.

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TORICAL SOCIETY OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGH-
NDS.

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, camping-grounds, barracks, huts, residences, meeting places for
tions, social and military purposes, depots for arms and provisions,
dinary burial places, and all spots of historic interest connected
the said defence, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating
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The names of such Managers for the first year of the existence of said
oration are:

ENOCH L. FANCHER, President.
EDWARD C. BOYLSTON, First Vice-President.
WILLIAM W. CARSON, Second Vice-President.
LEWIS BEACH, Third Vice-President.
J. HENRY COOK, Fourth Vice-President.
CHAS. EBTABROOK, Recording Secretary.
WILLIAM J. ROE, Corresponding Secretary.
JONATHAN K. WEED, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FISH, EDWARD M. HUNTINGTON,
JOHN J. MONELL, JOHN E. CALDWELL,
JOEL T. HEADLEY, JAMES G. GRAHAM,
THOMAS R. BROOKS, HENRY BUTLER,

the foregoing being all the officers of the Society for the first year.

Officers—1899.

President,
CHARLES H. WEYGANT.

First Vice-President.
JAMES N. DICKEY.

Second Vice-President,
CHARLES F. ALLAN.

Third Vice-President,
CHARLES CALDWELL.

Fourth Vice-President,
JOHN J. MITCHELL, M. D.

Recording Secretary,
CHARLES ESTABROOK.

Corresponding Secretary,
WILLIAM COOK BELKNAP.

Treasurer,
JONATHAN N. WEED.

Trustees.

Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,
John Dales,
George W. Peters,
J. Hervey Cook,
Russel Headley,
Charles L. C. Kerr,
Hiram Lozier,
David Barclay.

Past Officers.

Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.	President,	1883-'85.
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	"	1885-'88.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1888-'90.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1890-'92.
Edward M. Ruttenber,	"	1892-'94.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1894-'99.
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	1st Vice-President,	1883-'85, 1888-'93.
John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.,	"	1885-'87.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1887-'88.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1894-'97.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1897-'98.
William W. Carson,	2nd Vice-President,	1883-'87.
Daniel S. Waring,	"	1887-'92.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1892-'94.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1894-'96.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1896-'97.
James N. Dickey,	"	1898-'99.
Hon. Lewis Beach,	3rd Vice-President,	1883-'87.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1887-'92.
Hugh S. Banks,	"	1892-'93.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1893-'94.
David Carson,	"	1894-'98.
Charles F. Allan,	"	1898-'99.
J. Hervey Cook,	4th Vice-President,	1883-'87.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1887-'90.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1890-'94.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1894-'96.
James N. Dickey,	"	1896-'98.
Charles Caldwell,	"	1898-'99.
Charles Estabrook,	Rec. Secretary,	1883
William J. Roe,	Cor. Secretary,	1883-'92.
L. S. Sterrit,	"	1892-'93.
Wm. Cook Belknap,	"	1893
Jonathan N. Weed,	Treasurer,	1883

Members.

Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.,
* Maj. Edward C. Boynton,
* Hon. Lewis Beach,
J. Hervey Cook,
Charles Estabrook,
r. William J. Roe,
Jonathan N. Weed,
* Hon. Hamilton Fish,
* John J. Monell,
* Hon. Joel T. Headley,
Thomas B. Brooks,
Edward M. Ruttenber,
* John R. Caldwell,
* Hon. James G. Graham,
Henry Dudley,
William K. Hall, D. D.,
Rev. Rufus Emery,
* Hiram A. Jones,
Nathan S. Smith,
r. Clarence Gordon,
Joseph Van Cleft,
* William R. Weed,
James N. Dickey,
Arthur Wilson,
* James Patton,
John Dales,
* John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.,
H. P. Chace,
r. Prof. Caleb Huse,
John Schoonmaker,
* Lucas Oakley,
* Hon. Daniel B. St. John,
James J. Logan,
* John Little,
David Carson,
r. William B. Brokaw,
Robert Emmett Deyo,
* B. Franklin Clark,
* Daniel S. Waring,
* John F. Van Nort,
* Moses Cook Belknap,
* Hugh S. Banks,
* William A. M. Culbert, M. D.,
r. John A. Mason,
Frederic W. Senff,
r. Murray E. Poole,
Rev. Francis Washburn,
John D. Van Buren,
Charles L. Ward,
Francis Lynch,
* Leander Clark,
Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins,
Miss Grace Jenkins,
Rev. John Marshall Chew.
* Rev. Samuel M. Akerly,
* Elman H. Borst, M. D.,
Arthur Dubois,
Hiram Lozier,
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Joseph M. Leeper,
Leander Clark, Jr.,
David A. Morrison,
Rev. Charles H. Snedeker,
Edgar O. Mitchell, M. D.,
Howard Thornton,
r. Robert N. Whelan.
John B. Rogers,
Mrs. Jeanette L. Barney,
Robert Johnston,
Samuel C. Mills,
William O. Mailler,
Edward R. J. Mailler,
r. Joseph M. Dickey,
r. Warren F. Dickey,
John J. S. McCroskery,
Lewis W. Y. McCroskery,
John McCroskery, M. D.,
r. Rev. F. B. Savage,
* Lendon S. Straw,
r. Albert N. Chambers,
William H. Hilton,
Willard M. Terpening,
Mrs. Elizabeth O. Wright,
Rev. J. W. F. Carlisle,
Benjamin B. Odell,
Walter C. Anthony,
Miss Stella G. Brooks,
Edward F. Brooks, M. D.,

DECEMBER.

* Adam Lilburn,
* Charles E. Williams,
David Barclay,
r. L. S. Sterrit,
George W. Peters,
Russell Headley,
Charles F. Allan, M. D. S.,
* Elkanah K. Shaw,
Sylvanus M. Davidson,
William Cook Belknap,
John J. Mitchell, M. D.,
Col. George A. Cantine,
Col. Charles H. Weygant,
Charles Caldwell,
Charles L. C. Kerr,
John Deyo, M. D.,
Frank E. Estabrook,
Edward G. Hulse,
* Edwin T. Skidmore,
Mrs. James N. Dickey,
Mrs. Hector Craig,
Frederic D. Hitch,
Mrs. F. D. Hitch,
r. H. K. Bush-Brown,
r. Mrs. H. K. Bush-Brown,
r. Mrs. George Denniston,
Rev. William Walsh,
Charles S. Williams,
* Frank W. Potter, M. D.,
William F. Cassedy,
Cornelius L. Waring,
Charles D. Robinson,
Arthur A. McLean,
Stevenson H. Walsh,
Wilbur H. Weston,
Miss Augusta Leslie,
James M. Crane,
William Foster,
Michael H. Hirschberg,
J. Walker Fowler,
M. Langdon Bird,
Miss Jennie A. Gouldy,
John Smith,
Rev. Ernest F. Neilson,
Brainerd P. Emery,
Addison C. Ormsbee,
Henry D. Fowler,
Goldsmith D. Johnes,
*Eugene A. Brewster,
Miss Mary A. Smith,
George W. Peck,
Hugh P. Graham,
James Harrison,
George A. Sanford,
Roswell C. Coleman,
Miss Adelaide Skeel,
Benj. J. Macdonald,
Wm. Johnston McKay,
Frank S. Hull,
Daniel J. Coutant,
John Galt,
Fred M. Taylor,
Darwin W. Esmond,
Thomas F. Balfe,
George R. Brewster.
Charles M. Stebbins,

Life Members.

Julia E. Leroy, Henry W. Leroy,
*William W. Carson.

Honorary Members.

*William J. Blake, *Rev. Edward McGlynn.

*Deceased.
r. Resigned.

Papers Read Since 1896.

[Continued from publication of 1896.]

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*"Old Japan," by Sylvanus M. Davidson, Dec. 23, 1895.

"Oriskany and Fort Stanwix as related to Burgoyne's invasion," by Charles E. Snyder, Oct. 26, 1896.

"Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy," Miss Alice Hasbrouck, Nov. 30, 1896.

"Washington, his day and hour," Judge John J. Beattie, Feb. 22, 1897.

"Washington and his teachings," Wm. Vanamee, Feb. 22, 1897.

Russel Headley, Feb. 22, 1898.

"Washington and Lincoln," Rev. F. C. Iglehart, Feb. 22, 1899.

"Colonel Thomas DeKay, a pioneer of Western Orange County," by David Barclay, May 8, 1899.

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*This should have been in last list, but was overlooked.

Annual Report of the President.

September 5, 1899.

The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands was organized the 3rd of September, 1883, and was incorporated January 8, 1884. The whole number of members elected during the sixteen years of its existence has been 145. Thirty members have died and fifteen have resigned. The Society has two honorary members and has had three life members. One life member has died, two are now living. The number of members at the present date is one hundred.

The first publication of the Society was in 1884, containing an account of the first public annual meeting the 22nd of February, 1884, and addresses by Hon. Erastus Brooks and Colonel Dawson of New York.

The second publication was in 1894, and gives a list of papers which had been read before the Society, and papers by E. M. Ruttenber, Hon. J. T. Headley, J. Hervey Cook, Esq., Ralph Lefever and Miss Mary Scott Boyd.

The third publication was in 1896, containing a list of papers read before the Society since 1894, also a record of baptisms, marriages and deaths, entered by Rev. John Close in the Session book of the Presbyterian Church of the Village of New Windsor, and papers by Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., Rev. R. Emery and Mrs. Mary D. Craig, also a copy of the Minute Book of the organization of the first fire company in Newburgh.

The fourth publication was in 1896, being an account of the unveiling of a statue of Governor George Clinton on October 6, 1896, and containing a description of the ceremonies on that occasion and the addresses delivered at that time together with a list of the subscribers to the Clinton Fund.

The fifth publication was in 1898, being a Record of the inscriptions in the Old Town Burying Ground, Newburgh.

Though the work of the Society has not been a great one, yet the papers which have been published contain much valuable, interesting and important information. The Society has in its archives other papers of interest and value which will, it is hoped, be given to the public in later publications.

R. EMERY, President.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church Records.

The publication of this Society for 1896 contained the "Record of Baptims, Marriages and Births," made by Rev. John Close, in charge of the New Cornwall or Bethlehem Church, the New Windsor Church, and the Newburgh Church, from 1773 to 1796. The record of the Bethlehem Church, which is annexed, is a continuation of the record of Mr. Close so far as that church is concerned. The Bethlehem Church was probably the third Presbyterian Church in Orange County. It was called in early records the New Cornwall Church, and sometimes was designated by Highlands from the precinct in which it was located, and which then embraced a territory extending from the south line of New Paltz to Murderer's Creek on the Hudson. It seems to have been organized about 1730, in which year its three first Elders, Thomas Smith, Sr., Charles Clinton and James Given, were probably chosen, as their names appear in that connection in 1739, and who are known to have been in the district in 1730. It was for over half a century connected, first with Goodwill Church, in Montgomery, and later with the Presbyterian Churches of New Windsor and Newburgh, in the support of a minister. The records of the Rev. Francis Peppard, the immediate predecessor of Rev. John Close, have not been preserved. The successor of the latter was Rev. Jonathan Freeman, who was followed for short periods by Rev. Joel T. Benedict, Rev. Henry Ford and Rev. Artemus Dean, the latter commencing in 1813 and continuing until 1842. The records herewith are probably mainly by Rev. Dean, although the earlier record of baptisms is probably by Rev. John Close.

Having no authority to correct orthographies, the record is printed verbatim.

Record of Baptisms, Bethlehem Church.

Copied from the Original by Miss A. B. Colwell,

December 17th, 1898.

Year	Month	Day	
1775	April	23	Elinor Daughter to James Kernaghan
	Same Day		Samuel Moffatt Son to John Deniston
	May	7	Abigail Daughter to Christipher Vanduzer
			Isaac Vanduzer Son to Wm. Roe
1776	April	21	Samuel Moffatt Son to Samuel Moffatt Jun.
	Same Day		Elizabeth Daughter to Gilber Week
	May	5	Anne Daughter to Zacheriah Dubois
1774	June	26	Stephen Son to Robert Greag
	Same Day		John Son to John Pride
	July	27	Aaron Son to Samuel Jennings
			Mary Daughter to Alexander Southerland
	December	25	George Son to James Wilkins
1775	March	26	Samuel Son to Alexander Deniston
1776	June	27	A child for Thomas Smith of ye Clove
1776	July	28	Elizabeth Daughter to Thomas Linch
			Mary Daughter to Stephen Weeks
	Septem	1	Martha Dafter to Isaac Vanduzer Jun.
	Septem	15	Phebe Daughter to Silvanus Salex—Bloominggrove
	August	27	Elizabeth Daughter to Phenehas Helms
	Octobr	27	James Son to John Pride
1776	Decmb	8	William Munneel Son to James Wilkins
1777	March	16	Fanney Daughter to John Denniston
	Do		Stephen Son to Daniel Weeks
	May	11	Fanney Daughter to Thomas Weeks Esqr
	May	25	Sarah Daughter to Wm. Denniston
	May	25	Thomas Son to James Burnet
	June	2	Sarah Daughter to Robert Greag
	July	20	Elizabeth Daughter to Christopher Vanduzer
1777	August	24	Joseph Son to John Morrison
	August	24	John Son to Joseph Chandler
1777	Decem	14	Woodhull Son to Phenehas Helms
1778	July	12	Hezekiah Son to Thomas Moffat
		19	Jacob Son to Timothy Brewster
1778	August	23	Esther Daughter to Zachariah Dubois
	Septm	13	Bettsy Daughter to Robert Greag
	Septm	13	John Son to Jacob White
	Septm	27	Joseph Son to William Greag
	Octo	25	Elizabeth Daughter to Gilbert Weeks

	Octob	25	Susanah Daughter to Elijah Hoden
1778	Novem	8	Thomas Son to Thomas Willey
	Novem	8	Abraham Son to Jacob Devo
	Novem	8	Sarah Daughter to Miles Cavern
1778	Novem	22	Elenor Daughter to Wido Elizabeth Lenard
1779	Janun	3	Elenor Daughter to Capt. Moody
	Feb		a Child for Anslm helms
	Feb		Mary Daughter to James Burnit
1779	Mar	7	John Son to John Denniston
	Do	7	William Son to John Moffatt
	May	6	Mary Daughter to John Reeder
	May	16	Elizabeth Daughter to George Denniston
	May	16	Isaac Son to William Denniston
1779	June	27	Vanwick Son to Thomas Wicks Esqr.
	Augst	8	David Son to Mathew Dubois
	August	22	James Son to James Wilkins
	Novm	7	Mary Daughter to Joseph Chandler
1780	March	26	Ann Daughter to Christopher Vanduzer
	Apriel	9	Anne Daughter to John Denniston
	Apriel	24	David Holliday Son to Samuel Moffat
	Apriel	24	Phobe Daughter to John L. Moffat
	May	7	Samuel Son to William Munal
	May	21	Mary Daughter to Jacob White
	July	16	Jenney Daughter to Thomas Greag
	July	16	Elisha Son to Thos Greag
	July	30	Eunis Daughter to Thomas Nicolson
	Septmr	10	Eunis Daughter to Anslm Helms
	Septmr	10	John Son to Thomas Linch
1781	Apriel	22	Phebe Daughter to John Moffat
	May	6	William Son to George Denniston
	May	6	Sarah Daughter to Ebenezer Marther
	May	20	Mary Daughter to Miles Cavern
		20	Vashti Daughter to Samuel Wood
	June	3	Jemima Daughter to James Wilkins
	Do	3	Mary Daughter to John Cook
	July	3	Sarah Daughter to Minderd Copper
	Do		Mary Daughter to William Denniston
	Do		Elenor Daughter to John Reeder
	Do		William Son to William Bell
	July	29	Hannah Mary Daughter to the Rev'd Jno. Close
	Do		Samuel Son to —— Lusk
	August	26	Samuel Son to Phenehas Helms
	Do		Joana Daughter to Hugh Turner
	Decemr	30	Thomas Son to William Moffat
1782	Apriel	5	Hannah Daughter to Thomas Wicks Esqr.
	Do		Jane Daughter to Isaac Moffat

			Margret Daughter to John L. Moffat
	July	14	Joseph Son to Samuel Moffat
	Do		William Son to William Greag
1783	May		Charles Son to Elisha Smith
	May		Levi Son to William Denniston
	May		Stephen Son to John Moffat
	June	15	Hannah Daughter to Alexander Denniston
			Elenor Daughter to William Moffat
	July	13	Samuel Son to Thomas Linch
	July	13	Timothy Son to Robert Greag
		27	Francis Son to Isaac Moffatt
		Do	Henry Young Son to William Moffatt Junr.
		Do	Fredrick Son to Henry Brewster Junr
1784	Decemr	5	Nathan Son to Isaac Moffatt
	Dec	8	Richard Allison an Adult
		Do	Daniel Clemons Do
		Do	Juli Daughter to Daniel Clemons
		Do	Daniel Son to Do
			John Son to Do
1785	Januay	29	George Son to George Denniston
	Do		Samuel Smith Son to James Edmonston
	Do		Mary Daughter to Henry Brewster Jun
	Do		Juliana Daughter to Minderd Cooper
	Febry	13	Jonathan Sears Son to James Wilkins
	Apriel	24	Gilbert Son to William Denniston
	Do		Joseph Son to Nathaniel Chandler
	Do		Elizabeth Daughter to Jacob White
	June	5	Abigirl Daughter to John Moffat
	Septm		Charles Son to Alexander Denniston
	Do		Anne Elizabeth Daughter to Mary Powel
	Octobr	9	Joseph Son to John Reeder
	Do		John Son to Charles Kernaghan
	Do		William Son to the Widow of Wm. Wilkins
1789	June	14	Alexander Son to William Denniston
	Do	21	David Son to Nathaniel Chandler
	October	4	John Chandler Son to Samuel Moffat
	Do		Joseph Son to George Denniston Junr
1790	June	13	Samuel Moffat Son to Daniel Clemens
	Do	13	Catrine Daughter to William Moffat
	Do	13	Isaac Son to Isaac Moffat
	Do		Richard Son to Hugh Turner
	June	27	Nathaniel Son to George Denniston Junr
		27	Frances Daughter to William Moffat Junr
	August	1	Elizabeth Daughter to Alexander Denniston
			David Son to Gabriel Lightbody
			Rebeca Daughter to Daniel Harrison

Historical Papers

			Oatte Daughter to Hannon Fisher
	Octob	21	A young woman named Taney Daughter to Hanes Smith
1791	March	6	Sarah Daughter Enos Chandler
	June	12	Agnes Daughter to Gabriel Lightbody
	Do		David Wilson Son to Isaac Moffat
	August	14	Lilley Daughter to Hutchins Tilton
1792	March	4	Nathaniel Son to Nathaniel Chandler
	Do		Nathaniel Son to William Gregg
	April	22	Daniel Son to George Denniston Junr
	Do		Elizabeth Daughter to Wm. Moffat Junr
1793	April	21	Elanor Daughter to Isaac Moffat
1794	July	10	William Son to James Taylor
	Do		Faney Daughter to Nathaniel Chandler
1794	Decmb	28	Faney Harioat Jesse Smith and John Lydia and Maria Children to William Reeder
1795	Feby	15	Margret & Juliana Daughters to John Reeder
1795	July	12	Phebe Daughter to Daniel Clemens
	Do		Creesey Thomas John & Hunting Children of Ezra Howel
1795	Decem	6	John Son to George Denniston Junr.
	Do	27	Davis Son to Enos Chandler
1796	June	19	Jesse Son to Jesse Harrison
	August	23	William Southerland Son to David Edmonston
1797	May	27	Margret Daughter to James Taylor
1797	Septembr	3	Mary Daughter to Nathaniel Chandler
Do	Do	Do	Catta Daughter to Enos Chandler
1798	June	3	William Son to William Winterton
Do	Do	Do	Samuel Dunning Son to David Edmondston
Do	August	26	Mary Daughter to George Denniston 3'd
1799	June	2	Catharine Daughter to the Reverend Jonathan Freeman
	June	2	Lydia Daughter to Nath'l Chandler
1800	July	6	James Gregg an Adult Baptized
			Catharine Daughter to James Gregg
	August	24	Anthony Son to George Denniston 3d
			Ansalem Helm Son to Samuel Deniston
1801			Enos Son to Enos Chandler
1802			Calvin Son to Nathaniel Chandler
	June	28	Peter Son to David Edmondston
1803	July	24	Willm Baily adult—Jesse Miller adult— Lydia Gregg—Nancy Holliday adult— Adults Catharine Brundage adult.
			David Wilson Son of Thomas Scott Dec'd infant Infants

			Julia Daughter to Nathel Chandler, infant	
			Fanny Daughter to Sam'el M. Daviston	
			John Corger Son to John Chadler Jur.	
			Anson Son to Charles Gregg	
			Mary Daughter of Sam'el Brundage	
1803	Novr	25	Nath'l Iniduor, Aaron Orsborn, Martha Nuholson Antheny Miller, Will'n Hurley	Adults
1803	Nov.	27	David Son to William Halloday	
			Selah Son to Do	
			William Horton Son to Do	
			Harvey Son to Do	
	Novm	27	Salley Daughter to William Hurley	
			Mary Daughter to Do	
			John Son to Do	
1803	Dec	4	Hulday Daughter to Joseph Weyoat	
			Henry Son to do	
			Mary Daughter to do	
			Thomas Lynch Son to do	
			Annie Daughter to do	
1804	Janur'y	15	Mary Daughter to Mrs. Daily	
			Jane Daughter to Do	
1804	March	7	Ogden Son to Tobias Rikerman	
			Nathaniel Son to Do	
			Bethuel Son to Do	
			Saly Daughter to Do	
			Hannah Daughter to Do	
1804	March	4	Anna Daughter to the Widow of Thos. Scott	
	April	15	Hannah Daughter to Jacob White	
			Jonathan Son to Do	
			Rachael Daughter to Do	
			James Son to Do	
1804	April	15	Abagil Daughter to Enos Chandler	
	April	7	Henry Son to Jesse Millar	
			Joshua Son to Do	
			Cate Daughter to Do	
1804	April	29	Joseph Nicholson	Adult
			Phebe Nicholson	Adult
	July	8	Mary Horton Daughter to William Halloday	
		28	Saley Wagoat	Adult
			David Son to Samuel Moffat 3rd,	
	August	26	Ami Daughter to John Linch	
	September	23	Anne Daughter to Charles Gregg	
			Biram Son to Do	

Baptisms Since September, 1804.

Esther Smith	Oct	26	Adult	
Deborah wife of Charles Gregg	abid		Adult	
Phebe wife of John Linch	abid		Adult	
Jane Gregg	abid		Adult	
Mary Homan	abid		Adult	
Hannah wife of Harry White	abid		Adult	
Mary daughter of John & Elizabeth & Leonard Nichol & Nath'l & Water Simonson			Minors. Children of Elenor wife of Nath'l Reed	
Mary daughter of —— Duff			Infant	
Eliza Jane daughter Wm. Hurly			Infant	
Daughter of Jacob	July	31	Infant	
Francis wife of Harry Linch	July	28	Adult	
Isaac Hiram & Elizabeth	Oct.	9	Children of Hannah wife of Henry White	
Rachel	Oct'r	13	Chil'n of Elenor wife of Reed	
Will'm Bailey son of John Linch	Feb.	23	Infant	
David Chandler son of George Deniston	March	9	Infant	
Charles Willmot son of Mahitabel wife of John Witeman	May	28	Infant 9 weeks	
Samuel son of Jesse Miller & wife	June	15	Infant	
Floyd son of Nath'n Snidor and wife			Infant	
Frankling son of Charles Gregg and wife	July	13	Infant	
Thos., Nancy, Henry children of Frances wife of Henry Linch	July	20		
Patience wife of John White			Adult 21-11-3	
Mary Ann daughter of Patience wife of John White	July	27	Infant 4 3 1	
Hannah Woodhull daughter of Nath'l Chandler and wife				
Thursa daughter to Enos Chandler	Sep'r	7	Infant	1806
Mary Ann daughter to Jacob Schults	August	30	1807	
John Moffat son to Nathaniel Snidaker	Do	Do	Do	
Caroline daughter to William Moffat Junr	Do	Do	Do	
John Lewis son to John White	October	4	1807	

Isaac son to Isaac Denniston				
Elizabeth daughter to Joseph Chander Jun an adult	Oct'r	10	1807	
Albert son to Jane the wife of Benjamin Write—Infant	Do	Do	Do	
Jane daughter to Mary the wife of John Tremble—Infant	Do	Do	Do	
Eliza daughter to Joseph Nicholson—Infant	Do	Do	Do	
Enos Son to Enos Chandler	May	27	1808	
Ezekiel Son to Nathaniel Reed	Do	29	Do	
Anne Wife of Archabald Denniston—an adult	Octo	10	Do	
Hannah & Cornelia Daughters to Arch'd Denniston—Infants		Do	Do	
Salley Daughter to Archabald Denniston	Apr	9	1809	Infant
William Henry Son to William Smith	May	6		Infant
Cortland Son to Nathaniel Snidaker	Do	Do	Do	
William Milton son to Patience Wife of John White	June	4	1809	
Clarissa Daughter to Francis Wife of Henry Lynch	Do	Do	Do	
Achsah Daughter to James Gregg	June	11		Infant
Hobart Son to Samuel Gregg	Do	Do		Do
George Son, and Elizabeth Mary daughter of Sarah wife of Wm. Denniston 2nd.	August	6		
Phebe Ann Daughter of Samuel Denniston				
Maria Daughter of Wm. Moffat Jun'r				
Josephus Son of Chas. and Deborah Gregg			1810	
Henry Ford Son of Joseph and Cunance Moffat	May	11		

1810. Samuel Denniston son of Phebe McDowel born and baptized May 12th.

Nancy daughter of Polly Trimble, born Baptized May 12th.

Henry Son of Hugh and Jane Gregg, Born Baptized May 12th.

Charles son of Wm. and Abigail Smith, was born August 1810

Ford Son of Enos and Mary Chandler was born Oct. 1st, 1810, and baptized Dec. 1810

Daughter of Sam'l and Bethiah Moffatt was born May 20th, 1806, and baptized April 29, 1811

Tyler Benedict Son of Wm. and Elizabeth Moffatt, was born May 10th, and baptized June 9th, 1811

Cuance Benedict Daughter of Chas. and Deborah Gregg. Born 27th Feb.. 1811. Baptized June 16th.

Susan Jane Daughter of Anne Doxy wife Doxy. Born Baptized June 23.

Martha Virginia Washington, Daughter of Archibald and Anne Denniston. Born Jan'y 30, 1811. Baptized July 7.

Roxana Daughter of Elenor wife of Nath'l Reed, was born May 26th, 1811, and baptized July 28th.

John Newton Son of Sam'l and Mary Gregg was born July 16th, 1811, and baptized Sept. 1.

Charles a servant boy belonging to Wm. Ford.
Born 1804. Baptized Dec. 1811.

A child for Samuel Denniston.

A child for Isaac Denniston 1813

Catharine Doxey Daughter to Samuel and Mary Gregg, April 15th, 1814.

Harriet Helen Daughter of Harriet Kniffen wife of Jno. B. Kniffen, May 22nd, 1814.

Moses Higby Son of Thurston Wood and wife, July 2nd, 1814.

Henry Erskine, Edwin & Helen Elizabeth, children of Jonas & Maria Story. Baptized July 10th, 1814.

William Frederick son of Archibald & Anna Denniston. Baptized Sept'r 14th, 1814.

Benjamin Franklin son of Nathaniel & Frances Lynch. Baptized Octo'r 15th, 1814.

Sam'l McDonough Son of Harriet and J. B. Kniffen, May 21st, 1815.

Melissa daughter of James Gregg & Mary his wife. May 21st, 1815.

Samuel Nott, Son of the Rev. Artemus Dean & Sally his wife

Hiram Chandler Son of Elizabeth Pierce. June 11th, 1815.

Samuel Snedicor & Nathaniel Snedicor children of Nathaniel & Abigail Snedicor. June 10th, 1815.

Sally Jane Daughter of Isaac & Jane Denniston. August 20th, 1815.

Milton White Son of Anna Doxy. August 27th, 1815.

Washington Son of Chas. Gregg. March 3rd, 1815.

Samuel Luther Son of Samuel & Ruth Denniston. Born Baptized April 27th, 1816.

Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews & Phebe Chandler, adults.

Also John Chandler & Currence Bostwick children of Samuel & Bethia Moffatt. Born Baptized May 4th, 1816.

Mary Ophelia daughter of J. B. Kniffen. Baptized June 1st, 1816.

Stephen son of N. & A. Snedicor. 22 June.

Dec. 8th, Mary Branch daughter of Jonas Storey, April 10th, 1817

Harriet Brewster and John Denniston twin children of the Rev. Artemas & Sally Dean. Born Dec. 22, 1816.

May 5th, 1817. John Smith, Linus Dod Chandler, Alexander Mansfield, adults

Hannah White daughter of Anna Doxy & Doxy

Madison, Eliza & Mary Ann, children of John Smith & wife

Hannah Thent, Nov. 5, 1817

Margaret, Sophia & James, children of Hugh & Jane Gregg. Baptized Sept'r 1817

Sally Jane, daughter of Thurston Wood. Dec. 11th, 1817

Wm. Milliken & Angeline children of Thomas Robinson. Baptized December 11th, 1817

Enos Chandler, child of Matthew McDowel & wife. Baptized Feb 22nd, 1818

Harriet Newel daughter of Sam'l W. & Ruth Denniston. Baptized March 15th, 1818

Catharine Banks, daughter of Andrew J. Caldwell & Harriet Caldwell, May, 1818

Children of Hannah & Joshua Kemp. May, 1818

Sally daughter of John Smith & Sally his wife. Baptized July 5th, 1818

Olive Lincoln & Nancy Williams, twin children of Fanny Robbins & John W. Robbins. Baptized June 1st, 1819

William Henry child of Sam'l More & Harriet his wife. Baptized July 18th, 1819

Rachel daughter of Rev. Artemas Dean & Sarah his wife. Baptized Sept'r 5th, 1819

Elizabeth Freelove, daughter of Harriet wife of Andrew J. Caldwell. Baptized Sept'r 19th, 1819

Jacob Kilborne son of Jacob & Anna Schultz. Baptized Jan'y 16th, 1820

David Chandler son of Wm. & Sarah Patten. Baptized Feb. 15th, 1820

James Madison, Mary Elizabeth & Jeremiah Benjamin, children of Stephen & Susan Clark. Baptized May 7th, 1820

Sally wife of John Smith. July 24th, 1820

Elizabeth Carnaghan, Mary Chandler, Lockey Sheffield, Millicent Cook, Sarah Clemence, Sarah Ann M Coun, George Sheffield, Daniel Bailey, Harris Edmondston & James Collins. Adults

David Dodd son of David & Mary Chandler

Eliza Ann & Maria, children of Abraham & Lockey Conklin. Baptized August 6th, 1820

Harriet Jackson, Sally Cromwell, Abraham Conklin Jun'r, James Carnghan, Sarah J. Denniston. Adults

John Wm., Peter Bogardus, Mary & Benjamin, children of Joseph & Sally Cromwell

Sylvester child of John Woodruff & Elizabeth his wife

Mary Catharine child of Charles Jackson & Cassandra his wife. All baptized Nov. 1820

Eliza Jane, Harriet & Alexander, children of Jane McConnel now married to James Jacks. Baptized Dec. 14th, 1820

Jane, John, James Miliken, Eleanor & Wm. Henry, children of Elizabeth wife of Alexander Carnaghan. Baptized Dec. 25th, 1820

Sarah & Jane Belknap, also Amanda & Ann Eliza Thew, children of Sarah Thew the present wife of Wm. Thew, Jan'y 3rd, 1821

George Campbell, bond servant of Mr. John Clemence, Jan'y 21, 1821. Baptized

Reuben Wood, adult. Baptized Feb. 4th, 1821

Nancy, Sarah Jane, Sophia, Thomas McClaury, Mary Ann, Andrew Jackson & Amanda, children of Sally & Wm. Kernaghan, baptized Jan'y 25th, 1821

Elvira Seymour Daughter of David Chandler & Elizabeth his wife & Jane daughter of Sarah wife of Wm. Patten. Baptized 3rd May, 1821

Robert Raymond, J. Johnson Edmondston, Lydia Belknap, Julia Taylor, Mary Denniston, Lucy Maria Denniston, Cassandra Jackson, Elizabeth Coleman, Adults and

Children of Mary wife of Andrew Denniston. Baptized May 6th, 1821

Sally child of Jane Anderson. May 13, 1821

Sam'l Brewster Son of Harriet & Andrew Caldwell & Fanny Maria daughter of Olive & Orrin Lincoln. May 20, 1821

July 15th, Mary Elizabeth daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Griggs. Baptized

Charles Gregg Son of Sally Hourer & baptized October 7th, 1821

Fanny Denniston daughter of Chilo & Cassandra Jackson. October 14th, 1821

James Henry Son of James Jacks & Jane his wife. Jan'y 1822

Rachel Roberts Adult, and Elsy Ann, Alexander & Elizabeth Gibson children of James & Rachel Roberts. Jan'y 22, 1822

Samuel Nott Son of Rev. Artemas & Sally Dean & Ann

Wm. Weller Son of John W. & Eliza Robbins. Jan'y 25th, 1822

Phebe Ann Daughter of Harvey Raymond & P. Ann his wife

Phebe Ann daughter of Thomas & Sally Clemence. Feb. 1822

Maria daughter of Harriett wife of David Goodrich. April 1st, 1822

Ruth daughter of Hannah wife of Joshua Kent & Samuel Son of David H. Moffatt Jur. & Catharine his wife. Baptized May 28th, 1822

Elias Cornelius Son of Joseph & Sally Cromwell. Baptized June 8th, 1822

Esther Daughter of Stephen & Susan Clark, Sam'l Brewster Son of Harriet & Andrew J. Caldwell. Baptized April 13th, 1823

Andrew Son of Rachel & James Roberts. May 25th, 1823

Wm. Harvey Son of John Smith & Elizabeth his wife. June 1st, 1823

William Son of John D. & Sophia Shultz. Sept'r 21st, 1823

James Patten Son of Sarah & Wm. Thew, Harriett Ann daughter of James & Jane Jacks, Elizan Ann, Harriett, Mary Fanny Jane & Catharine, children of James & Ann Ferdun. Margaret, James Marsh, Charles, children of Lewis & Abigail Barnet. Christian, Isabella, William, Mary children of George & Mary Talman. Octo'r 12th, 1823

Andrew Son of David H. Moffatt
Mary Elizabeth daughter of Wm. & Sarah Patten. Octo'r 17th, 1823
Fanny Ann daughter of John W. & Ann Eliza Robbins. Nov. 9th, 1823
Sam'l Moffatt Son of Thomas & Sarah Clemence
Sophronia child of John & Elizabeth Smith. April
Artemas Son of Rev. Artemas & Sarah Dean
Charles Edward Son of David H. & Catharine Moffatt
Mary Jane daughter of John E. & Ann Smith
Charles Son of Joseph & Sarah Cromwell. 1824
Samuel McCoun son of James Ferdun
Adelia Antonette & Dennis Andrews children of Huldah wife of Daniel Wood. Sept. 5th, 1824
Rachel Ann child of George & Mary Talman. November
Harriett Newel child of Goldsmith & Fanny Denniston. Dec. 7, 1824

Marriages.

Phebe Nicholson to Crane			
Hugh Gregg to Jane Mansfield	June	6th,	1805
Nath'l Snidecor to Phebe Moffat			
Mary Boyd to John Russel Esqr.	May	11th,	1806
Polly Homan to John Trimble	April	12th,	
Phebe Chandler to Matthew McDowel	Dec.	29th,	1808
Timothy Gregg to Ann Corwin -			1810
Charles Ketcham to Anne Smith			
William Sayer to Van Duzer	Nov.	29th,	1809
Joseph Barton to Hanah Smith	Dec.	20th,	1809
John Kinney to Bush	Nov.	16th,	1809
Ellis Westlak to Fanny Chay			
Elihu Hedges to Townsend			
Thomas McDaniel to Elizabeth Florence	April	7th,	1811
James Chay to Sarah Homeston			
to Anne Benjamin	August	28th,	
Elias Hand to Guin Williams	Sept.	8th,	1811
Sam'l Palmer to Sarah Stuart	Dec.	5th,	1811
John Clemence to Anne Moffat	Jan'y	2nd,	1812
Daniel Clemence to Martha Fulton	Jan'y	9th,	
Mathias Stevens to Lucinda Reiner	Feb.		
Daay to Reader	March		1812
Isaac Snidecre to Elizabeth Kenny	Dec.	29th,	
John Sherman to Caty Muckleray	Dec.	31st,	
John Hunter to Catharine Terwillegar	April	2nd,	1813

Note—Those marked thus ———— are members.

The persons sustaining the names embraced by the above two brackets were married by me Henry Ford at the times specified, Pastor of the Church of Bethlehem

George Brown to Deborah Rider Married by me A. Dean	May	21	1814
John Scott to Peggy Dill Artemas Dean	June	31st,	1814
Michael Smith to Rider Artemas Dean	June	31st,	
Edward Palmer to Sarah Palmer A. Dean	Octo'r	20th,	
David Chandler to Mary Welch A. Dean	Dec.	22	1814
Asa Mattison to Elizabeth Budd, married March 9th, 1815. Very muddy By A. Dean			
Conklin to Degraw	July	26th,	15
Jesse C. Cleves to Rachel Hulse	August	20th,	1815
Charles Sheffield to Cassandre Conklin	October	5th,	1815
Rev. Wm. Rafferty to Phebe Chandler	October	11th,	1815
Harrison to Wid. Clark			
Henry Goldsmith to Fayette More For this marriage I rec'd a little piece of brown paper. Artemas Dean			
Matthew Graham to Sally Satterlee	Feb.		1816
Edward Brewster to Nancy Stewart	June		1816
Abijah Schreder to Mary Wellings	June	5th,	1815
Silas Mills to Phebe Chandler	Nov.	14th,	1817
Mrs. Horton to Grey	Dec.		1817
Benjamin Finch to Satterlee	June	10th,	1818
Stephen Mead to Mary Cunningham	Jun	17th,	1818
David Chandler 2nd, to Elizabeth Clemence		21st,	1818
Wm. Moffatt to Jane Buchanan	Feb.	5th,	1818
Wm. Thu to Jane Belknap	Feb.	7th,	1818
Jacob Penoyer to Martha Scott	Feb.	11th,	1818
John McGill to Eliza Lounsbury	Feb.	13th,	1818
Sam'l Moore to Harriet Walsh	April	1st,	1818
Joseph Tinckam to Elizabeth Caldwell	June	29th,	1818
Wm. Patten to Sally Chandler	October	7th,	1818
Culo Jackson to Cassandre Conklin	Nov.		1818
Griffen Brundage to Hannah Caldwell	Nov.		1818
Nicholas Cole to Mary Jones	Dec.	18th,	1818
Chandler to Elizabeth K. Byram	Dec.		1818
Sheffield to Lockey Conklin	Dec.	31st,	1818
Elijah Schreder to Susan Rodney	Dec.	21st,	1818
Ebenezer Colby to Catharine Moffat	Jan.	5th,	1819
Daniel Jennings to Catharine Davenport	Feb.	13th,	1819

Youngs to Huldah Doxy	Feb.	14th,	1819
Isaac Thurston to Hannah Ferris	March	18th,	1819
Weir to McDowell	May	16th,	1819
Married by me, A. Dean			
Chandler to E. K. Byram			
Bruin to Rachel Rowe	July	1,	1819
Rob't L. Williams to Charlotte Gregg	August	21st,	1819
Jacob Weller to Eliza Wood	October	28th,	1819
Peter Earle to Benjamin	December	29th,	1819
Thomas Clemence to Sally Waring	Jan'y	20th,	1820
John Franklin to Hannah Quackenboss			
Shadrach Van Duzer to Rebecca Tobias			1820
Franklin Bull to Mehitable Clark	August	5th,	1820
Henrietta to Sally McComb	Nov.	17th,	20
Curtis Bennett to Amy Lynch	Nov.		1820
David Goodrich to Harriett Russell	Dec.	14th,	1820
John W. Robbins to Ann Eliza Weller	Dec.	5th,	1820
John Cairns to Harriett Halsted	Dec.	20th,	1820
Sam'l Hays to Jane McKee	Jan'y	20,	1821
David M. Moffatt Jur. to Catharine Gregg	Feb.	28th,	1821
Cornelius Barr to Maria Christian McCoy	March	31st,	1821
John Goffe to Turner	April	5th,	1821
Cornelius Forshee to Elizabeth Smith	August		1821
John G. Forbes to Jerusha A. Mead	Sep.	13th,	1821
Montfort Van Kleck to Elizabeth Denniston	Nov.	3rd,	1821
John McCarn to Peggy Mary	Nov.		1821
Joseph Savil to Wid Purdy	Dec.		1821
Hector King to Hila Ann Tuthil	Jan'y		1821
James Schot to Mellicent Cook	Jan'y		1822
Abner Colman to Sophiah Goldsmith	Jan'y		1822
Wm. Stewart to Nancy Kernaghan	Jan'y	22nd,	1822
Leopold Davis to Sally Brockaway	Jan'y	22nd,	1822
James Coe to Maria Carpenter	Feb'y	14th,	1822
Wm. M. Neely to Elizabeth Morrison	March	19th,	1822
Amariah Fuller to Maria Russel	Sep.	19,	1822
Tuthill to Maria McCoun &			
Allen Dun to Hannah Stalter	October	24th,	1822
Wm. M. Mickle to Elizabeth Thompson	Dec.		1822
Henry Tiffertt to Eliza Hunt	Jan'y	9th,	1823
Anselm Denniston to Julia King	Jan'y	16,	1823
Eli Nickerson to Margaret M. Galfield	Feb.	5th,	
Carpenter to Westlake			
Woodhull Taylor to Charlotte Jay	March	20th,	1823
Sam'l Crothers to Nancy Allen	June	6th,	1823
Mr. Gurnee to Sarah Marsh	Sept'r	23rd,	1823
Mr. Levi Devoe to Mary Ann Wiley	Octo'r	2nd,	1823

Miles Lion to Mary Williams	Nov.	17th,	1823
Nathaniel Lion to Cath Allen	Nov.	21st,	1823
George Clark to Mary Crissey	June	7th,	1823
Goldsmith Denniston to Fanny Denniston	Jan'y	13th,	
McBride to Sands	Jan'y	15th,	1824
Job Tuthill to Eliza Ann Brewster	Jan'y	20th,	1824
John Cronk to Meriam Loveless		24th,	1824
Wm. Reeder to Parmele Rumsey			
Edward Bayly to Ann Gardner	Sep.		1824
Johnston Fulton to Mary Ann Shultz			
Eleazer Taylor to Chase			1824

Our Old Brass Bands.

BY CHARLES ESTABROOK.

No element enters more largely into the social life of every community than music. In the home circle, at social gatherings, in the churches, school rooms and lodges, at celebrations and in street parades, at the funeral and on the field of battle, music is an indispensable adjunct and never more so regarded than at the present time. Wonderful have been the changes in voices, in the class of music, and in musical instruments. The quartette and the boy choir have largely supplanted the nasal precentor, a skill orchestra has taken the place of the darkey and his "fiddle," the grand old bugle has been sent to the junk shop, and the ophicleide, the cornopeon and most of their companions, are no longer heard in the land. It is not my purpose to review all these changes in the musical world, but to note attendant facts connected with a single branch in our local field.

In the early days military companies of Newburgh marched to the music of the drum and fife, and to aid in the development of that class of music a fife and drum school was established in 1810. The members of the class were required to parade four times a year for outdoor practice. No uniform was worn, straw hats, fifes and "snare" drums were at the front all the time. Some of the old musicians of that period came down to later times; the tall and strident form of Alfred T. Rumsey is one that a great many will recall.

Nothing appears in regard to a brass band until 1827, although the bugle was heard with the tramp of the old Orange Hussars, as it had been for many years. When it was organized is not of record, but in 1827 a colored band, known as "Dixon's Brass Band," was in existence here, and we are told was composed of at least average talent. The leader was Samuel Dixon, who afterwards lived in a frame building on Washington street, near the entrance to the Cold Spring. He had a barber-shop, in the early '30s, in a frame building that stood on the site now occupied by Covert's dry goods store, but afterwards moved over to Durland's hotel, corner of Fourth Street. Other members of the band were Enos Paine, a cook on the sloop James Monroe, Capt. Alden Belknap. His widow, Diana Paine, was well known to many of our citizens and much respected, and his son, Charles Paine, was for some years a barber on Second Street and a fine type of his race. Peter Allen, a quarryman, was the fifer. William Murray, a laborer and quarryman, played the clarionet; he has a son still living here. Jefferson Brown, drummer, was a waiter at the Orange Hotel. Anthony Williams, another member, was also a waiter at the Orange; he was drowned in Quassaick creek and buried from the residence of ex-Collector Wm. H. Beede. The names

of the other members cannot be recalled. The uniform of the band was yellow pants and red coats.

Before Dixon's Band went out of existence, a Drum Corps was organized by David Doyle, leader, who played the bugle. He was a tinsmith and worked for Chas. H. Ball, whose successors were Hamilton Stewart and Chas. H. Doughty. Isaiah Irvin, a baker, who learned his trade with Mrs. Hamilton in Colden street; George Buchanan, tinsmith, and Alfred T. Rumsey, cartman, were fifers. Lewis W. Gardiner, confectioner, and Isaac Ward, wheelwright, who worked for Thos. Denton, were tenor drummers, and Alanson Miller, carpenter, who worked for Thomas Little, was bass drummer. Their favorite tune was christened "Roe and Darby," and they were somewhat annoyed by the colored band in imitating them by playing the same tune on all parades.

The real era of brass bands dates from 1839, when the Newburgh Brass Band was organized. This band was composed of Frederick Lockwood, a hatter in the employ of L. B. Gregory. He was the leader and played the cornet, a comparatively new instrument then. Henry Shons, a carpenter employed by Aaron Dezendorf, played the cornopeon; Nathaniel Patton, a painter, French horn; Alfred Goodrich, carpenter, 1st trombone; Isaiah Irvin, baker, 2d trombone; Chas. F. June, baker, then with Mrs. Hamilton, Bb clarionet; David Doyle, tinsmith, cornet; Charles Lake, blacksmith, Eb clarionet; Lewis W. Gardiner, confectioner, tenor drum; Alanson Miller, carpenter, bass drum; William Clark, stonecutter for T. M. Niven, handled the cymbals, and George Buchanan, tinsmith, played the fife and piccolo. Some of the members had been in the old fife and drum corps; others were new material. The writer succeeded Alanson Miller in 1844, and served a short time. The band met for practice in William Clark's bachelor's quarters over the store that then stood on the corner of Water and Fourth streets, and under their capable leader made creditable progress.

The first field service of the band occurred in 1841, and thenceforward for a quarter of a century it held its place at the front, under varying fortunes, until it was replaced by an organization under Prof. C. E. Moscow in 1867. A review of the field service in which it was engaged reveals many interesting episodes in the social life of the community as well as in its own career. In June, 1844, the National Grays, of New York, visited Newburgh, and were received by our local military officers in uniform. They were escorted through our principal streets to their quarters at the United States Hotel. The Washington Volunteers, a semi-military company, composed mostly of young men from sixteen to twenty years of age, commanded by Capt. L. W. Gardiner, took part in the reception, headed by the Newburgh Brass Band. The record is brief, but it is over fifty years ago!

During the same month the band accompanied the Washington Volunteers on a target excursion to Fishkill. Virgil Jackson received the prize as the best marksman. It was a silver medal with the figure 4 in the

centre encircled by a gold wreath. The figure 4 was converted into a scarf pin and worn by Mr. Jackson for more than fifty years.

Passing over intervening events, it may be noted the band was kept busy in the historic Clay and Polk campaign of 1844, as well as in other connections. In September, 1844, they were engaged by Fire Engine Co. No. 3, of Peekskill, to accompany them to the State Fair at Poughkeepsie. On this occasion the band wore the uniform of Engine Co. No. 3, of Newburgh. During that summer the Washington Volunteers were tendered the use of Capt. Robinson's new and beautiful yacht, "Emma," for a target excursion to Po'keepsie. The yacht was aground near the whaling dock, and after toiling all night in a vain effort to get her afloat, she was abandoned, and Capt. Elijah L. Woolsey provided a conveyance in the sloop Illinois. The shooting wasn't much on the field, and to make a good showing the target was set up in the stern of the sloop and riddled with bullets. The band accompanied the Volunteers, and after the firing on the sloop was over, Charley June was discovered asleep in the yawl boat suspended under the taffrail, himself and everyone else oblivious to the danger to which he was exposed from straying bullets.

In July of that year, the National Grays, under command of Capt. J. Raynor, visited Newburgh the second time, and were received by Col. S. C. Parmenter and staff, which then included Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Brown and Major Adam Lilburn. The Washington Volunteers, headed by the Newburgh Band, escorted them through the streets to the Orange Hotel, where in the evening they gave an exhibition drill in the long room.

Perhaps I should notice more particularly the political campaign of '44. In August the band accompanied the Village Guards, Capt. Wm. C. Hasbrouck, to Albany on the occasion of the mammoth Whig mass meeting at which Daniel Webster was the principal speaker. The band was hired by the Whigs for the campaign and was "on tap" on all occasions, in town and out, while the Democrats organized the "Young Hickory" Brass Band for their field service. Will such a campaign ever be seen again?

Continuing the review of half a century among our local bands, and noting some of the events in which they had a part, I find that in Sept., 1845, the Croton Guard, a fine company of some fifty members, attached to Engine Co. No. 16, of New York, visited Newburgh on a target excursion. They were received by the officers and members of Engine Co.'s 3 and 4 in uniform, headed by the Newburgh Brass Band, and escorted to the house of No. 4, where a collation had been prepared. After their target practice they were escorted to their quarters at the Orange Hotel.

In Aug., 1846, the 2d Regiment Artillery, or Governor's Guard, under command of Col. W. E. Dodge, and the Livingston Guard, commanded by Capt. Roome, came to Newburgh on the Thomas Powell. They were received by Col. S. C. Parmenter and staff in uniform, and the Washington Volunteers with the Newburgh Brass Band, and escorted to "Camp

Duncan," a beautiful field on the north side of the village, owned by Major David Crawford.

In Sept., 1846, the Croton Guard made a second visit to Newburgh, accompanied by the then famous Dingle's Band. They were joined by the Washington Volunteers and the Newburgh Brass Band, and went to Hyde Park by the steamer Splendid, on a target excursion. On their return in the evening they gave a famous ball at the Orange Hotel.

CITIZENS' BRASS BAND.

The Newburgh Brass Band closed its career in the fall of 1848, at which time some of its members united in a new organization, under the name of The Citizens' Brass Band. An instructor from New York was employed for a short time, and was succeeded by Prof. D. B. Alsdorf. They met for practice in Walsh & Eager's carpenter shop on Broadway, about where the Armory now stands. The new band on its first appearance in public, July 4th, 1849, gave on open air concert in the Court House yard. As there was no formal Fourth of July celebration in Newburgh that year, the out door music attracted attention, and a large audience was soon secured. The repertoire was small, consisting of the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, two polkas and a waltz, arranged for the occasion by Prof. Alsdorf. During the winter of 1849 about $200 was raised by subscription and placed at the disposal of the band to aid in the purchase of some new and more modern instruments. In the meantime Prof. Alsdorf resigned because of engagements at summer resorts and was succeeded by Prof. Henry Piano of West Point. The next appearance of the band worth special mention was on July 4th, 1850, on the occasion of the dedication and flag raising at Washington's Headquarters. It will be remembered by some that General Winfield Scott was present and raised the flag, that is he laid his hands on the halyards while some young men did the work and didn't even get their names mentioned. The Gazette, in noticing the celebration, remarked: "Though organized but a few months, the band performed its part very creditably."

Among the subsequent events in which it had part were the following: On Monday evening, Sept. 23, 1850, Niagara Fire Company, No. 5, of Newburgh, headed by Assistant Chief Engineer Cicero A. Gardiner and the Citizens' Brass Band, received Union Fire Co., No. 5, of Brooklyn, on their three days target excursion to Newburgh, and escorted them through our principal streets to the house of No. 5 on South Street. A few words of welcome by the writer, was responded to by Capt. Wm. H. Sharpe in behalf of the visiting company. A fine collation was served and the evening passed pleasantly away. On Tuesday the target shooting came off in the field of Mr. Greenfield near New Mills, and on Wednesday morning the visitors returned to Brooklyn. The only memento of Niagara, No. 5, is its old house on South Street, but it was then an active rival of No.

4, the former representing the "north-enders" and the latter the "south-enders," into which classes politics as well as firemen were then divided.

In 1851, July 4th, the band led the procession, which was a mile long and included the Po'keepsie Guard in uniform, cartmen on horseback, the fire department, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and other societies in regalia, and citizens generally. July 4, 1852, the band again led the procession and was present at the toast-table. The procession included all the military and fire companies, the Orange Hussars, Capt. Wm. Wright, all the Odd Fellows and civic societies, and the teachers and children in the public schools. It was by far the finest local procession ever seen in the place. The Telegraph, of July 8, said of the band: "It is due to the Citizens' Brass Band that the high satisfaction which their services gave and the spirit and interest imparted by their excellent music at the toast-table and during the display of fireworks at Headquarters, should be acknowledged."

Sept., 1856, the band accompanied the Washington Centinental Guard, Capt. R. D. Kemp, to Fishkill Landing. The Washington Continental Guard, it will be remembered, was a military company uniformed in blue coats, cocked hats, yellow breeches, top boots, etc., after the style of the army of the Revolution after the alliance with France. It was a famous company in its day, but went to pieces in the storm of the rebellion.

October, 1856, the band furnished the music for the firemen's parade and review. On that day David Crocket Hook and Ladder Co., of Poughkeepsie, paid a visit to the Newburgh firemen and joined in the parade as the guest of Brewster Hook and Ladder Co.

In Sept., 1859, the band was engaged by a Catskill fire company to lead them in a parade at Hudson. In the same month it was engaged by Excelsior Fire Co., No. 2, of New York, to join in the last triennial parade of the New York volunteer fire department. The Excelsiors were so well pleased that they secured a promise from the band to consider themselves engaged for the parade they intended to have the following year. Ringgold Hose Co., No. 1, of Newburgh, were the guests of Ringgold Hose Co., No. 7, of New York, and took part in the parade, and next day the band escorted them to Randall's Island and other places.

In May, 1860, led by Prof. Henry Piano, the band gave a concert at the Court House, assisted by the 19th Regiment Glee Club, led by Wm. N. Reid. They had a large audience and were heartily applauded. An attractive piece was a Fantasia arranged by Prof. Piano for three instruments—Prof. Piano played the clarionet, Jas. C. Strahan the violin and Master Chas. Carman the piano. They gave another concert the same summer in Washington Hall, and a number of open-air concerts at Headquarters.

On the 4th of July of that year the band led the military parade, which included the Powell Guard, Capt. Eli H. Evans, the Newburgh Guard, Lieut. J. H. Toohey, the Washington Guard, Capt. (now ex-Mayor) M. Doyle, and the Parmenter Riflemen, Lieut. Smiley, companies that had

sprung into existence under the new militia law and furnished some of the best officers and bravest men in the war of the rebellion. The local papers, in speaking of the companies, awarded the palm to the Continentals, Capt. Doyle, who, with their pink and white plumes, picturesque uniform, and effective drill, made an exceedingly favorable impression. The stage exercises were at Headquarters at 11 a. m. The record adds: "There was some firing of guns, good music by the band, and some fine singing by the Powell Corps Glee Club. Then followed the oration by Prof. Henry, and other exercises of the day. After the fireworks the band serenaded Prof. Henry at his residence."

In August, 1860, the band accompanied St. Patrick's Church on an excursion to Kelly's Grove near Rhinebeck. The barge R. Mellen, accommodating a thousand people, and the steamer Rip Van Winkle with room for fifteen hundred, were overflowed, and many holding tickets declined the trip. The band played finely, the young ladies and gentlemen danced gaily, the old folks laughed heartily, the children divided themselves between refreshments and panageric. The band serenaded the family of Mr. Kelly, and Andrew Saul called out three hearty cheers for its honored head, Hon. Wm. Kelly, and three more for Mrs. Kelly. Mr. Kelly being absent, Mrs. Kelly returned thanks through Mr. Saul, and the band, whose playing she much admired, was invited to visit the place again, as well as the excursionists. On the way back the committee on music dragged the stringed instruments all over the boat and dances broke out in the most unlikely places, but when the band struck up St. Patrick's Day and Rory O'More, the delight fairly boiled over in three rousing cheers.

The Citizens' Brass Band closed its existence under that distinctive name in 1860, but was continued as

HUGHES' CORNET BAND.

Geo. W. Hughes, familiarly known as "Wash" Hughes, who then became its leader, had served in both of the previous organizations, and, though not perhaps of marked ability, succeeded in giving the public a fair service until he in turn yielded the baton to a stronger man, in 1867, and Moscow's Band came into existence. Many of the members of the prior organizations were then dead, some had removed elsewhere, and others had retired from active service. The last appearance of Hughes' Band, in an event of note, was in April, 1865, when it was engaged by the Riggers' Association, of New York, to lead them in the procession on the occasion of the passage of the body of President Abraham Lincoln through the city.

BUCHANAN'S BAND.

During the existence of the Citizens' Band a number of other organizations had an ephemerial existence, the most noteworthy of which was

Buchanan's Band, organized in 1858. This band was composed of Geo. Buchanan and his son James, fifers; Master Wm. W. Rumsey (then only eight years of age); John Quaid and Theron Gardner, tenor drummers, and John Lawson, bass drum. It attended picnics and other gatherings, and was very busy during the presidential campaigns of 1860 and 1864.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of the bands whose career has been briefly sketched, covering the period ending in 1867—tho' not all members at any one time —were as follows:

Frederick Lockwood, hatter, leader—cornet.
D. B. Alsdorf, music teacher, leader—cornet.
John Corwin, dead—barytone trombone.
Jas. C. Strahan, clerk, New York—Eb cornet.
Isaiah Irvin, removed to Brooklyn—trombone.
Alonzo F. Miller, bookbinder, dead—tuba.
Geo. W. Hughes, leader, Newburgh—cornet.
Henry Piano, leader, Matteawan—cornet.
Chas. Estabrook, city librarian—bass drum.
Alfred Goodrich, carpenter, dead—bass drum.
James Shay, tinsmith—bass drum.
William Elder, machinist, dead—tuba.
William Felter, machinist—barytone.
Anthony Farenkopf, stone cutter—Eb alto.
Robt. McCloy, painter, Pawtucket—Bb tenor.
James Fisher, ship carpenter—Eb alto.
Geo. Middleton, painter, Gr. Rapids—Bb cornet.
Martin Conway, mason, Matteawan—barytone.
Fred Gier, cabinet maker—trombone.
John R. Moss, music teacher, dead—Bb tenor.
Wm. Powers, carpenter—bass drum and cymbals.
Bailey Shay, tinsmith, dead—cornet.
John H. Shay, tinsmith, New York—cornet.
Thomas Allen, soap maker—Eb cornet.
William Dunphy, clerk, subsequently priest, now dead—Bb tenor.
John Quaid, grocer, Newburgh—tenor drum.
Thomas Fox, tailor, New York—cornet.
Wm. J. Ellison, moulder—tenor drum.
John Devine, boatman, dead.
Bernard Devine, boatman, dead.
Alex. Cunningham, grocer, dead.
Henry Shons, carpenter, dead—cornopeon.
Nathaniel Patton, painter, dead—French horn.
Charles F. June, agent, Newburgh—Bb clarionet.
David Doyle, tinsmith, dead—cornet.

Charles Lake, blacksmith, dead—Eb clarionet.
Lewis W. Gardiner, confectioner, dead—tenor drum.
Alanson Miller, carpenter, dead—bass drum.
Geo. S. Belknap, tailor, now living at Union Grove, Minn.—tuba bass.
William Clark, stone cutter, dead—cymbals.
Geo. Buchanan, tinsmith, dead—piccolo.

There were possibly others whose names we do not recall. The only members of the first or "Newburgh Brass Band" now known to be living, are Charles F. June, Isaiah Irvin, and the writer.

NEWBURGH CITY BAND.

The Newburgh City Band, better known as Moscow's Band, the legitimate successor of the Citizens' Brass Band, was organized in the Fall of 1867, under the leadership of Prof. Chas. E. Moscow, who had previously been connected with the West Point Band. It was composed as follows:

Charles E. Moscow, Leader	Eb cornet
George Middleton, Conductor	Bb cornet
Isaac Collins	Eb cornet
R. W. Middleton, Secretary	Bb cornet
Fred. Gier	Tuba
George Usher	2d alto
George W. Hughes	1st alto
Wm. J. Ellison	Snare drum
Louis Ritzie	Cymbals
James C. Grant	Barytone
Alfred Goodrich	Bass drum

On the 30th October, 1869, the band enlisted in the 19th regiment, N. Y. S. M., for seven years, from which time until ten years later the following additional members were on its rolls for longer or shorter periods, viz:

A. Emenecker,
G. Usher,
H. H. Harrison,
E. J. Biederman,
Thos. K. Rheutan,
W. H. Dubois,
Valentine Berninger,
James C. Strahan,
Martin Conway,
Geo. Atwood,
Frank Rumsey,
Wm. W. Rumsey,
K. V. Barnekov,
—— Ryan,
Frank Graham,
Thos. Atwood,
C. Marquett,
P. Menzies,
J. T. Swan,
Albert Weber,
W. Forshay,
T. C. Comba,
Geo. Fielding,
Geo. M. Marsden,
S. Marsden,
W. Marsden,
W. Westervelt,
Wm. Steiner,
Melvin Skinner,

The band joined the 17th Battalion May 28, 1879, and held its first meeting in the Armory June 30, 1880, at which time and at subsequent periods it had on its rolls:

ORIGINAL.

C. E. Moscow,
M. S. Skinner,
Geo. Middleton,
Geo. M. Marsden,
R. W. Middleton,
S. Marsden,
W. Marsden,
W. W. Rumsey,
J. T. Swan,
W. Westervelt,
A. Emenecker,
Geo. Usher,
J. C. Grant.

SUBSEQUENT.

J. O'Brien,
Geo. Kasel,
J. Garnett,
F. Skinner,
Jas. McGregor,
C. Terwilliger,
S. Churchill,
Horatio Finch,
Thos. Rodman,
Thomas Powers,
Wm. Metrustry,
David Metrustry,
Geo. Cliff,
Harry Sweet,
Jerry Harrigan,
S. Ostrander,
John Doer,
D. L. Ferrazzi,
Jacob Buser,
Wm. Steiner,
Acron Taylor.

The existence of the band was practically closed with the accident which occurred in the Cleveland procession in the Fall of '84, by which Prof. Moscow nearly lost his life from being ridden down by the horse of one of the marshals (Major Weston), which had been rendered uncontrollable from being frightened by the cars of the West Shore railroad at the South Street crossing. The last roll-call recorded gave the names of C. E. Moscow, W. W. Rumsey, H. Finch, S. Ostrander, J. T. Swan, F. Gier, J. Garnett, Geo. Kasel and W. Foshay.

It can be said with truth that during the sixteen years the band was in existence, under the leadership of Prof. Moscow, it maintained an excellent reputation. Better attainments, in the main, were never brought together in a similar organization; but it was a local band, and as such its membership was dependent upon other occupations. In addition to this it was constantly subjected to losses from the removal elsewhere of many of its best players. That it was kept alive as long as it was, that it was as creditable as it was, was due to the unflagging zeal of Prof. Moscow, who at times labored without hope.

COLLINS' BAND.

For some years previous to the termination of the existence of Moscow's Band, what was then and is still known as Collins' Band came into the field and was its only occupant until about 1894, when Rupp's Band came to the front to divide the honors. Mr. Collins, its leader, was one of the original members of Moscow's Band, but remained in that connection for only a few years. While these Bands may not have a high rank they have nevertheless supplied local functions and met with a good degree of success. A new Band has just been organized at West Newburgh; what its history will be, future days must determine. It is not believed that a really first-class band would receive sufficient encouragement to warrant the expenditure of time and money which it would require. The field, however, is open to any leader who has sufficient courage and strength to handle it.

In gathering up facts in regard to our old bands which would otherwise have been irretrievably lost, we may remark that one of the oldest members of the bands of the '40s was Mr. James Orr, then of Fishkill, lately deceased at Newburgh, who played the trombone after shaking the "cowtone" ophecleide in the old Fishkill band. "Wood Up" quickstep was, at that time, the bonton piece, and the man who could execute it well on the bugle was considered "A No. 1." The saxhorn or cornet had not then been introduced, and the ophecleide was neither a thing of beauty or a source of joy, although it was a terrible bass. Mr. Orr also played the flute, when a young man, and long kept a warm place in his heart for the wants and woes of those who succeeded him in street parades.

There were two bands in Matteawan as early as 1838. One was composed of 10 or 12 members with fifes, drums, bugle, clarionet, triangle, and piccolo, and was attached to a uniform company connected with the 149th Regiment Dutchess County Militia. James M. Wood, a machinist by trade, now living in Matteawan, was a member and played the clarionet and fife, and was at one time fife major of the regiment, which secured for him an early discharge from military duty. A few years ago he treated himself to a new clarionet, which he blows and fingers with some of the skill of former years. Busy memory keeps him pleasantly reminded of his early musical experiences in connection with public gatherings, military and civic parades and the general trainings of sixty years ago. The other band was attached to an ununiformed company and consisted of 5 members with fifes and drums. John P. Green, now living at Fishkill-on-Hudson, was the tenor drummer. In 1842 a brass band was organized in Matteawan and many of the members of the old bands united with the new. The leader was Gilbert Turner, a machinist, who played the bugle. John Rothery, a son of the founder of the Matteawan file works and afterwards one of its proprietors, played the trombone. Three brothers, John, Abram and William Bloomer played the bugle. They were farmers, but William left the farm for a while and traveled with Van-

COLLIER BAND.

Amburgh's Circus band. Henry H. Philips, a tailor, was the tenor drummer. Mr. Philips will be remembered by many of our citizens as a cutter employed in Newburgh for some years by his cousin, James H. Philips, our well known merchant tailor. Samuel Bailey, a machinist by trade, now living in Matteawan, played a trombone, which he still owns and is carefully preserving as a relic of the happy days of auld lang syne John Rothery's son, Frederick, inherited his father's love of music and for some years has made it his profession. He was the leader of Rothery's band and played the cornet. He, with some of his band, united, three or four years ago, with a new organization, the present Fishkill and Matteawan Band, led by Prof. G. R. Miller, principal of the Matteawan Union School. Frederick Rothery's son, Fred W., is a violin teacher in the New York College of Music. Perhaps this brief reference to Matteawan bands may induce some local writer to enter the field and secure material for a more extended history of these and kindred organizations before the participants have all passed away.

Colonel Thomas DeKay,

A Pioneer of Western Orange County.

BY DAVID BARCLAY.

Read Before the Newburgh Historical Society, May 8th, 1899.

Jacob Theuniszen deKey, grandfather of Colonel Thomas DeKay, was a native of Thuyl in Gelderland, who emigrated to New Amsterdam, where he became a wealthy burgher, and an elder of the Dutch Church. He was a baker, merchant and trader, "in high esteem as a man of probity and honor." On March 29th, 1658, he married Hillegond Theunis of New Amsterdam. In the rebellion of 1689, he actively opposed Jacob Leisler, who caused his arrest and confinement in the Fort on August 16th, of that year. There he was kept a prisoner for several weeks, and there a short time afterwards his son Jacobus, a young lad, was also imprisoned by Leisler's order.

Tunis, his oldest son, was one of the leaders in an attack made upon the Fort June 6th, 1690, for the purpose of liberating the prisoners. The attack, however, was unsuccessful, and the attempt to release the prisoners failed.

The downfall of the Leisler Government occurred March 19th, 1691, and on the same day Jacob Theuniszen deKey was killed by the explosion of a great gun. His will disposes of houses and lots in New York, lands in the Highlands, and personal property. Five children are mentioned, viz: Janneken, Agnitie and Maria, daughters; Tunis and Jacobus, sons.

Janneken married Jeremiah Tothill. Agnite married Henricus De Meyer, and after his death she married William Janeway. Maria married Sampson S. Broughton.

Tunis was a merchant of good repute, for several years a Member of Assembly for New York, and Assistant Alderman for the North Ward. His name appears in the Dongan Charter of the City of New York (1686), as one of the "present Assistants of the said Citty." He married Helena, daughter of Johannes Pieterse Van Brugh, a magistrate and wealthy merchant, and Catharina Roelofs, his wife, a daughter of the noted Annetje Jans.

Jacobus was for some time Alderman for the Out Ward. He married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Thomas Willett, of Flushing, Long Island, and Helena Stoothoff, his wife. One of their children was Thomas, who the records of the Dutch Church show, was baptized February 6th, 1698.

In 1701, Jacobus bought for two hundred and thirty-seven pounds, from the Corporation of the City of New York, two hundred and thirty-five acres of land in the Out Ward, "bounded on the North side by

lands of Tunis Ives, and southerly by Harlem line, between the lands of Thomas Turner and Hudson's River." [1] This tract included the present Riverside Park.

Thomas DeKay succeeded his father Jacobus as owner of this property, or a portion of it, and probably resided there until his removal to Orange County. On May 28th, 1723, he married Christiana Duncan.

In 1724 he purchased for five hundred pounds, from Lancaster Syms, and Benjamin Aske, twelve hundred acres of the Wawayanda Patent in Orange County. The deed of this property though dated 1724, was not acknowledged until 1734, and the latter date is probably the time of his removal there. During 1733 he was Assistant Alderman for the Out Ward in New York.

He was one of the earliest settlers on that part of the Wawayanda Patent, the region being then an almost unbroken wilderness. The location he selected for his new residence is perhaps the most beautiful in all that lovely Warwick Valley. Of the original house built by him, nothing now remains but a heap of stones. It stood not far distant from the present DeKay homestead, beside the Wawayanda stream, called in the old deed, Bandon River. Soon after his arrival he was commissioned Colonel of the Militia of western Orange County.

In December, 1744, he was sent to treat with the Cashigton Indians, whose headquarters was at or near Cochecton on the Delaware River. These Indians, ancient allies of the English, had lately shown signs of uneasiness, and withdrawn from their hunting grounds in Orange County. The friendship of these tribes was particularly desired, as a protection against the French and their Indian allies.

An old manuscript describes what took place on this occasion as follows:

"Present: Col. DeKay, Major Swartwout, Ensign Coleman, Adam Wisener, Interpreter, Ben Thomson, Two Indians from Minisink as Pilots. Colonel DeKay says that when they arrived at their Hunting Houses, which was the 21 Decr. last, they asked the Indians why they withdrew themselves from Orange County and thereabouts, where they usually traded and hunted. To which the Indians answered, they were afraid of the people in that County. Colonel DeKay replyed, why are you affraid. They answered, because you are always under arms. In answer to which Colo. DeKay told them the reason why the County was so frequently under Arms, was by order of His Excellency their Governour, that the People may be ready and in good order to defend themselves agt. the Enemy should they make any Attempt upon them: upon which they rejoyced being now convinced no Harm was designed against them.

They were asked what they knew of Snow Shoes being prepared by the French. They answered they had not heard of any particular number made lately, but that the French Indians have always by them great Quantitys of Snow Shoes.

Col. DeKay says that the Indian who gave information to Major Swartwout that the French had made lately a great Quantity of Snow Shoes, was not present, nor could then be found.

They told the Gentlemen they had lost their Sachim, and as they consist of two Tribes vizt. the Wolves & Turkeys, they were then debating out of which Tribe a Sachim should be chosen to Govern the whole, and when that was done, they would come into the County as usual on New Year's day, if the Weather permitted their travelling; But if they did not immediately agree about their Sachim, they promised to send down about 150 Indians to assure the People of the County of their Fidelity. The Wheather stil continuing severe, a Sachim with about a Dozen of their Chief Men came to Goshian on the 3d Janry. with a Belt of Wampum to settle and renew their Friendship and Brotherhood, and desire the Inhabitants of Goshian, to appoint a person to renew their Covenant chain; To which Colonel DeKay replyed, that alone lay in the power of the Governour to appoint; and as they had not time to acquaint His Excellency therewith, he conceived it best for the Indians to name a person for that purpose, which they did, and named Colonel DeKay upon the occasion, who was chained to them for an Hour or better, as a token of their being united again in Bonds of Friendship with the English, and to be true to them, as long as the Sun & Moon indured.

They likewise promised if they heard of any Designs of the Enemy against the English, they would immediately detach some of their Young Warriors with the News thereof, and in General would Join the English in fighting against their Enemy. They also desired that the English would assist agt. the French, if they came upon them, which was accordingly promised.

Col. DeKay further says, when he was chained to them, they delivered to him a Belt of Wampum, to be sent to His Excellency, which they said was their Bond and writing, that renewed their Antient Friendship and Brotherhood, upon which they again rejoyced with three Huzzas, and departed very much pleased.

Memorandum. Colonel DeKay on the 17 Janry. 1745, was sworn to the truth of the foregoing account before the Committee of the Council. [2]

That the Colonel faithfully performed his part of the agreement made with the Indian chiefs, is shown by this extract from the books of the Lords of Trade relating to New York: "On the 17th Coll. Dekey presented to the Council, a Belt of Wampum which he had brought from Cashigton Indians, to be presented to the Govr. as a token of Friendship, and the Council recommended to the Govr. to send the said Indians, a Belt of Wampum with assurances of protection." [3]

It appears from an Act passed May 3d, 1746, that he was one of the persons intrusted with the duty of paying the friendly Indian Scouts maintained by the province in the vicinity of Orange County. The Act decrees payment "Unto Collo. Thomas DeKay and Thomas Gale, Esq:,

to be by them distributed among the Indians living at or nigh the County of Orange, who serve as outscouts for said County, the sum of fifty pounds." [4]

Not long after his settlement on the Wawayanda patent, a dispute arose or rather was renewed, between the provinces of New York and New Jersey, as to the location of the boundary line. His interests were deeply involved in this controversy, for if the contention of New Jersey was upheld, his plantation would be brought within that province.

The case was carried before the Lords of Trade, and dragged along for many years. Meantime, each province attempted to exercise control over the disputed tract, the bordering inhabitants were drawn into the quarrel, acts of oppression were committed on both sides, and the condition of affairs became so bad, that many of the settlers deserted their possessions. The Colonel, however, continued to hold his lands, though often compelled to maintain an armed guard at his residence.

An action in ejectment in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, brought against him in 1745, he summarily disposed of. The papers were served upon him by one Daniel Harrison of New Jersey. He at once took Harrison into custody, committed him to the Gaol of Orange County, and brought suit against him for one thousand pounds damages. [5] Harrison was finally released on bail, and the Supreme Court of New Jersey issued an attachment for contempt against the Colonel, but no effort seems to have been made to serve the papers in this case.

Sometime afterwards a party of surveyors from New Jersey appeared in the neighborhood, whereupon Colonel DeKay with his sons, George and Jacob, rode after and stopped them, confiscating their instruments. The Colonel also took from one of the surveyors, "a well seasoned hickory walking stick about an inch in diameter at the big end," and caned the surveyor "until he split the said stick to slivers." [6]

In an affidavit made at New York July 29th, 1754, he says: "That for some time before he left Home, he was every Night Obliged to Nail up all his doors, Excepting one at which he placed a guard, for fear of being Surprised in his bed by the people of New Jersey, who as this deponent is Informed, have Sundry times declared, they were resolved to take him prisoner, and Carry him into New Jersey." [7]

A committee of the Assembly of New York, to whom was referred a memorial in regard to the boundary troubles, reported to that body October 29th, 1754, and stated: "That the people of New Jersey have also from time to time, and as often as they are able, possessed themselves of the Vacant Lands in Orange County. That they frequently beset the Houses of His Majts. Subjects in Orange County by night, and attempt to Seize and take Prisoners such of his Majesties Subjects; and are Encouraged to do this by the offer of Rewards made to them, and are also actually kept in pay for that purpose by the proprietors of East New Jersey.....That the Publick officers of New Jersey assess and Raise Taxes upon the people dwelling to the Northward of

the said bounds, by which means many have been prevented from Paying their Proportion of the Taxes of Orange County, for more than a year past, some of them have been obliged to desert their possessions, and to retire into the more northwardly parts of Orange County, while a few more Resolute than the rest, are Reduced to the Necessity of Converting their dwellings into places of Defence, and go armed for fear of some sudden attack. That tho' the Committee could produce many instances of the kind, they Confine themselves to one which has happened very lately. Thomas Deckey Colonel of the Militia, and a Justice of the Peace of Orange County, whose plantations are Claimed by New Jersey to be within the aforesaid New Jersey Northward of the said Bounds, tho' he and those under whom he claims have held them, and been settled upon under New York nigh fifty years, finding himself Extremely vexed, disturbed and disgusted, by the People of New Jersey, went to James Alexander, Esq., one of his Majts Council for this province, and also for New Jersey Province, and who is one of the proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, of great Interest there, and Esteemed one of the most active persons among them; to endeavor to come to some agreement with him, in order that he might remain quiet until the line between New York and New Jersey should be finally settled. But the said Alexander absolutely Refused to consent to anything of that kind, unless the said Deckey would agree to hold his Lands under New Jersey, become a Jersey man, and fight (as he Expressed it) for New Jersey against New York People; and told him at the same time if he would do so, he should neither want money nor Commissions, and that if he would not do so he should be dispossessed of his Plantations. This Col. Deckey refused to Comply with. Some short time after, a number of armed men from New Jersey came to the house of the said Col. Deckey, who observing them approach in such manner shut himself up in his house, on which they drew up before his Door, and some of them Cocked their Guns and presented them towards the window where Coll. Dekey Stood, swearing, they would shoot him thro' the Heart, that they would starve him out, or Burn the House over his head; and if Man, Woman or Child attempted to Escape they would shoot them down, that they had strength enough to take all Goshen and would do it in time. However, they then withdrew without further violence; and upon their departure, one of them said to Col. Dekey, take care of yourself for we will have you yet." [8]

The dispute over the boundary was not settled until after his death. As finally determined, the line ran through the lands formerly belonging to him; his homestead being within the limits of New Jersey.

The period of the French and Indian War, which broke out in 1755, was a trying time for the inhabitants of the western frontiers of Orange and Ulster Counties. Many persons were killed by the Indians, and a large number of the settlers abandoned their habitations. During the years 1755-6-7, Colonel DeKay's Regiment was often in active service.

Sometimes the entire Regiment was under arms, but generally details from the several companies were ordered out for a short period, and replaced in turn by others.

This frequent military duty on the frontiers, was a hard burden for the inhabitants to bear, and in addition thereto in 1757, the Regiment upon the requisition of General Webb, was ordered to take part in the campaign for the relief of Fort William Henry.

Governor Sir Charles Hardy, in a message to the Council dated December 17th, 1755, says: "I send you a letter with several Affidavits and other Papers, which I received yesterday from Coll. DeKey by Express; from which it appears, that the Indians infesting the Northern part of Pennsylvania near the River Delaware, have lately murdered several Persons, and Burnt the Houses within a few Miles of the settlements in this province and New Jersey. Upon Advice that they have appeared in Minnisink, I ordered a Detachment of Thirty men from each of the Regiments in Orange County, and Sixty from Ulster County, to march to the frontier. The detachment from Col. DeKey's Regiment is already marched." [9]

In a message to the Council dated January 10th, 1756, the Governor says:

"An Express which arrived here at Noon to-day, brought a letter from Col. DeKey, with several Affidavits which I now send you, and also some other Papers, by which you will find that the Enemy Indians have lately murdered several Persons of this Province, and that a number of the settlement Indians are come in with their families to reside among the Inhabitants, according to the Invitation I sent them lately. Although the accounts of the Enemy are very uncertain, 'tis most probable they are numerous by their continuing so long on the Frontiers." [10]

The letter last above referred to by Governor Hardy, is dated at Minnisink, January 8th, 1756. Colonel DeKay writes that he has continued all the men besides the standing forces, and has sent for more. That the alarm began about eight o'clock, and Captain DeKay with about thirty of the Rangers and twenty men besides crossed the river to Pennsylvania, and marched down the other side to prevent the enemy from coming over. He hears that the Indians are burning all before them down below. They are distressed to see widows and children weeping for their wounded relations. He urges the necessity for more forces, mentions that he would be glad if they had two or three great guns, about six pounders, with a few swivels, and powder and ball, begs the Governor to lay the matter before the Council and Assembly, and that provision be made for a doctor for the wounded, stating that he has continued Doctor Gale, who has been in service nearly a month by his command. [11]

The Captain DeKay mentioned in this letter, was probably the Colonel's son George. The Journal of the New York General Assembly of May 31st, 1758, contains the following resolution: "That it is the

opinion of this Committee, that there be allowed unto George Bloom, and Thomas Ellison, for guarding Capt. George DeKay, from Goshen to Minnisink, with an Express from his Excellency, Sir Charles Hardy, in December, 1756, as per account the sum of two pounds." [12]

An act passed June 3d, 1758, decrees that there be paid "Unto the Executors or Administrators of George DeKay deceased, for several expresses from Orange County to New York, in December, 1756, in full of his account the sum of four pounds. * * * * Unto Peter Carter, David Benjamin, Philip Read, and Francis Armstrong, for guarding the said George DeKay, from Goshen to Minnisink with an express from his Excellency in January, 1756, as per account the sum of four pounds. [13]

A Manuscript, the deposition of a member of the Colonel's Regiment, describes the manner of service therein at the time, and is as follows:

"James Howell of Goshen in Orange County, yeoman, maketh Oath, that soon after Guadenbullen in Pensylvana was destroyed by the Delaware Indians, an Alarm was made in the North part of Orange County, and by the Command of Coll. DeKay, his Regiment marched to the Western Frontiers of this province of New York, and continued in the service about three Days, & then being informed that the Mischief had been done at a Considerable distance, they returned to their Habitations. That about a fortnight afterwards a second alarm came, and thirty or forty out of every Company were sent to the Frontiers, amounting in the whole to about two hundred men, in Addition to thirty men that had been before sent to guard the Frontiers. During the time of their stay John Worley, and his Family were killed on the west side of the Delaware River. That the first thirty continued on the Service fourteen days. That the whole number continued in the Service about three days. That about Sixty of the whole number besides thirty Rangers, continued in the Service fourteen days, and then were relieved by about the same Number, who also continued in the said Service fourteen days, till the whole Regiment by about Sixty, in their turns had all taken their Round in fourteen days' attendance on the Service. That Sixty men out of the Companies began a second Round, and all continued in the Service fourteen days, & two of the Companies twenty one days. And Orders were given for the Several Companies to follow them with an equal Number, and he believes all, or nearly all the Companies went a second Round. That all these Supplies were above the Number of Sixty, constantly kept as Rangers on the Frontiers, which Rangers were Inhabitants of Orange & Ulster Counties. That afterwards in frequent Alarms, to the present time, smaller parties have been sent out by their Officers to guard the distant Settlements, and about 20 men of Goshen besides the 60 Rangers, were out at the time when he came home about a fortnight ago. That the Deponent when he went out, always supported himself at his Expence, as did also the men with him, in three or four several turns of Service. That the Inhabitants by reason of constant Duty in the publick Service, and Disturbance given by the fre-

quent alarms, have been almost wholly taken off from attendance on their private affairs. That great Numbers of the Inhabitants are already moved from their Habitations, & a great many out of the County. That this Deponent has been informed that three men were killed at Cashughton, 5 men at Philip Swartwoodts, and one women was missing and supposed to be killed or taken captive, and 2 of the Goshen Militia were also killed in the Service at Minisinck, and Morgen Owen was killed about four miles from Goshen. That the Deponent has not heard of any Persons that have been killed in New Jersey. And this Deponent further saith; that on the day that Morgen Owen was killed, he was out in a Scouting party consisting of Eleven Men. That about one hundred men were out at the same time in small parties, pursuant to a notice, that on the day before 3 Indians had been seen in the neighborhood. That the Deponent heard 3 guns fired. That on the next day he came to the place where the said Morgen Owen lay dead and scalped, lying on his back stark naked, wounded with one bullet in his arm, and with another in his Ham, and a third Bullet had entered his Body thro' his back, and there appeared also the mark of a hatchet in his head. That the Deponent was present, and assisted at his Burial." [14]

It appears from the above, that the men while in service supplied their own rations. They were probably without tents, and compelled to shelter themselves as best they could from the cold and storms of a winter season.

In a message to the Council dated January 13th, 1756, Governor Hardy says:

"Since my Message to you on Saturday last, I received a Petition from the Inhabitants of Goshen in Orange County, setting forth the open, and defenceless Condition of that part of the Province, and the Necessity of a greater Force to protect them from the Ravages of the Enemy, now very near them, for want of which Numbers are now daily moving off, and the rest, it is to be feared, may soon follow. From the Situation of the Country, and the Form of the Settlements I think the best, if not the only practicable method to secure the People from these Incursions and prevent them from deserting their Habitations, is to build a Line of Block Houses at some Distance from the Settlements, from a Place called Mahacamack, to the Town of Rochester in Ulster County. The Length of this Line is between thirty and forty Miles, and five or six Block Houses will answer the Purpose, to be defended by a Garrison in each of twenty men, besides the sixty Rangers already in Pay of this Province." [15]

In 1757, the French under the Marquis de Montcalm, with their Indian allies, laid siege to Fort William Henry. A part of the Militia of the province including Colonel DeKay's Regiment, was ordered to march to the support of General Webb who was stationed near by at Fort Edward.

Lieutenant Governor DeLancey in a message to the Council, and General Assembly, dated September 2d, 1757, says:

"I thought it necessary to take all the Measures in my Power to strengthen Gen. Webb, and for this Purpose I sent out my orders to the Colonels of the Militia of Albany, Dutchess, Ulster, and that Part of Orange County above the mountains; to march with their regiments to the Assistance of Gen. Webb upon his Requisition, and to obey his Orders, of which I gave him Notice by Letter.....on the 10th, I had Advice of the Surrender of Fort-William-Henry. I sent Orders for a Detachment of five hundred men from the City of New York, six hundred from Queens County, and the whole Militia of Westchester to march up, and I had the Satisfaction to hear that those of the City of New York, and Westchester, Showed a very becoming spirit on this occasion. Those above the Highlands, had marched in Consequence of my former orders, on Gen. Webb's Requisition." [16]

Though some of these troops were transported up the Hudson in sloops, it seems that the Colonel's Regiment was mounted, and marched overland. That the Regiment used a considerable number of horses in the campaign, is shown by the Act passed June 3d, 1758, which decrees payment, "unto Hugh Dobbin in Capt. Wesenor's Company of Militia, for Money Engaged by him, for the Pasturage of One hundred and fifteen horses of Colonel DeKay's Regiment near Albany, in the Alarm when Fort William Henry was attacked and Destroyed, in August, 1757, as per the account, the sum of Four Pounds, Seven Shillings:" [17] Soon after the fall of Fort William Henry the French retreated, a large part of the Militia thereupon returned to their homes.

The last public service rendered by the Colonel, was in November following, only a few weeks before his death. The Block Houses recommended to be erected on the Western frontier of Orange and Ulster Counties, by Governor Hardy, were now ordered built by Lieutenant Governor DeLancey. That Colonel Clinton, and Colonel DeKay, went to the frontiers and fixed the location for two of these defences, is shown by the Act passed June 3, 1758, which decrees payment "Unto Col. Benjamin Tusten, Capt. Daniel Case, and Capt. John Bull, for money advanced by them for Materials, and workmanship in Building and Completing Two Block Houses, numbers One and Two, on the Western Frontiers in January last, by direction of his Honor the Lieut. Governor, as per account the sum of One hundred Pounds. Unto Lieut. John Denton, for himself and Party under his Command, for attending and Guarding Col. Clinton, and Col. DeKay, in laying out the ground and fixing the place for Erecting the said Block Houses, Pursuant to the order of Col. DeKay, in November, 1757, as per account the sum of Six pounds, Twelve shillings." [18]

Colonel DeKay died January 1st, 1758. Of the large tract of land owned by him at the time of his death, a goodly portion, including the homestead property, has remained in possession of his descendants ever since.

According to the family tradition, at his first arrival upon these lands,

he camped on a knoll overlooking the valley, and was so charmed by the beautiful landscape spread before him, that he expressed a wish to be buried there. This wish was faithfully carried out, a substantial stone marking the resting place of the sturdy pioneer.

Others of his family, were from time to time laid beside him, and the plot is carefully maintained by his descendants.

REFERENCES.

[1] N. Y. Colonial MSS., Land Papers, III, 19.
[2] N. Y. Colonial MSS., LXXV, 19.
[3] Doc. Relating to Colonial History of N. Y., VI, 649.
[4] Colonial Laws of N. Y., III, 555.
[5] Archives of New Jersey, VIII, 214.
[6] Ibid., 283.
[7] Ibid., 299.
[8] N. Y. Colonial MSS., LXXIX, 68.
[9] Journal of the Legislative Council of N. Y., 1226.
[10] Ibid., 1232.
[11] N. Y. Colonial MSS., LXXXII, 45.
[12] Journal of the General Assembly of N. Y., II, 564.
[13] Colonial Laws of N. Y., IV, 276.
[14] N. Y. Colonial MSS., LXXXII, 98.
[15] Journal of the Legislative Council of N. Y., 1233.
[16] Journal of the General Assembly of N. Y., II, 538.
[17] Colonial Laws of N. Y., IV, 276.
[18] Ibid.

Our Grandmother in Literature.

BY ADELAIDE SKEEL,

Read Before the Society, March 23, 1896.

History has made us familiar with our heroic grandmother. We believe in the grit of Elizabeth Zane, the girl who carried powder in her apron and so saved the day.

"Talk not to me of Paul Revere,
A man on horseback with naught to fear,
Nor of old John Burns with his bell-crowned hat,
He'd an army to back him, so what of that?
Here's to the heroine, plump and brown,
Who ran the gauntlet of Wheeling town;
Here's a record, without a stain,
Beautiful, buxum Elizabeth Zane."

We recall the story of Nancy Hart, the advanced woman of Georgia, a century ago. Most of our grandmothers were pretty and witty, but Nancy was cross-eyed alike in vision and temper. Nancy was plucky, however, and when she hung two marauding Redcoats to an apple tree outside her kitchen door, her husband, a "Miss Nancy himself," declared proudly, "Nancy was a honey of a patriot if a devil of a wife!"

Then, there was the lone and lovely Jane McCrea, whose massacre by her faithless Indian guides has long been a favorite blood-curdling romance. Yes, there were plenty of brave women in those early days, but one must search the records to find the few authors and scholars whose names are none too thick on the pages of Colonial times. Authors were called authoresses, poets were called poetesses, women themselves were females. Higher education had not dawned on a waiting world, in fact lower education was a scarce commodity. It was an age of hard work, a material age. The blue-stockings were matrons and mothers of large families. They baked, they brewed, they darned stockings and knit them, they dipped candles and made soap, they sanded their floors and spun, yet strange to say they wrote little of these daily happenings, but were one and all idealists. On week days they dreamed of the Sunday sermon, they were mostly hymn writers and moralists.

Anne Bradstreet, for instance, the mother of eight, said never a word of her home cares, save to describe her family in this brief way:

"I had eight birds hatched in a nest,
Four cocks there were and hens the rest,
I nurst them up with pain and care,
Nor cost nor labor did I spare,
Till at the last they felt their wing,
Mounted the trees and learned to sing."

Our Grandmother in Literature.

BY ADELAIDE SHEEL.

Mrs. Bradstreet was called the "Tenth Muse Sprung up in America," and her verses bear the rather cumbrous title of:

> "Several Poems Compiled with a Great Variety of Wit and Learning, wherein is contained a Complete Discourse and Description of the Four Elements, together with an Exact Epitome of the Three First Monarchies, namely, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian."

This name would scarcely make a book sell to-day, but people had more leisure a hundred years ago, and liked to get the full value of a title page.

Here is another extract. One sees the fine stitches on the yellowed sampler, as one reads, and the train of morbid fancies which sprang from indoor life. Consumption was fashionable in these times, and filling early graves rather virtuous. No bicycle riding drove the red blood to the brain, and slim-waisted slate-pencil eating school girls were considered full of "sensibility."

> "Man's at best a creature frail and vain,
> In knowledge ignorant, in strength but weak.
> Subject to sorrows, losses, pain,
> Each storm his state, his mind, his body break.
>
> And yet, this sinful creature, frail and vain,
> This lump of wretchedness, of sin and sorrow,
> This weather beaten vessel wreck't with pain,
> Joyes not in hope of an eternal morrow.
>
> O Time, the fatal wrack of mortal things
> That draws oblivion over kings,
> Their sumptuous monuments, men know them not,
> Their names without a record are forgot."

Although the French claim Ma Mere D'Oye, as the work of Perault in the early part of the seventeenth century, we turn with relief from the melancholy of Mrs. Bradstreet's school to hear our own Mother Goose sing her "Song of Sixpence," in Boston.

This original thinker, either ignorant of other like publications or devoid of a New England conscience, let her son-in-law, one Thomas Flint, print these ditties as her own. It is said the man did it to spite the old lady for her endless crooning of them in his nursery. The first edition is dated 1719, and is priced at two coppers. One has reason to hope the boys and girls, lulled to sleep by this music, grew up stouter in mind and body than those mentally nourished on less jolly literature. The literary venture was at the time unique, and we must credit Mrs. Flint with every possible excuse, if she actually stole the nonsense verses from over the seas. They are immortal. Side-spliting laughter must have made tight stays an impossibility, and doubtless maidens who read their Mother Goose, survived the early grave.

Surely, Mother Goose was no myth, for we can find her grave in the Granary burying ground, at Boston, with its inscription:

Here lyes ye body of Mary Goose, Wife to Isaac Goose, Died October ye 19th, 1690.

A modern writer says, appreciatively:

"America's first woman poet,
Pause, blue-stockinged dame,
And you with bloomers and with wheel,
And read her simple name.

"That yet shall live when on your steps,
Oblivion follows after,
Enduring as a mother's love,
Fresh as a baby's laughter.

"And yet, she was not learned, not great,
No prophet of her times,
This grandam by a cradle small
Crooning her ageless rhymes.

"She never tried to mould the world,
—That problem superhuman,
She never had a higher aim,
Than to be just a woman.

"Yet o'er what wiser woman's work,
Such consecration lingers?
Her words are lisped by baby's lips,
And touched by baby fingers.

"And all the hobbies, all the schools,
What are they worth in one sense,
Beside her priceless gift of joy,
Her dear, delicious nonsense?

"So, to her name, a praise is sung,
More precious than all other,
Oh listen—down the centuries,
The children call her 'Mother.'"

Jane Turrell wrote about this time. I rather like Jane. She was the only daughter of the Reverend Benjamin Colman of Boston, a child of such wonderful precocity as to delight Governor Dudley by her repetition of the whole Assembly Catechism before she had reached the mature age of five. That she had a few life-preserving instincts we learn from her father's letter, full of godly admonitions, which ends:

"My little daughter, as you love me, do not eat green apples."

Miss Jenny was a philosopher at eighteen, and it speaks well of the Reverend Ebenezer Turrell that he was found to fill all her requirements

in the right choice of a husband. Indeed, it would not have been surprising if Jane had remained unwed, with ideals so high, since those who look long before they leap, rarely leap at all. One regrets that the possessor of all the virtues should have been deprived of an appreciative wife at the end of ten years of married happiness, but such is cruel fate.

These are Miss Colman's rules:

First. I will admit the addresses of no person who is not descended of pure and credible parents.

Second. Who has not the character of a strict moralist, sober, temperate, just and honest.

Third. Fixed in his religion, a constant attendant on public worship and who appears in the house of God with a gravity becoming a Christian.

Fourth. Of a sweet and agreeable temper, for if the owner of all the former qualifications fail here, my life with him will be miserable."

Mrs. Jane was capable of imaginative flights, as her graceful invitation to her father to visit her in Medford shows.

> "From the soft shades and from the balmy sweets
> Of Medford's flowering vales and green retreats
> Your absent Delia to her father sends,
> And prays him see her e'er the summer ends."

There is a vein of real poetry in the smooth descriptive verse which runs on for many hundred lines in a style copied from Horace, the authoress's favorite model. One contrasts its deliberate measure with the postal card fashion of to-day, and finds the contrast suggestive. It seems as if Mrs. Turrell might have been capable of writing a novel, had not her husband forbidden the "feeding on the husks of falsehood," and "warned all young people, especially all young women, against trifling with the devil's playthings," among which he counts, "the turning of the sieve to read futurities, the wearing of witch papers to prevent agues, the hanging of horseshoes over the door and the reading of romances and ballads, together with the vain practice of binding up a weapon rather than a wound."

In this severe condemnation of Dr. Turrell we must at least consider him more liberal than another husband, one Hopkins, Governor of Connecticut, who about this date brought his wife from Hartford to Boston, "because she had fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding and reason, which had been growing upon her divers years by occasion of her giving up herself wholly to reading and writing many books. Her husband being very tender of her—she was a young woman of special parts—was loath to grieve her, but he saw his mistake when it was too late; for if she had attended to her household affairs and such things as belong to women and had not gone out of her way to meddle with such things as are proper to men whose minds are stronger, she

had kept her wits and might have improved them usefully and honorably in the place God had set her."

We may now travel by coach from Boston to New York, where we shall find those ancient dames of high renown, the Knickerbockers and Rapeljes, "speaking a hybrid tongue, neither pure English nor good Dutch." Nevertheless, in this less literary society, the wearers of high-heeled shoes and ample tenfold gowns, we find a few bookworms, and read with delight the journal of a modish belle by Mrs. Eliza Anne Bleecker. It is so charmingly natural and up to date, that we wonder how its author escaped the tramelling affectations of her contemporaries.

"Saturday, Feb. 12, 1783. Nine o'c.—Was disturbed in a very pleasant dream by Aunt V. W., who told me breakfast was ready; fell asleep and dreamed again of Mr. S.

"Eleven.—Rose from bed; Dinah unbuckled my curls, washed the cream from my face and arms, handed me my shoes. Drank two dishes of Hyson—could not eat anything.

"From twelve to two.—Withdrew to my closet and perused the title page of Pilgrim's Progress. Dinah came with a pleasant address and presented me with a small billetdoux from Mr. S., and a monstrous big packet from Sister Betsey; mused over the charming note till three o'c. Could not read Sister's letter because I had to dress, Major Arrogance, Colonel Bombast and Tom Fustian being to dine with us. Could not suit my colors, fretted, got the vapors, Dinah handing me the salts, let the vial fall and broke it. It was a present from Mr. S., a cut diamond crystal. I flew into a passion and boxed her ears.

"Between four and five.—Dined. Tom Fustian toasted the brightest eyes in the company. I reddened crimson, was surprised to see M. blush, and on looking round saw P. blush deeper yet. I wonder who he meant. Tom is said to be a lad of parts. Mr. S. passed the window on horseback.

"Six.—Visited Miss — —, a very formal visit. Uneasy in my stays. Scalded my fingers, and stained my changeable, by spilling a dish of tea. The ladies were excessively sorry for the accident; one recalled that a similar misfortune had befallen Miss —— two seasons ago.

"Seven.—Made a pa ty at cards; lost two pistols. Memorandum; had no ready cash, but gave an order on ——.

"Till three in the morning.—Danced with Mr. S. Thought he looked jealous, so to punish him, coquetted with three or four pretty fellows. Whispered Colonel Tinsel, who smiled and kissed his hand in return. I gave him a petulant blow on the shoulder."

There are no pious reflections attached to this careless record of a day's idle doings, and we must return to Boston to read the verses of a certain colored girl, a slave in the house of one Mr. Wheatley, whose name she bore.

"Take Him, ye wretched, for your only good;
Take Him, ye starving sinners, for your food;
Ye thirsty, come to this life-giving stream,
Ye preachers, take Him for your joyful theme.

"Take Him, ye Africans, He longs for you;
Impartial Saviour is His title due.
Washed in the fountain of His redeeming blood
You shall be sons and kings and priests to God."

Cotton Mather and other worthies examined Phyllis Wheatley to make sure she was the real author of these hymns; but more remarkable than the hymns themselves is her preface, which states "they were written in her hours of idleness." One wonders how many such hours a slave girl found in her hard life.

Passing over the better known writings of such celebrities as Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Adams, women whose brains worked for their country while their hands were not idle, we read in the Virginia Gazette, something decidedly original. The author calls herself "a true friend to Liberty," and adds, in her letter to the printer:

"We have sealed up all our tea, and I'd walk on hot ploughshares before I'd drink a drop of the accursed stuff."

Here is her poem:

Permit a trifling, giddy girl,
For once to fill a poet's corner,
She cares not though the critics snarl,
Or beaux and macaronis scorn her.
She longs in print, her lines to see,
Oblige her, sure, you can't refuse her,
And if you find her out, your fee,
Shall be to kiss her, if you choose it.
Perhaps, you'll think the fee too small,
You could not think so if you knew her,
For she has charms confessed by all,
Who have the happiness to know her.
The favor that to you she proffers,
Has been solicited in vain,
And many flattering splendid offers,
Rejected with a cool disdain.
She scorns the man, however pretty,
However riches round him flow,
However wise or great or witty,
That to his country's right's a foe.
He that to flatter folks in power,
His country's freedom would betray,
Deserves the gallows every hour,

Or worse, to feel a tyrant's sway.
May such alone be unprotected
By justice, and by nature's laws,
And to despotic powers subjected,
Suffer the miseries they cause.
To scorn them is each maiden's duty,
Let them no children have nor wife,
May they ne'er meet the smiles of beauty,
Nor any social charms of life.

Among the writers of these early times Susanna Rowson was a notable exception in that she forsook hymn writing and the manufacturing of moral tales, and ventured to tell the love story of Charlotte Temple. That she told it well is proved by the fact that in old Trinity Church yard one often sees fresh flowers laid on the supposed grave of the unfortunate heroine. The hero, or the villain, as you will, is drawn in strongest colors. We are told "he paid little heed to moral duties and less to religious ones, that he was eager in the pursuit of pleasure, minding not the miseries inflicted on others"—finally that "he was dissipated, thoughtless and capricious." Ah, well-a-day, and yet Charlotte loved him!

Thus our grandmothers in the days when to make one's mark was a distinction, made their mark in the literature of the day, while we, their grandchildren, who bake less bread, dip fewer candles and spin no thread at all, thank them heartily for their pioneer work on song and story.

Account of the Unveiling of the Tablet on the Site of the Old Palatine Church, May 30, 1899.

BY CORNELIA W. RANKIN,

Historian for Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R.

During the severe winter of 1708-1709, a little party of pilgrims sailed up Hudson's river and landed at what was then and is now called Quassaick Creek, a short distance south of the city of Newburgh. The little band were weary and impoverished after their wanderings, and very beautiful and restful must these green hills and broad river have seemed, reminding them of their dearly loved Rhine; for they had fled from the Palatinate, a strip of territory lying along that river, including what is now known as Bavaria. They were the subjects of religious persecution at the hands of the French king, who was continually at war with the neighboring countries.

When Louis XIV gave orders for the destruction of this prosperous community, some of the inhabitants fled to England, where they were supplied with funds, and then started for America where they sought both religious and political freedom.

They were given possession of a tract of 2,200 acres of land lying on the west side of the river and north of Quassaick creek, and this settlement took the name of "The Palatine Parish of Quassaick." The lands granted included 500 acres set apart as a Glebe for the support of a minister, the term Glebe being derived from an old English word meaning land surrounding and belonging to a parish church.

These early pioneers were a law-abiding and industrious people. In the Palatinate they had founded a Lutheran Church, their minister, Rev. Joshua de Kockerthal, came with them, but did not locate at Quassaick, a larger flock requiring his attention in Northern Ulster; nevertheless they had more or less ministerial attention by itinernant Lutheran preachers, and erected for their accommodation a humble edifice on the Glebe, which, after occupation for over half a century for religious purposes, was ultimately converted into a school house, for what was known as the "Glebe School." In this occupation it remained until time and the elements worked its decay, and led to its removal about the year 1845.

It was to mark the site of the original church that Quassaick Chapter, in the presence of invited friends, members of other Chapters, the ministers of the city and interested citizens of the town, unveiled a handsome bronze tablet, in the Old Town Burying Ground, on the afternoon of Memorial Day, 1899. They assembled at the Palatine Hotel and, with the members of the Historical Society and representatives of other Chapters, proceeded in a body to the cemetery, at the entrance of which, and near the platform erected under the trees, was a detail of soldiers from

the National Guard. The stand was draped with the American flag and adorned with flowers, and on it were seated: The orator of the day, General Horatio King, of Brooklyn; Mayor B. B. Odell; Rev. Rufus Emery, President of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands; the Rev. William Junge, pastor of the Lutheran Church; Rev. William K. Hall, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Mr. Russel Headley, Mr. A. Y. Weller, Mr. E. M. Ruttenber, and Mr. William Vanamee, master of ceremonies. After a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Vanamee, Rev. Mr. Junge offered prayer, and a well trained chorus of twenty voices followed with the beautiful selection, "Angel of Peace."

Mr. Russel Headley in well chosen words introduced General King, who spoke of the great work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution and kindred societies, and dwelt at length upon the stirring events of the present time and the new and perplexing problems brought for our solution in the recent war. At the conclusion of his address, the assemblage joined heartily with the choir in singing "America."

Mrs. Nellie Maltby Shipp, Regent of Quassaick Chapter, then presented the memorial tablet to the Mayor and Commissioners of the Old Town Cemetery, and in fitting words spoke of the work to which the Daughters had pledged themselves in rescuing from oblivion places of historic interest, in fostering the spirit of patriotism and in work of the present, as well as the past, as exemplified in the experience of the alleviation of suffering and hardship during the late war. In accepting the memorial in behalf of the Mayor and the Commissioners of the Old Town Burying Ground, Rev. Dr. Hall referred to the enduring character of the memorial tablet and its significance in creating a deep interest in perpetuating the deeds of the "forefathers of the hamlet." In a few words addressed to the Daughters present, he said: "You are thus, in this commemorative act, giving a noble and abiding expression to the truth of the motto chosen for the seal of your Chapter, 'Dignus virtute avorum.' This act is a signal proof that your organization exists, not for merely cultivating a pride in having an ancestry who by their labors, sufferings and sacrifices won and bequeathed to us these free institutions of our beloved land, but above all else to cherish and perpetuate the memories of their virtues."

After the band had played a selection, Mr. Vanamee introduced the Rev. Rufus Emery, President of the Historical Society, which had shown an active interest in the undertaking. After some earnest remarks, Rev. Mr. Emery pronounced the benediction. The audience having joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," were dismissed, and thus ended the ceremonies attending the first work of public importance inaugurated by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in placing a record in enduring stone to preserve the memory of past events, and to serve as an example of work of equal historic interest to be accomplished in the future.

Granite posts connected by chains mark the limits of the plot where stood the church of the Palatine forefathers, and in the centre stands a

boulder, conveyed from the neighboring hills, bearing the tablet. In the upper left hand corner is the insignia of the Society and below in raised letters, is this inscription:

"On this Glebe site was erected, about 1730, the Lutheran Church of the Palatine Parish of Quassaick, Rev. Michael Christian, Knoll, pastor. From July 19, 1747, Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, of the Church of England, held services for about twenty-five years. Erected by Quassaick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1899."



PALATINE CHURCH, 1730.

Major Patrick MacGregorie.

BY ADELAIDE SKEEL AND DAVID BARCLAY.

Major Patrick MacGregorie, with his brother-in-law, David Toshack, the Laird of Minivaird, came to America from Scotland in 1684, with a company of about fifty followers or servants. Major MacGregorie probably belonged to the MacGregor sept, a clan noted for its indomitable courage, claiming descent from Gregor, third son of King Alpin, and boasting the motto, "Srioghal mo dhream. Royal is my race."

Scarcely anything is known of Major MacGregorie's personal history previous to his emigration, except that he is described as a gentleman who served formerly in France. It was during the "killing times" in Scotland that these men set sail for the New World. East New Jersey, the destination of the company, was under the governorship of Robert Barclay, whose instructions to his Deputy, Gawn Lawrie, show the appointment of both MacGregorie and Toshack to positions of trust. The document, dated London, August 1st, 1684, names "David Toshack of Monyweard, Partner with James Earl of Perth and Sir George McKinzie or Tarbutt, and Proxy for them ——— Captain Patrick Magriger"[1] and others.

The voyage to America and the arrival is described in a letter, presumably from the Major, dated Amboy, or New Perth, in America, November 9th, 1684, wherein he writes: "Having accidentally met with the Bearer had not time to give you any particular accompt of this Countrey only assure you that it is beyond (not only) all our expectations but all that ever you have heard spoken of it. We (praised be God) all of us arrived safely without loss of any one Passenger scarcely any of them was ever sick only we had much trouble coming from Maryland by land our Skipper having for his own advantage put in first at the Capes of Verginia but we have had a brave Prospect of the Countrey and all the way as well as in this place where now we are, we found plenty of Corn and all kinds of Fruit, Venison and wild Fowls in such abundance that a Deer may be had for 2 shilling Countrey money and Turkies for 6 pence which will be at least as big as any 2 Turkies in Scotland and are really Turkies only blacker than tame Turkies that you have seen."[2]

The Major's interests were at first identified with East New Jersey, where he remained till the following year, when he petitioned to take up lands on Billop's Point, Staten Island. This petition was possibly the means by which Governor Dongan, of New York, heard of his arrival in America. Both had served in France and may have been companions-in-arms. It is known that MacGregorie and the Laird were persuaded by Governor Dongan to settle in the Province of New York.

Patrick MacGregorie and his companions located on the west bank of Hudson's River, at Murderer's Creek, now Moodna, and made there the

only settlement on that side of the river for a distance of about forty miles.

A petition by the children of Patrick MacGregorie shows that the company came "to settle some unimproved lands on the west side Hudson's river above the Highlands, which land was then lately purchased by the said Colonel Dongan for the use of his royal Highnesse, James, Duke of York and Albany, from the natives at the charge of the revenue of this Colony there belonging to said Duke of York, and had no other inhabitants upon it but the natives, who were then numerous. That by the demise of King Ch. 2nd and the Duke's accession to the Crown, the same land became invested in the Crown; that the said Patrick Macgregere and David Toshack, with their servants, by Col. Dongan's encouragement, did set down and cultivate great part of said land." [3]

MacGregorie's cabin is said to have been on Couwanham's Hill, now Plum Point, on the north side of the stream. Toshack established a trading post, the first store in Orange County, on the southern bank upon the slope of Sloop Hill. Here the savages brought the skins of the beavers, then plenty in the vicinity, to be exchanged for goods, tobacco and rum. It is of record that both the Major and the Laird became "masters of the Indian language and insinuated themselves much into their favor."

On June 15th, 1685, shortly after Major MacGregorie's arrival, Governor Dongan commissioned him Muster-Master of Militia for the City and Province of New York, and gave him these instructions for a tour of review and inspection:

"You are to go through the Governm't of New York and its Dependencyes and in every towne the Chiefe officer of the militia is to draw out his company and to muster them and you are to see that all men be fitted with sword, musket and bandoliers fitt for service and also to get a List of the Constables of all men between the age of sixteen and sixty; that they may appeare in theire armes and to give strict order to every officer at their Perils to have their company in good order complete and full; and in the first Reveiew & you are to warn all such as are fitted with swords, muskets, bandoliers, &c. that at the next appearance they be————fitted or that otherwise they shall be proceeded against according to Law; and you are to give in charge to all officers to warne those who are not able to bear armes themselves to have in their houses such Provisions as are by Law required.

"You are also to leave with the officers the form and method of trayning and diciplining Souldiers and in particular how to handle their arms and how the officers are to behave themselves in the head of their companies. Each Cap't with a Pike and Lieu't with a Partizan and the others according to their office; and all cap'ts are to take care that theire companies be full and that the fees belonging to the Muster Master be gathered by the Cap't and Peid to him and none spared at their Perrills. You are also to bring in a List of each company that soe if

they be not full and compleat a due court may be taken with the cap'ts who are also required to show you all courtesy and civility during your aboed with them; the same care is to be taken by you in viewing the horse and a Particular Exact List of them returned by you to mee.

"THO: DONGAN." [4]

In order to establish fur trading with the far western Indians, Dongan in 1685 granted licenses to Captain Johannes Roseboom of Albany, Abel Marion La Fontain, a French refugee, and others, to trade with these tribes. This expedition journeyed to Michilimackinac on Lake Huron and the Ottawas' country, and was so successful that the next year Captain Roseboom was again sent with a number of the young men of Albany, to trade with the Ottawas. They were to pass the winter among the Senecas, and procede on their way in the Spring of 1687.

A second party was organized to start from Albany that same Spring with the intention of overtaking Roseboom's troop and proceeding west ward with them. Major MacGregorie, who had recently been appointed Ranger General of Staten Island, was selected by Dongan to lead the second party, and to take command of both when joined, as this commission shows:

"Thomas Dongan, Captaine Generall Governour and Vice Admirall of the province of New Yorke and dependencyes,

"To Major Patrick Magregore, Greetting:—Being well assured of your loyalty Conduct and Courage I have Commissionated and appoynted and by these presents doe Commissionate and appoynt yow the said patrick Magrigore To bee Captaine and Comandr In Cheife of such men as by my order yow are to go along with from Albany to the Ottwasse Countrey a tradeing. As also of a Company which Likewise by my order yow are to Overtake and proceede together with in the said Journey, which said Companyes as Captaine and Comander in Cheife yow are to Leade and Conduct in their sayd Journey to the said Ottwasse Countrey and from thence back again to Albany. In the Execucon of which office yow are to observe such Instructions and directions as yow already have or from time to time shall Receave from me Hereby Comandeing and Requyreing all and Every person and persons of the said Companyes to Give due observance and obedience to the said patrick Magregore in the premisses as they will answer the Contrary att their uttmost perrills this Commission to be in force one yeare and no Longer Given Under my hand and Seale att ffort James this fourth day of december, 1686. And in the Second yeare of his Ma'ties Reigne.

"THO: DONGAN.

"By his Excellencyes Comand

"IS. SWINTON." [5]

Meantime the Marquis DeNonville, Governor of Canada, having learned of Roseboom's former expedition, wrote to Dongan, charging him with doing wrong in sending the English to Michilimackinac, and furnishing through traders the Indians with "Eau de Vie," which "converts

the savages into Demons." Dongan replied that he had "only permitted severall of Albany to trade amongst the remotest Indians," and he believed it to be "as lawfull for the English as French nations to trade there." As to furnishing the savages with liquor he wrote, that care would be taken to disuade them from drunkeness, "though certainly our Rum doth as little hurt as your Brandy and in the opinion of Christians is much more wholesome." [6]

Notwithstanding the Canadian Governor's protest, Roseboom's troop started from Albany in September, 1686, the refugee La Fontain accompanying them. "From Schenectady they travelled westward in canoes, twenty of which freighted principally with rum, were reported by James de Lamberville as having passed Galkonthiage near the head of Oneida Lake." [7]

Before MacGregorie's departure, his wife, Margaret Toshack, the Laird's sister, gave birth to a son, who was in all probability the first white child born within the present limits of the County of Orange. The baby was christened Johannes on January 7th, 1687, in the Dutch Church at Kingston, the record naming Thomas Chambers and Laurentia Kellenaar as witnesses.

A short time afterwards and early in the Spring of that year, the Major with his company started on their journey, proceeding by the same general route as the advance party. In May, Roseboom's troop of twenty-nine Christians, three Mohawks and two Mahicans had reached a point in Lake Huron twenty leagues below Michilimackinac, when they were attacked and made prisoners by a party of French and Indians, numbering about a hundred and twenty, commanded by La Durantaye. The captives were brought back towards Niagara, and their goods, which would have purchased eight thousand beavers, pillaged. At the Detroit of Lake Erie near the French Fort, Major MacGregorie's company of twenty-nine Christians, six Indians and eight prisoners (who were being returned to their homes among the Ottawas) were set upon and captured by a vastly superior force of French and Indians. The Major's men were likewise plundered of their goods and merchandise, which would have brought eight or nine thousand beavers. Both the captured parties were conveyed to Niagara and thence to Irondequoit Bay on Lake Ontario, where they were delivered to De Nonville, who was then engaged in an expedition against the Senecas.

The French Governor ordered La Fontain shot as a deserter. The rest of the prisoners he sent to Cataraqui where they were very barbarously treated by the commandant and forced "to labour grevious hard" in building the fort and otherwise. While there Major MacGregorie quarreled with one of the French officers and was kept in close confinement for a time, "because he did threate with his sword run through a Capt. being actually upon his duty."

The cause of the dispute does not appear, but Governor Dongan in a paper to the French Agents wrote in regard to it: "What concernes

Major Magregory's pryvate behaviour is nothing to the publicque, tho' I beleeve it must bee some extraordinary provocacon that should urge him to offer any rudenesse to a person in that Captaines Circumstances." [8]

From Cataraqui the prisoners were taken to Montreal and received better treatment with greater freedom. Upon De Nonville's arrival, however, he sent them to Quebec, where they were put out to farmers and others to work for their food; but it seems were, nevertheless, civilly treated. Four of their number soon afterwards escaped and came in five days to Albany, making the journey all the way by water, except at two carrying places. Governor Dongan demanded of De Nonville the release of the prisoners, asserting the right of the English to trade with the Ottawas, "for they and the Indians who wear pipes thro' their noses, traded with Albany long before the French settled att Montreall." [9]

On October 2nd, 1687, De Nonville informed the New York Governor that "in conformity with my Masters orders, and in response to the intentions of His Majesty, whose will I follow, directing me to do all in my power to contribute to the union that our Masters desire should exist between us, I have determined to send you back Sieur Gregory and all those you dispatched under his orders, being very happy to evince to you thereby the desire I have to live well with you." [10]

The prisoners were thereupon liberated and shortly afterwards returned to their homes. Roseboom's troop had been absent more than a year, and MacGregorie's not so long. During this time they had journeyed through the lakes until attacked by the French, suffered four months' imprisonment and endured great hardships. It is related of Johannes Bleecker of Albany, one of the trading party, that he was eighteen years old when he left home with Captain Roseboom on September 11th, 1686, and that he did not return until "after the second sermon" on Sunday, October 23rd, 1687. [11]

Death now entered the new settlement on the Hudson and the Laird of Minivard was called away. An entry in the Council Minutes dated December 3d, 1687, shows that David Toshack was then dead and none having power to meddle with his estate, it was in danger of being embezzled. Whereupon the Council ordered Daniel Maskrig, late servant to Toshack, to "take all ye Indian goods and all ye personal estate which ye deceased died possessed of," into his custody, and to dispose of the goods, receive the indebtedness due from the Indians and render an account.

In the latter part of November, though winter had now commenced, Major MacGregorie was again sent to Quebec with letters from Dongan demanding restitution of the arms and goods taken from his trading party, the destruction of several forts lately built by the French, and the release of all Indians of the Five Nations held as prisoners. It appears that he arrived at his destination "in good health on Dec. 3rd, in spite of the fatigue of the saison." He presented his dispatches, and finally arranged with DeNonville to conduct to Albany two agents or commission-

ers, who at Dongan's suggestion were sent there by the French Governor in order, if possible, to effect a settlement of the differences between this province and Canada. On the day before New Years MacGregorie once more faced the hardships of the wilderness and set out on his homeward journey. Father Fransiscus Valliant, a Jesuit, and Mons. Elambert Dumont, the two French agents, accompanied him. On the way they were attacked by a band of drunken Mahican Indians, who abused the Frenchmen and plundered them of part of their effects. However, they finally arrived safely at Albany, where the French agents immediately complained of their treatment by the Indians, and the marauders were promptly ordered punished by Dongan.

No mention is made of any public services rendered by the Major during the ensuing months until Autumn. He probably passed a considerable portion of this period at his home on the Hudson. At all events he was present and took part in the christening held one day that Spring, when the deceased Laird's son, David Toshack, was baptized. This ceremony was performed March 13th, 1688, by the minister of the Dutch Church at Kingston, and Patrick Mac Gregorie and his wife were the witnesses.

In the fall of this year the Major was again called to active service. Sir Edmund Andros, now Governor of New York, as well as New England, sent him once more on that trying winter journey to Quebec with messages for De Nonville. The Governor himself shortly afterwards led a considerable body of troops into Maine to attack the hostile Indians at Pemaquid. His expedition suffered severely, many of the men dying from exposure, and but little was accomplished in punishing the savages, who retired to inaccessible localities. [12] In order to protect the Maine settlements the Governor established garrisons at several posts there, and one of them he placed in charge of MacGregorie, giving him "the Command of sundry troops fitted out against the Indians to the eastward of Pemaquid." [13] While he was doing garrison duty that winter in the Maine woods, the revolution occurred in England, and disturbances followed in some of the American colonies. An uprising of the people took place at Boston in April, Andros was arrested and thrown into prison, and a Council of Safety assumed the government of Massachusetts. Soon afterwards this Council ordered the garrisons withdrawn from Maine. Some of these troops deserted, others revolting seized MacGregorie and several of their officers and sent them bound as prisoners to Boston. The Major's confinement was short however, and late in June he set out for New York, carrying a letter from Andros to Stephan van Cortlandt, one of the Council, requesting him, among other things, to see to it that the bearer received his arrears of pay. Upon his arrival he found affairs in an equally unsettled condition, and only succeeded in obtaining some thirty pounds on account with the promise of more..

Troublous times were now beginning in this province. Andros was in prison. Nicholsen, his Lieutenant Governor, was unable to maintain au-

thority, and the favorable opportunity was seized upon by Jacob Leisler, a captain of militia, to place himself in control of the government. In August a committee of safety, composed of Leisler's adherents, appointed him Commander-in-Chief of New York, and a little later he assumed the title of Lieutenant Governor. It is stated that MacGregorie, "offered Capt. Leisler, if he would let him have but four men and a halbert, he would fetch Dongan up a prisoner." [14] In making this offer the Major was probably influenced by resentment, because Dongan, while Governor, had failed to grant him a patent for the Murderer's Creek property. It is doubtful if he can be considered one of Leisler's adherents even at this time. He certainly opposed him later, and lost his life in the closing scenes of the strife.

Where MacGregorie passed the turbulent period that ensued seems to be rather uncertain. Perhaps he retired to the plantation at Murderer's Creek, and there remained with his family. He was, however, a man of action, ever ready when there was fighting to be done, and so in March, 1691, he again appears at New York, where affairs had reached a crisis.

Leisler with some of his followers had shut themselves in the fort and turned its guns on the city. On the 17th inst. those in the fort opened fire with cannon and musketry, killing two men in the streets and wounding a number of others. The shots were answered from the city, and in firing one of their cannon Major MacGregorie and several more were accidentally killed, either by a premature discharge or the explosion of the gun. The opportune arrival of Colonel Slaughter, the recently appointed Governor from England, put an end to the strife, and Leisler, deserted by his adherents, surrendered the fort. The Council Minutes state that Major MacGregorie, "slain in His Majesty's service," was buried with public honors. He was undoubtedly a very capable officer, noted for his personal bravery, and he discharged the duties assigned to him with zeal and fidelity. From the meagre details which have been preserved, it is evident that during the seven years of his residence in this country, his life was an almost unbroken succession of adventures.

After his death his widow and children continued to reside at Murderer's Creek, but soon misfortunes overtook them. Captain John Evans, of H. M. Ship Richmond, stationed here in 1694, obtained in that year from Colonel Fletcher, then Governor of this province, a patent for a very large tract of land on the west side of Hudson's River, extending from Stony Point north to the south line of New Paltz, and westward from the river to the Shawangunk Mountains. This great grant included within its bounds two-thirds of Orange County and parts of Ulster and Rockland Counties. It was estimated to contain about six hundred and fifty thousand acres. The only settlement on the tract was that of the Major's heirs and followers at Murderer's Creek, and these lands were included in the grant to Evans. In a letter to the Lords of Trade, the Earl of Bellomont wrote, that MacGregorie's widow was "said to be compelled by Colonel Fletcher to sell her house and land to Captain Evans for 30 or

35 pounds, to the ruin of herself and family." [15] The Captain leased to the Major's son Patrick, the tract he occupied, retaining the title in himself. These great grants were investigated at Bellomont's suggestion, and the patent to Captain Evans was vacated by Act of Assembly on May 12th, 1699.

For a number of years afterwards the heirs of MacGregorie and the Laird sought to obtain title to the property they occupied, as their many petitions show. But though the Major had faithfully served his country and King, it was only after much difficulty that his family secured patents for a portion of these lands. His heirs remained in possession of the property at Plum Point until 1727. They then sold it, and so passed away from his family the tract whereon Major MacGregorie located when he founded the first settlement in what is now Orange County.

REFERENCES.

[1] Archives of New Jersey, I, 459.
[2] Collections of New Jersey Historical Society, I, 299.
[3] N. Y. Colonial MSS. Land Papers, VII, 115.
[4] Report of State Historian of N. Y., 1896, Col. Series I, 392.
[5] Doc. Relating to Colonial Hist. of N. Y., IX, 318.
[6] Ibid., III, 463.
[7] Broadhead's Hist. of N. Y., II, 443.
[8] Doc. Relating to Colonial Hist. of N. Y., III, 525.
[9] Documentary Hist. of N. Y., I, 268.
[10] Doc. Relating to Colonial Hist. of N. Y., III, 512.
[11] Broadhead's Hist. of N. Y., II, 443, note.
[12] Ibid., II, 522.
[13] N. Y. Colonial MSS., Land Papers, VII, 115.
[14] Doc. Relating to Colonial Hist. of N. Y., III, 618.
[15] Ibid., IV, 822.

Appendix.

At a reception to the Reverend Rufus Emery, at St. Paul's Parish House, February, 1900, on the occasion of his removal from the City of Newburgh, the committee, composed of Messrs. William K. Hall, Charles F. Allan and J. Hervey Cook, appointed by the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and The Highlands, presented to him the annexed letter expressive of the sentiments of the Society on the severance of the agreeable relations that had existed between them for so many years, and its appreciation of his interested and valuable services:

Reverend Rufus Emery,

Dear Sir:—The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands deeply regrets your resignation as Rector of St. Paul's Parish and your contemplated removal to your native Massachusetts. It assures you of its earnest hope that your health may be restored and that years of further usefulness may be allotted to you. And, furthermore, it would have you assured that you leave behind a community upon which, during your long residence among us, you have been making an abiding impression of constant fidelity as a minister of religion. Your generous and charitable services beyond the boundaries of your own parish, and your active interest in various institutions and efforts for the common welfare, have shown a public spirit deserving of the high regard in which you have been held.

The patient thought and valuable time you have given to local, historical researches and to the work and success of our Historical Society will be gratefully remembered.

As a reminder of the pleasant associations and helpful friendships that have been formed in this relationship, as well as of your own official connection and personal labor for so many fruitful years, we have had bound in this volume the various papers the Society has from time to time published. As your eye shall fall upon it, may it not only awaken happy memories but testify to you our appreciation of your services to this Society and to this community, and the high esteem we shall ever cherish for you personally as a Christian gentleman and a genial, loyal friend.

In behalf of the Society,

WILLIAM K. HALL,
CHAS. F. ALLAN,
J. HERVEY COOK,
Committee.

Newburgh, N. Y., Feb., 1900.

Paper.

At a reception to the Reverend Darius Emery, at St. Paul's Parish House, February, 1900, on the occasion of his removal from the city of Newburgh, the committee, composed of Messrs. William K. Hall, Charles P. Allan and J. Harvey Cook, appointed by the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and The Highlands, presented to him the annexed letter expressive of the sentiments of the Society on the severance of the agreeable relations that had existed between them for so many years, and its appreciation of his interested and valuable services:

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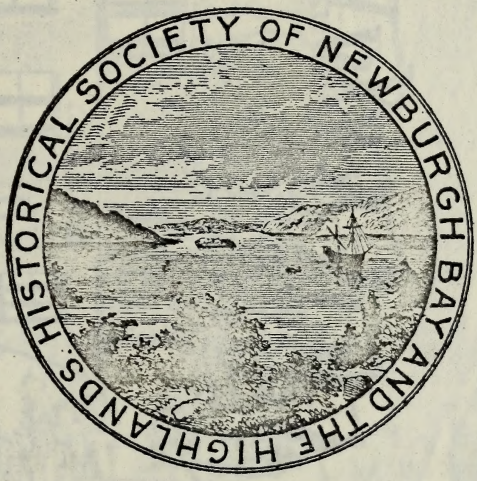
In behalf of the Society,

WILLIAM K. HALL,
CHAS. P. ALLAN,
J. HENRY COOK,
Committee.

Newburgh, N. Y., Feb., 1900.

Historical Papers

No. VII.

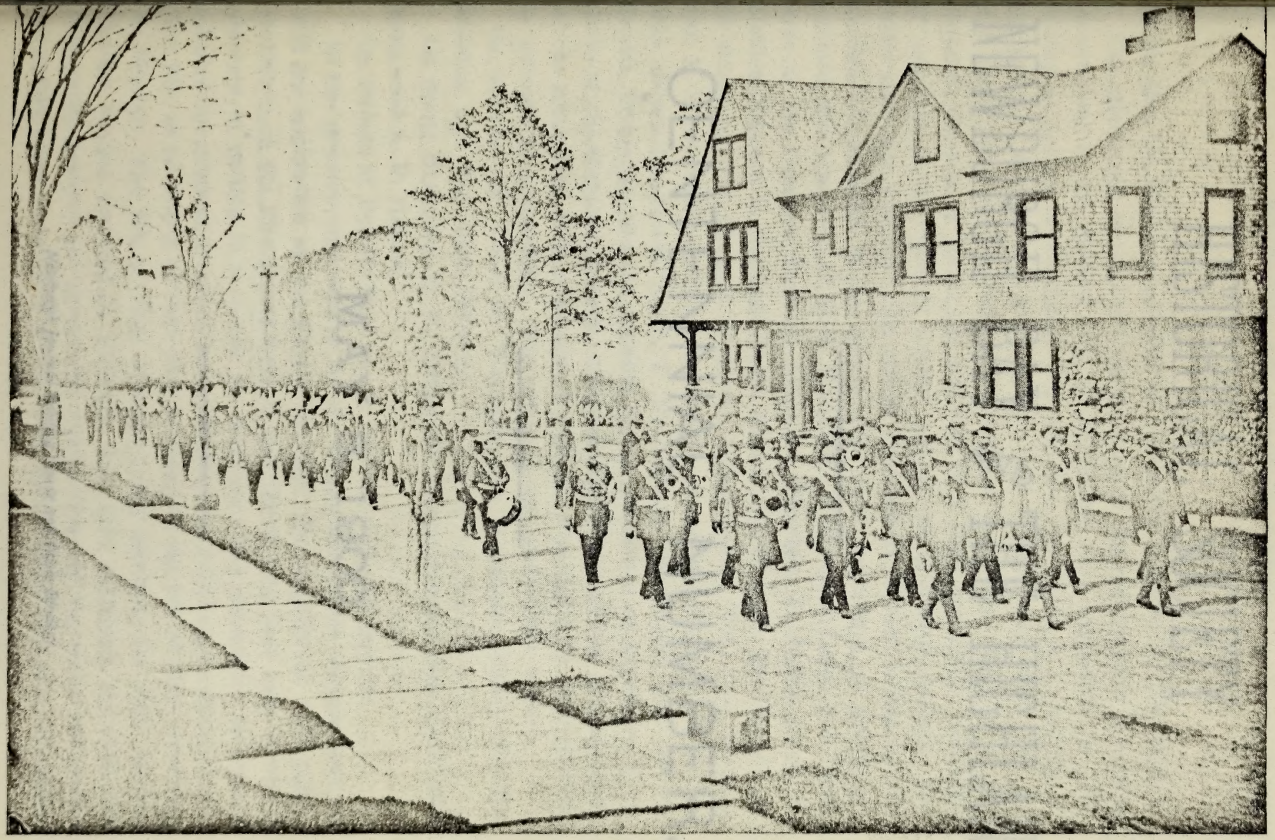


"One still
And solemn desert, in primeval garb,
Hung round his lonely bark."

1. The Centennial Celebration, May 8th, 1900.
2. Poem by Rev. Father Livingston.
3. Act Incorporating the Village of Newburgh, Passed March 25th, 1900.
4. Presidents of the Board of Trustees.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1900.


SOCIETY OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS
HISTORICAL



NEWBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOL-BOYS' BRIGADE.



HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS

CENTENNIAL NUMBER.

MAY 8, 1900.

Newburgh Journal Printing House and Book-Bindery.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EWBURGH BAY & THE HIGHLANDS

CENTENNIAL NUMBER.

MAY 8, 1900.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. the Historical Society af Newburgh Bay and the Highlands:

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the organization of village government in the present City of Newburgh, was suggested by the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands at a meeting of the Board of Managers of that Society, held January 8th, 1900. The action then taken contemplated a celebration under the direction of the Common Council, or under the direction of a joint committee composed of members of the Common Council and of the Historical Society. The latter plan was adopted. The official proceedings of both bodies in connection are included in this report. The joint committee, as finally organized, was composed of E. M. Murtfeldt, Alderman-at-Large and President of the Common Council; Aldermen Theodore D. Bullis, Amos F. Holden, Edward L. Sterling, David Brown and Wm. H. Fowler, and E. M. Ruttenber, Col. Chas. H. Weygant, Hiram Lozier, Wm. Cook Belknap and L. W. Y. McCroskery. As primarily organized Theodore D. Bullis was chosen Chairman; L. W. Y. McCroskery, Secretary, and Hiram Lozier, Treasurer. On the addition to the committee of President Murtfeldt, of the Common Council, Alderman Bullis placed the chairmanship of the committee with Alderman Murtfeldt, who acted in that relation in subsequent proceedings. The principal sub-committees were:

On Parade—Col. Chas. H. Weygant, and Aldermen Bullis, Brown, Sterling, and Wm. Cook Belknap.

On Stand Exercises—E. M. Ruttenber, Hiram Lozier, Wm. Cook Belknap, and A. F. Holden.

On Parade of Pupils—Capt. A. G. Baxter, with full powers.

At the primary organization of the Committee it was thought best to hold the celebration on the Fourth of July. On consultation with representatives of the Fire Department it was found that that body strongly objected to uniting in a parade on that day. The committee thereupon adopted the original proposition to celebrate the event on its anniversary, May 6th, or as nearly at that time as possible, the 6th of May occurring on Sunday. The 8th of May, Tuesday, was selected, the first charter election having occurred on Tuesday, May 6th. Although the time for preparation between the permanent organization and the event was short, the action taken eventuated in the finest home celebration ever witnessed

in this city. The day was beautiful, the interest of the people abundantly manifested in the suspension of the public schools, and the observance of a half holiday in business circles. The procession was brilliant, the stage exercises most satisfactory. "A finer street pageant was never arranged for in Newburgh in so short a time," was the verdict of the press. The elements composing that pageant are amply set forth in accompanying papers. Without entering into details here, it may be said that the division composed of school boys was a new feature and gave great satisfaction, particularly as it was entered into with spirit, not only by the teachers and boys of the public schools, but by the teachers and boys of the parochial schools under the personal encouragement of Rev. Father Salley, of St. Patrick's, and Rev. Father Livingston, of St. Mary's.

The official action of the Common Council and of the Historical Society is appended, and also a full report of the exercises.

The subscriptions were ample for the expenses incurred. At the conclusion an unexpended balance was turned over to the Historical Society to aid in the publication of this report.

Further information appears in the financial statement annexed.

The hearty co-operation of gentlemen representing the Common Council in the joint committee, and especially by Messrs. Murtfeldt, Bullis, Brown and Sterling, is acknowledged. The efficiency of the joint committee as a whole, as well as that of its officers, is abundantly sustained by the results produced.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. RUTTENBER,
CHAS. H. WEYGANT,
HIRAM LOZIER,
W. COOK BELKNAP,
L. W. Y. McCROSKERY.

Committee.

Newburgh, May 16, 1900.

ACTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

January 8th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, Messrs. David Barclay, Wm. Cook Belknap, Hiram Lozier, E. M. Ruttenber and Chas. H. Weygant, were appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the organization of the civil government of the Village of Newburgh, and to invite the co-operation of the Common Council and other organizations of the city, and if thought advisable to place the direction in the hands of the Common Council.

February 9, 1900.—At a meeting of the Society the committee on celebration of the 100th anniversary, reported that the subject had been submitted to the Common Council and they had appointed a committee to meet and confer with the committee from the Historical Society on Friday evening, February 16th, at the Clerk's office in the City Hall. The committee appointed at the last meeting was empowered to represent the Society at that conference, and the President was authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the committee.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held February 19th, Mr. Ruttenber reported that the committee on celebrating the 100th anniversary of the organization of the village, met a committee from the Common Council at the City Hall, February 16th, and the joint committee agreed to report back to their several bodies that they favored a celebration of the centennial on July 4th, 1900, and request these respective bodies to appoint members of a permanent joint committee. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged. On motion, a permanent committee was appointed, consisting of E. M. Ruttenber, Wm. Cook Belknap, Hiram Lozier, L. W. Y. McCroskery and Chas. H. Weygant, to act with and contingent upon the appointing of a similar committee by the Common Council.

At a meeting of the Society held May 16th, Mr. Ruttenber reported that the celebration of May 8th was in every respect a complete success. Hiram Lozier, Treasurer of the Centennial Committee, reported that the members of the committee soliciting subscriptions to meet the expenses of the celebration were kindly received and our citizens contributed liberally, and after paying all the bills a balance of $142.43 remained. This balance, by vote of the committee, was handed over to the Historical Society to aid in defraying the expense of the publication of the final report of the celebration in pamphlet form. The engraved plates for invitations and cards of admission to City Hall and speaker's platform, together with the unused flags and other paraphernalia were placed in the custody of the Society. On motion the reports were accepted and the committee continued with power to prepare and publish the final report.

On motion of Mr. Ruttenber a vote of thanks was tendered the Common Council for their earnest and efficient co-operation.

ACTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

From Proceedings of Common Council, Feb. 6, 1900.

Col. Weygant appeared before the Board on behalf of the Newburgh Historical Society, and said that at a meeting of that Society recently held, attention was called to the fact that it was just one hundred years ago when Newburgh was first incorporated as a village, and it had been suggested that some action be taken in regard to the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary.

President Robinson said that if it was desirable, he would appoint a special committee to confer with the Historical Society about the matter.

Col. Weygant said that this action would be very satisfactory.

President Robinson then appointed Aldermen Sterling, Bullis and Brown as a special committee from the Common Council to confer with the Historical Society in regard to the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the municipality of Newburgh.

From Proceedings Common Council, March 6, 1900.

To the Common Council:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, your Special Committee, appointed to confer with the Historical Society in regard to a proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the municipality of Newburgh, hereby respectfully report that a meeting of the committee, together with a committee from the Historical Society, was held at rooms in city hall on Friday, February 16th, 1900, at which were present, E. M. Ruttenber, Hiram Lozier, Wm. Cook Belknap, and Col. C. H. Weygant, of the Historical Society, and the undersigned, representing the Common Council.

The question of the celebration was generally discussed, and a unanimous decision reached in favor of an old fashioned celebration on Fourth of July next. The committee representing the Common Council and the committee representing the Historical Society were requested to report back such determination, and also a recommendation that permanent committees be appointed to take and have full charge of all arrangements necessary for a proper celebration next Fourth of July, of the one hundredth anniversary of the municipality of Newburgh.

Dated, Newburgh, N. Y., March 6th, 1900.

EDWARD L. STERLING,
THEODORE D. BULLIS,
DAVID BROWN,
Special Committee.

Alderman Bullis moved that the foregoing report of special committee be received, filed, and a permanent committee appointed in accordance with the recommendation therein made.

Carried.

From Proceedings Common Council, April 3, 1900.

Alderman Sterling requested that the committee from the Common Council acting with the Historical Society for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the municipality of Newburgh on May 8th, be increased by the addition of two more members, and that the president himself be one.

Alderman Brown moved that three new members be added, and that President Murtfeldt be one of the three.

Carried.

The President then appointed Aldermen Holden and Fowler as additional members of the Celebration Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Subscriptions.

Muchattoes Lake Ice Co., by B. B. Odell, Pres.	$ 25 00
Geo. R. Brewster	25 00
H. M. Hirschberg	25 00
John Schoonmaker & Son	25 00
Harrison & Gore	25 00
Newburgh Savings Bank	10 00
Reid & Gorman	10 00
Alex. Goldberg	10 00
C. L. Waring	10 00
David Barclay	5 00
Cash	5 00
E. M. Murtfeldt	5 00
McClung & Witschief	5 00
Ritchie & Hull	5 00
Dr. Wait	5 00
H. B. Odell	5 00
Post Office Employees	5 00
George A. Weller	5 00
L. & H. Hornbeck	4 00
W. W. Gearn	4 00
Cash	3 00
Ormsbee & Kohl	3 00
S. and A. Samuels	3 00
B. B. Moore	3 00
R. Johnston	3 00
S. Cohen	3 00
D. Cosman	2 00
Cash	2 00
F. M. Taylor	2 00
L. Herman	2 00
W. R. Perkins	2 00
Staples & Hanford	2 00
P. McCoy	2 00
A. P. Ackerman	2 00
Newburgh Furniture Mfg. Co.	2 00
E. P. Clarke	2 00
J. H. Crooks	2 00
W. H. Hornbeck	1 00
Cash	1 00
C. W. Weed	1 00
D. Ahearn	1 00
D. W Rose	1 00
F. H. Smith	1 00
W. H. Shannon	1 00
J. F. Scully	1 00
A. DuBois	1 00
A. H. Authouse	1 00
Clarence Miller	1 00
C. F. Malloy	1 00
E. Pindar	1 00
R. Hyndman	1 00
D. L. Kidd & Son	1 00
A. Ridge	1 00
E. Innis	1 00
E. McEwen	1 00
Genova Bros	1 00
A. C. Hasbrouck	1 00
Cash	1 00
W. Cathcart	1 00
E. W. Caddick	1 00
I. Stubley	1 00
H. Hirscheim	50
J. W. Pells	50
M. Dillon	50
H. Chamful	25
Foster & Taylor	25 00
Chadwick Bros.	25 00
Sweet, Orr & Co	25 00
J. Herman	2 00
Cash	2 00
D. E. Patterson	2 00
J. E. Hargreaves	1 00
Cash	1 00
E. Brunngraber	1 00
J. E. Carter	50
Cash	2 00
F. J. A. Schaefer	5 00
S. Whitaker	1 00
Cash	1 00

Cash	1 00
D. C. & D. W. Miller	2 25
W. H. Pouch	5 00
H. R. Tel. Co	10 00
F. M. Sneed	2 00
A. F. Holden	5 00
W. J. McKay	2 00
N. F. Fitzpatrick	1 00
J. B. Scott	1 00
Vanamee & Lydecker	2 00
Stroock Felting Co	25 00
T. F. Murphy	1 00
Daily News	3 00
R. H. Cathcart	2 00
J. D. Wilson	10 00
Hugh McKissock	1 00
W. E. Dannat	1 00
Strong & Buhis	2 00
John J. Perrott	1 00
P. Delany	5 00
T. S. Marvel & Co	5 00
Arthur Colvill	1 00
Whitehill & Cleveland	5 00
Ramsdell Estate	25 00
Peck & Van Dalfsen	5 00
John M. Underhill	1 00
Barnes & Monell	2 00
Daniel Irwin	2 00
Cash	50
J. F. Johnston	1 00
Robert N. June	1 00
J. W. Matthews & Co	10 00
A. Lester Hyer	5 00
A. A. McLean	10 00
John H. Martin	2 00
Mailler & Doyle	5 00
H. C. Duncan	5 00
Wood & Lahey	5 00
J. D. Mabie & Son	2 00
William A. Baker	1 00
George G. Peck	1 00
James L. Teller	2 00
J. H. Van Duzer & Co	2 00
Daniel Ryan	1 00
Shuart & Embler	3 00
P. Hart	5 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Newburgh Beef Co	2 00
Cash	1 00
John J. Hankinson	2 00
Granite City Soap Co	2 00
The Palatine	10 00
United States Hotel	5 00
Dell House	10 00
Stephen M. Bull	10 00
Hilton & Howard	5 00
W. H. Weston	5 00
W. F. Cassedy	5 00
Lawson Hardware Co	3 00
John A. Kernochan	3 00
Theodore Tobias	2 00
Horton & Pope	2 00
Daniel G. Cameron	1 00
J. A. Joslin	1 00
H. W. Marshall & Son	1 00
R. E. Burger	5 00
Chas. Roselle	5 00

The names of a few later contributors were mislaid and could not be found. Compare with report of Treasurer.



CADETS—ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.



REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Members of the Committee which has been acknowledged through the daily papers of the city	$ 623 50
Prof. D. B. Alsdorf	1 00
Standard Oil Co.	10 00
	$ 634 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Peck & Van Dalfsen, use of chairs	$ 3 00
Johnston & Peck, invitations, postals and printing	41 00
David W. Miller, services at grand stand	12 00
Newburgh Planing Mill Co., grand stand	75 00
Baltimore Badge and Novelty Co., badges	197 20
Charles F. Shaw, use of camp stools	4 50
A. M. Cook & Son, carriages	35 00
L. & H. Hornbeck, carriages	8 50
Goodrich Division, K. of P., use of camp stools	7 50
Ritchie & Hull, programs, odes and envelopes	14 90
George W. Green, pass books for committee	50
Horton & Pope, flags, canes, etc	40 90
Daniel Irwin, flags and decorating stand	18 80
George Field, sashes for schoolboys	4 80
William Fletcher, use of horse for color bearer	4 00
Newburgh Register, subscription labels	75
Easman & Co., music	2 16
C. H. Weygant, hire of horse for bugler and cab	2 50
Postage, expressage, telegrams and incidentals	19 06
J. N. Weed, Treasurer, Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands	142 43
	$ 634 50

HIRAM LOZIER, Treasurer.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The exercises of the day were formally opened at 12 o'clock by the firing of the National salute of forty-five guns, at Washington's Headquarters, the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles. The several bodies who were to participate in the parade assembled at 1.30 p. m., as follows:

Horsemen composing staff of Marshal of the day on Grand Street east of the Academy of Music.

First Division on south side of Broadway, right resting on Liberty Street.

Second Division on Johnston Street, right resting on Broadway.

Third Division on Lander Street, right resting on Broadway.

Fourth Division on Liberty Street, right resting on Broadway.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession moved at about 2 o'clock in the following order:

A platoon of police under Chief of Police Perrott.

Chief Marshal, Chas. H. Weygant.

Staff—A. H. F. Seeger, Dr. W. J. Carr, Charles Rosell, W. J. Fowler, W. H. Kelly, C. H. Baumes, Col. J. M. Leeper, J. Scott Wiseman, Geo. Carver, Leroy H. Cowley, R. C. Coleman, jr., A. C. Ormsbee, E. J. Leicht. Thos. F. Balfe, H. R. Lydecker, Edward J. Collins, H. V. Quaid, John Bull, Geo. E. Trimble, Robert King, John Hart, W. I. Cook, F. J. McDowell. W. J. Foley, Kelsey Fullagar, Carlisle Goodrich and Francis A. Nugent.

Color Bearer, William Fletcher.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, L. W. Y. McCroskery.

P. Samuel Rigney, Chief of Staff.

The 21st Regiment Band, 24 pieces, of Poughkeepsie. The Tenth Separate Company (Co. E), First Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Capt. William G. Hunter; Lieut. William G. Wilkes.

The 15th Separate Company of Poughkeepsie, Co. K, First Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Vossler. This company participated in the parade as the guests of the Tenth.

The West Point Band of forty-seven pieces, led by Mr. Essike.

The Fifth Separate Company, Co. L, First Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Capt. James F. Sheehan and Lieut. William H. Mapes.

Cadet Corps, New York Military Academy, of Cornwall.

Ellis Post, No. 52, G. A. R., and Fullerton Post, No. 58, G. A. R.

General Custer Camp, No. 106, Sons of Veterans, Commander Ellsworth Foster.

The members of the Tenth and the Fifteenth Separate Companies wore State service, full dress uniforms with white gloves. The Fifth boys wore white duck trousers, white helmets and dress coats. The battalion made a good appearance and added greatly to the attractiveness of the parade.

CARRIAGES.

Following the Sons of Veterans were the carriages containing Mayor Jonathan D. Wilson, ex-Mayor Odell, ex-Mayor McCroskery, J. H. H. Chapman, James Bigler and Alex. Leslie, the surviving members of the Village Board of Trustees; City Clerk D. J. Coutant, the members of the Centennial Committee, the speakers, the Rev. William K. Hall, D. D., the Rev. Father M. J. Salley and the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, D. D., and members of the Common Council.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, Alexander G. Baxter.
Aides—Edward Meyer, Bryant Odell, Frank Hall, Cornelius McLean,
Division Color Bearer, Clarence Mosher.

SCHOOL BRIGADE.

Brig. General Wm. Albrecht. Adj. Gen. Harry Egan.
Aides—Capt. Raphael Egan and Capt. Robt. W. Baxter.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. Peter Cantline.
Lieut. Col. Stanley Murtfeldt.
Adjutant, George Field.
Central Valley Band.

FIRST BATTALION, FIRST REG'T. NEWBURGH FREE ACADEMY.

Major, George Hyndman.
Adjutant, John Bastian.

Co. A, Capt. Clifford Brundage, First Lieut., James Smith, Second Lieut., Edmund Sears, First Sergeant, Roy H. Forson.

Co. B, Capt. Harry Cleveland, First Lieut. Harry Decker, Second Lieut. Fred Skinner, First Sergeant, Daniel Bull.

Co. C, Capt. Fred Drew, First Lieut. David Coldwell, Second Lieut. Walton Moore, First Sergeant, Bertram N. Lent.

Co. D, Capt. Nugent Lloyd, First Lieut. James McCollum, Second Lieut. Walter Collins, First Sergeant, Edward Moore.

SECOND BATTALION, FIRST REGT., SOUTH STREET SCHOOL.

Major, Walter Baumes.
Adjutant, Robert H. Cathcart.

Co. E, Capt. Roy Adams, First Lieut. Kenneth Smith, Second Lieut. Judson Galloway, First Sergeant, Dudley Pope.

Co. F, Captain Thomas Fleming, First Lieut. Edward Sterling, Second Lieut. John Mackintosh, First Sergeant, Lemuel Camp.

Color Guard, Serg. Fred McCullough, Serg. Harold Seymour.

Co. D, Capt. Wm. Fairbanks, First Lieut. Gordon Smith, Second Lieut. Chas. Weed, First Sergeant, Wm. Moore.

Co. H, Capt. Lancelot Ryan, First Lieut. Joe. O'Donnell, Second Lieut. Wm. Murphy, First Sergeant, Robert. Minerly.

THIRD BATTALION, FIRST REGT., GRAND STREET SCHOOL.

Major, Wm. Baldwin.
Adjutant, Harold Phillips.

Co. I, Capt. Ward Moody, First Lieut. Merritt Lozier, Second Lieut. Ralph Weller, First Sergeant, Raymond Rose.

Co. K, Capt. Fred Smith, Lieut. Duke Roff, Second Lieut. Robt. Casey, First Sergeant, Anthony Meyers.

Co. L, Capt. Myron Carey, First Lieut. Edward Blake, Second Lieut. Bennie Stone, First Sergeant, Dewitt Waelde.

Co. M, Capt. Chas. Laubenheimer, First Lieut. Eldredge Quinlan, Second Lieut. Michael Levy, First Sergeant, Raymond Weed.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Assistant Marshal, Wm. W. Hallock, and Aides, Ralph Weston, Arthur Dickey and Jesse Relyea.

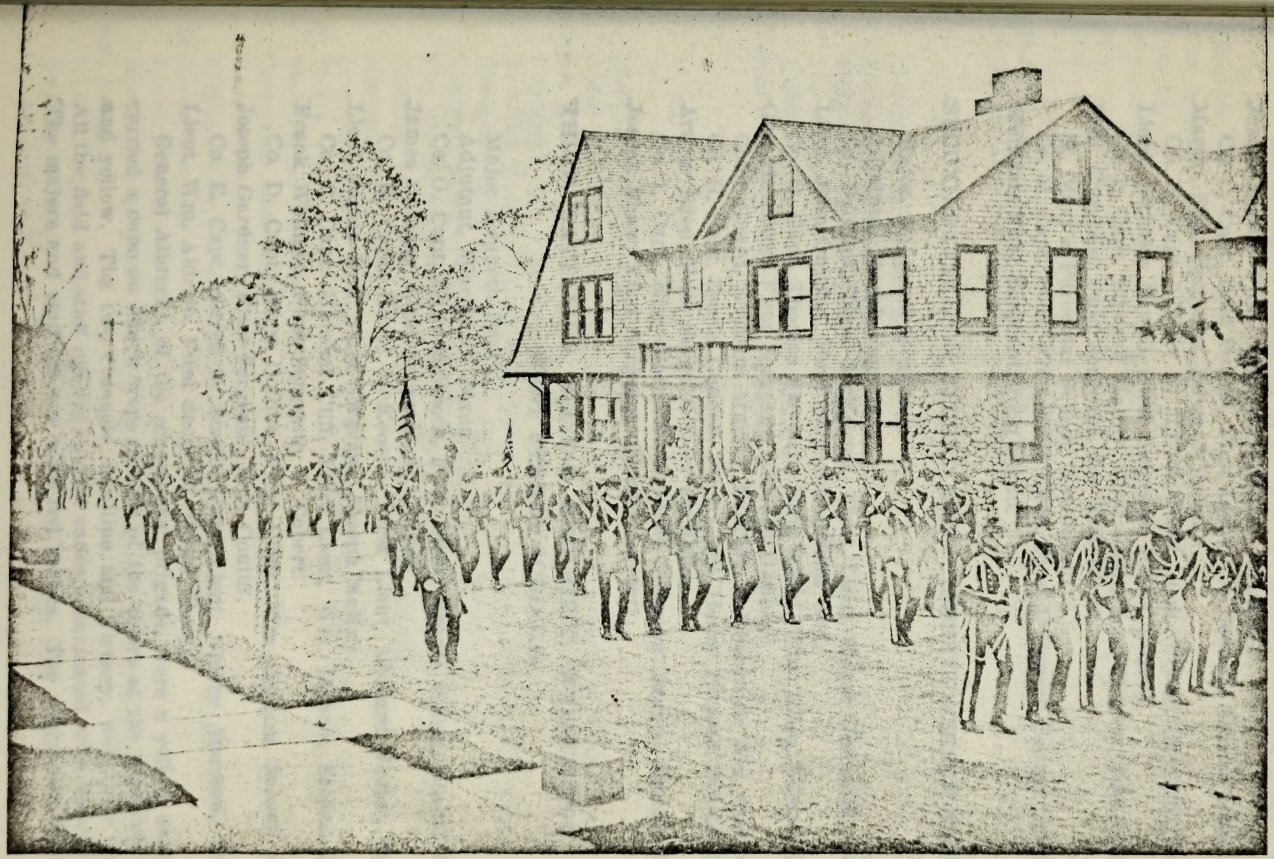
Colonel, Jack Tierney.

Lieut. Col., Emery G. Bullis.
Adjutant, Martin Cosgrove.
Peekskill Protectory Band, 40 pieces.
Peekskill Protectory School, in uniform.
St. Patrick's Parochial School, Newburgh:

FIRST BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT.

Major, Joseph French.
Adjutant, Wm. McAllister.

Co. A, Capt. Jas. A. Callahan, First Lieut. Wm. McKeon, Second Lieut. John Conlon, First Sergeant, Thomas Kavanaugh.



CADETS—NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.



Co. B, Capt. John L. Dyer, First Lieut. Edward Adams, Second Lieut. Joseph Smith, First Sergeant, Thomas Johnson.

Co. C, Capt. Fred Powell, First Lieut, Joe Corbett, Second Lieut. Wm. Martin, First Sergeant, Edward Maher.

Co. K, Capt. Walter E. Martin, First Lieut. Robert Coughlin, Second Lieut. Nicholas Powell, First Sergeant, Frank Rogers.

Co. L, Capt. Edward Malloy, First Lieut. John Barrett; Second Lieut. Wm. Coughlin, First Sergeant, Joe Fitzpatrick.

St. Mary's Parochial School, Newburgh:

Co. M, Capt. Peter Finn, First Lieut. John J. Rogers, Second Lieut. Joe Mulligan, First Sergeant, John Flynn.

SECOND BATTALION, SECOND REGT., LIBERTY STREET SCHOOL.

Major, Raymond Brundage.

Adjutant, Joseph Fogarty.

Co. F, Capt. Thos. McKeown, First Lieut. Frank Johnston, Second Lieut. John Quinlan, First Sergeant, Joseph Guy.

Co. G, Capt. Thomas Sheehan, First Lieut. Wm. Allen, Second Lieut. Geo. Hamilton, First Sergeant, Edward Gaffney.

Color Guard, Sergeant Murray Badgley and Sergeant Wm. Colden.

Co. H, Capt. Daniel Connell, First Lieut. Henry Hansen, Second Lieut. Arthur Eden, First Sergt. Gilbert McMahon.

Co. I, Capt. Guy Clark, First Lieut. Norman Harris, Second Lieut. Joseph Shaw, First Sergeant, Charles Laverty.

THIRD BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT, WASHINGTON AND WEST STREET SCHOOLS.

Major Kenneth Smith.

Adjutant, Warren C. Dixon.

Co. G, Capt. Edward Moore, First Lieut. George Walsh, Second Lieut. James Maloney, First Sergeant, H. Calyer.

Co. B, Capt. David McKeown, First Lieut. Richard Foster, Second Lieut. James Duff, First Sergeant, Joseph McKay.

Co. C, Capt. Marshal Cliff, First Lieut. Wm. Dubois, Second Lieut. Frank Wellmer, First Sergeant, C. Cobert.

Co. D, Capt. Evert Collins, First Lieut. Wm. Nydam, Second Lieut. Joseph Gardner, First Sergeant, Bert Conliff.

Co. E, Capt. Alfred O. Smith, First Lieut. Harry Herman, Second Lieut. Wm. Aldrich, First Sergeant, Erney Sharps.

General Albrecht, of the schoolboys' brigade, wore a yellow sash and carried a cane on which were ribbons of the colors of the Academy—blue and yellow. The two Colonels, Cantline and Tierney, wore blue sashes. All the field and staff officers carried canes ornamented with these colors. The majors and staff officers wore red sashes. The companies from the

Academy carried canes instead of flags, and all the field and staff officers wore campaign hats. All the schoolboys carried flags. The Captains and Lieutenants bore flags somewhat larger than those carried in the ranks. The Brigade was represented on Chief Marshal Weygant's staff by Carlisle Goodrich and Francis A. Nugent. All the boys wore badges which were secured for them as a memento of the Centennial. They consisted of a red-white-and-blue ribbon, with gilt bar at the top, on which is a portrait of George Washington. On the ribbon is stamped in gold letters, "Newburgh, N. Y., Municipal Centennial, May 8, 1900." Suspended from the ribbon is a medallion 1¾ inches in diameter, upon which is a finely engraved picture of Washington's Headquarters.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, J. J. E. Harrison.

Staff—Joshua Harrison.

Cornwall Band, 20 pieces. Washington Camp, No. 13, P. O. S. A.

The Marlborough Band.

United German Societies. Battalion consisting of Maennerchor, Turn Verein and other German organizations; H. Rudolph, commanding.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Newburgh Fire Department.

Marshal, Chief Engineer William Nixon.

Aides—Assistant Chief Engineers Max E. Bastian, Philip F. Keelan and James Miller.

Newburgh City Fife and Drum Corps.

Brewster Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Michael O'Brien, Foreman.

Brennan's Band of Wappingers Falls, twenty pieces.

Chapman Steamer Company, No. 1, Edward J. Mead, Foreman.

The Nineteenth Separate Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps, of Poughkeepsie.

Ringgold Hose Company, No. 1, Foreman John Goodrich.

Highland Falls Band.

Leonard Steamer Company, No. 2, steamer and hose wagon, William E. Moore, Foreman.

The Walden Band, of Walden, N. Y.

Columbian Hose Company, No. 2, Foreman Matthew Hill.

Walden Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.

Highland Steamer Company, No. 3, steamer and hose wagon, J. B. Reynolds, Foreman.

Dewitt Fife and Drum Corps, of Middletown.

Washington Heights Chemical Engine Company, No. 3, William Kitson, Foreman.

West End Band, of Newburgh, 20 pieces.

Washington Steamer Company, No. 4, steamer and hose wagon, Walter E. Allwood, Foreman.

Fishkill-Matteawan Band.

Lawson Hose Company, No. 5, Foreman William F. Brush, parade carriage and hose wagon.

The firemen made a fine appearance and were as usual heartily applauded all along the line of march. Their steamers, parade carriages and hose wagons had been polished until they shone like mirrors. The people showed their pride in the department.

The start was made at the corner of Liberty Street and Broadway, and the column moved down Broadway to Colden, to Water, through Water to Grand, through Grand to Broadway, Broadway to Liberty, Liberty to South, South to Lander, Lander to Broadway, Broadway to Carpenter Avenue, and countermarch, Carpenter Avenue to William, William to Renwick, Renwick to Monument, Monument to Overlook, Overlook to Lander, Lander to Henry Avenue, Henry Avenue to Bay View Terrace, Bay View Terrace to Overlook Place, Overlook Place to Liberty, Liberty to Washington's Headquarters.

The procession was forty minutes in passing a given point. The countermarch on Broadway was brilliant. The procession was dismissed at about 5 o'clock p. m.

EXERCISES AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

At Headquarters a platform for three hundred guests, the speakers, etc., had been erected on the north side of the house under the maples, and a goodly number of settees placed on the lawn to increase the number of seats for guests, four hundred tickets having been issued by the committee. The head of the procession having reached the grounds, the exercises were opened by Mayor Jonathan D. Wilson, in a short address, and announced the order, as presiding officer, as follows:

1st. Singing—Invocation—"Old Hundred," by United German Societies, Prof. Gehrig, conductor; the Central Valley Band accompanying, and the audience uniting.

"Be Thou, O God, exalted high,
And as Thy glory fills the sky;
So let it be on earth displayed,
Till Thou art here as there obeyed."

2nd. Prayer by Rev. F. C. Iglehart, D. D., of Trinity M. E. Church:

"O, Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth." Thou are the maker of all things, the judge of all men. How happy we are to voice the gratitude of a city for a hundred years of divine mercies, to confess our faults and sins before Thee, to ask a continuance of Thy tender providences over us and to trust Thee for individual and public happiness and for success in the years to come.

We have caught Thy spirit in nature, Thy handiwork in this May day with its grass and leaves and flowers and birds, we seem to see Thy benignant face as in a mirror in the river that sweeps to the sea, and through the thin curtain of cloud Thou hast hung behind the mountain. Let this joyous celebration be truly a May day. Let the song birds of the heart make melody, let the Sun of Righteousness call up the germs of memory, of gratitude, of truth and of love, into fragrant flowers and luscious fruit. And though the May day should have its clouds and its showers we will not forget that under a divine alchemy they will only clarify the atmosphere and call up all life into larger service, lovelier hues and sweeter songs. We thank Thee that the Western Hemisphere was discovered in the missionary spirit by Thy servant Christopher Columbus, that those who settled our shores came in Thy strength and Thy name. We bless Thee for the Revolutionary Fathers. It is with feelings of peculiar reverence and gratitude that we have gathered at this sacred spot for this service. We shall never cease to thank Thee



REV. FERDINAND C. IGLEHART, D. D.

for the patriotic devotion, the courage, the sacrifice, the sufferings of those who founded our nation, and the great man whom Thou didst call up to be the leader of the army and the ruler of the State.

We thank Thee for those who founded this city a hundred years ago, for the noble men who have served it as its officers and for the loyal citizens who have been true to its interests. We bless Thee for these hundred years of domestic fidelity, of indomitable industry, of incorruptible integrity, of social culture, of intellectual development, of benevolent activity, and of spiritual growth. Have mercy upon us for any sins we may have committed, and may we avoid and forsake them. Continue to bless our homes, our shops, our offices, our fields of industry, our schools, our religious institutions. Look with especial favor upon all who take part in this celebration to-day, upon the Mayor of this City, upon the City Council, and all the office bearers of the city, all who guard our property from fire and theft, our health, our convenience or our happiness. May they all fear Thee and minister to the public good. Regard especially the children of the city, the hope of the church and the State. Sanctify their home and school and church life to their mental development, moral culture and spiritual salvation. Pour Thy blessings upon the soldiers of the Civil War, upon the men who saved the Union. Bless the families of those who died in the War of 1861. Regard the soldiers of the late war with Spain. Some went from us never to return. Look with tender mercy upon the loved ones they left, and may we preserve the nation our brave soldiers fought and died to save. Continue to bless our native land. May we avoid vice and practice virtue and continue to be that nation whose God is the Lord. Bless the nations of the earth; let them contribute to the development of individual character and the universal spread of Thy kingdom. Speak through the lips of Thy servant who shall address us this day. Let this celebration be sanctified to our good. May we as members of all political parties, as believers in all religious creeds, take a new pledge of loyalty to Thee and fidelity to each other.

A day with Thee is as a thousand years, and a thousand years are as one day. A century is too much for these little lives of ours. Not a single one who voted for the law incorporating this place, nor one who took a part in its organization; not a single infant that slept in the cradle, or on its mother's breast at the start is now present to engage in this celebration. A majority of the inhabitants born since the city was founded have gone to the cities of the dead. Many of them have gone to the beautiful city beyond. May we retain the faith of the fathers and live in the hope of their reward.

Dr. Iglehart repeated the Lord's prayer in closing.

3rd. Singing by United German Societies and audience, with accompaniment by Central Valley Band, "America."

"My country, 'tis of thee," etc.

for the patriotic devotion, the courage, the sacrifice, the suffering of those who founded our nation, and the great man whom Thou didst call up to be the leader of the army and the ruler of the State.

We thank Thee for those who founded this city a hundred years ago, for the noble men who have served it as its officers and for the loyal citizens who have been true to its interests. We bless Thee for these hundred years of domestic fidelity, of industrious industry, of incorruptible integrity, of social culture, of intellectual development, of benevolent activity, and of spiritual growth. Have mercy upon us for any sins we may have committed, and may we avoid and forsake them. Continue to bless our homes, our shops, our offices, our fields of industry, our schools, our religious institutions. Look with especial favor upon all who take part in this celebration to-day, upon the Mayor of this City, upon the City Council, and all the office bearers of the city, all who guard our property from fire and theft, our health, our convenience or our happiness. May they all fear Thee and minister to the public good. Regard especially the children of the city, the hope of the church and the State. Sanctify their home and school and church life to their mental development, moral culture and spiritual salvation. Favor Thy blessings upon the soldiers of the Civil War, upon the men who saved the Union. Bless the families of those who died in the War of 1861. Regard the soldiers of the late war with Spain. Some were from us never to return. Look with tender mercy upon the loved ones they left, and may we preserve the nation our brave soldiers fought and died to save. Continue to bless our native land. May we avoid vice and practise virtue and continue to be that nation whose God is the Lord. Bless the natives of the earth; let them contribute to the development of individual character and the universal spread of Thy kingdom. Speed through the ships of Thy servant who shall address us this day. Let this celebration be sanctified to our good. May we as members of all political parties, as believers in all religious creeds, take a new pledge of loyalty to Thee and fidelity to each other.

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Dr. Iglehart repeated the Lord's prayer in closing.

3rd. Singing by United German Societies and audience, with accompaniment by Central Valley Band. "America."

"My country, 'tis of thee," etc.

4th. Address by Rev. William K. Hall, D. D.:

Fellow Citizens:—We celebrate to-day the hundredth anniversary of the birth of our corporate civil life, not because we are so old, for a hundred years is a brief period in the life of a community. It is only a few short years ago that there were among us those who could have told us the story of the early beginnings of this life as they had witnessed them, and could have described from their own memories the sparse and scattered hamlet that nestled beneath the trees that shaded this hillside. They had seen these very grounds where we are now gathered, the center of a well tilled farm extending without a break to the river bank, with the old red barn and flourishing orchard to the westward of that enduring stone farm house whose floors were echoing and yet echo with the tread of Washington and his Generals. And near by, where is now the junction of Grand Street and Broadway, the public hay scales with the dangling chain—the extant picture of which reminds one of a gibbet—was a familiar object in their boyhood days. They had often seen the long train of market wagons in what is now Colden Street patiently waiting their turn to discharge their freight at the dock at the foot of First Street, and they had stood gazing with curiosity and pity at the culprits confined in the public stocks in the public square now beautified as a park and graced with the statue of Gov. Clinton. They could have told us how they once played on the strand along the river side, jutting out from which was here and there a primitive crib dock with a storehouse, and how Water Street, then extending only a little way beyond South Street, was often so deep with mud that travel was difficult, and how farms with a few unpretentious stores and dwellings covered the larger part of what is now the thickly populated City of Newburgh.

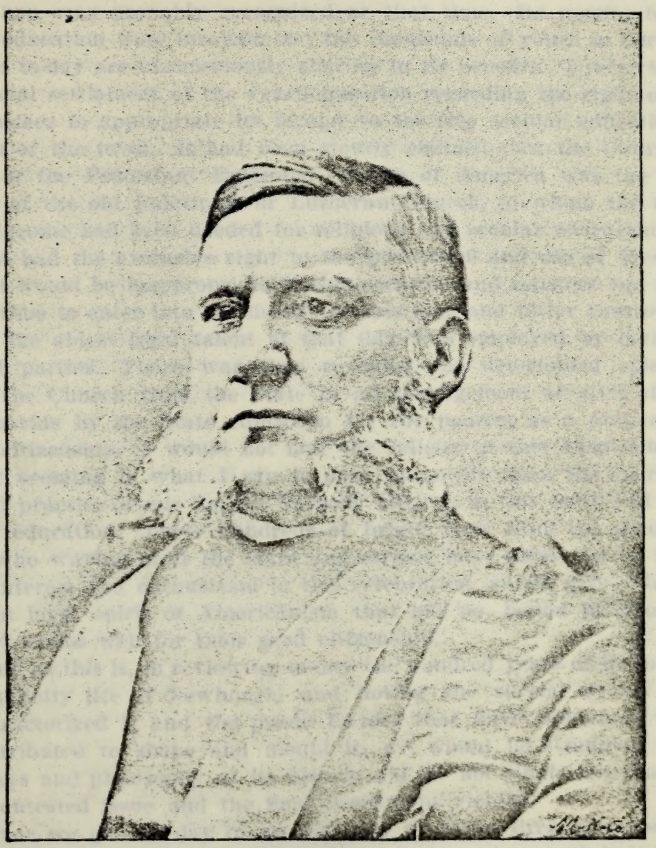
Nor do we observe this anniversary because the progress from those small beginnings has been so exceptional as to distinguish it from that of other communities. There have been periods of gratifying prosperity when there was the bright promise of large and rapid growth. These have been followed by periods of depression when that growth was arrested and the prospect gave little hope for large increase. But looking back over the century or this civil life we see that there has been on the whole a steady though sometimes moderate movement onward into that continually enlarging and fuller life in which we participate to-day. Generally speaking we have kept pace with other communities similarly conditioned as to locality and environment, though not possessing perhaps in so large a measure as some, that public spirit which is so potent a factor for progress.

We are lingering for a little while to-day on the threshold of our new century, simply because it is a favorable time for taking this rapid glance backward over the way we have traversed, with a quickened sense of grateful obligation to the fathers, into the fruits of whose labors and struggles we have entered, and gathering fresh inspiration from the past to strive more earnestly for the advancement of the public weal. And

we do not forget the practical, abiding value of this observance in the wholesome impressions made upon the minds of our youth who have entered into it with such hearty enthusiasm. As their helpful participation constitutes one of its striking and long to be remembered features so may it tend to the cultivation of a spirit of civic loyalty and pride that shall the better fit them for the duties of citizenship that are before them.

In the year 1800, on the sixth of May, Newburgh, by an act of the Legislature passed on the twenty-fifth day of March preceding, became an incorporated village invested with the government of its own affairs. For a hundred years there had been developing the growth of which this event was the indication and outcome, for its seed had been planted by those hardy pioneers, the story of whose privations and struggles will be forever associated with the history of Newburgh, and we would fail not this day to honor their memory. But not until after the Revolutionary War was there a considerable increase in the population. This arose largely from the prominence given to this locality by the long encampment here of the patriot army. Among those of the army remaining here after its disbandment or who returned to make this their permanent home were men of business enterprise and energy, who were attracted by the possibilities of commercial prosperity in this Central Hudson region, from the expanding life of the Republic. A new spirit was awakened in the quiet agricultural community by this fresh incoming of active, aggressive life. Such was the increase of population and consequent political importance of the town that two years before the opening of the century, on the re-division of the original counties of Ulster and Orange, it became a shire town, sharing the dignity with Goshen. Then at once followed the desire and demand for such improvements and such police regulations as could only be secured by an autonomy granted by the State in special charter for village or town corporation. More earnest attention was now given to public interest as demanded by the new opportunities and responsibilities. Hopes were heightened and energies quickened when an enterprise that had been contemplated for some time was realized soon after the incorporation of the village. This was the building of the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike Road. To us of to-day with our steamboats and railroads and trollies and telegraphs and telephones, it may seem very strange that any very great result could ensue from building a single road, even though that be characterized as a turnpike road. But we forget that the one all important question then, as now, regarding the prosperity of any locality is the extent and the facility of its communications for traffic; that the expansion of the life of any community depends upon it. So there was nothing in those days in the matter of material growth and of commercial prosperity so absolutely essential as the good road. It was the direct and easy access to Ohio that led to the selection of its territory by the early colonists from New England before that of the rich bottom lands of Central and Western New York, though

these regions were geographically nearer. Newburgh, by reason of its position on the river, the deep channels of which flowed near the base of its hills, was the most direct and natural outlet for the agricultural produce of the regions embraced by Northern New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania and the adjoining southern counties of New York. Commercially considered, it was constituted by nature as a great strategic point, even as from a military point of view it had been so regarded and held during the Revolution. But there must be the good road for transportation if this generous provision of Nature is to be wisely utilized. That turnpike, the great and laudable private enterprise in the opening years of the century, extended in the most direct line over the hills and through the valleys, crossing streams and marshes and penetrating dense forests until it reached the Delaware River. Soon the whole region traversed by it became interlaced with roads built as feeders to this one great land route to the Hudson River, the great water route to the outside world. And Newburgh was the place of transfer from the one route to the other. As it was said in the old classic days that "all roads led to Rome," so it might have been said of this broad region stretching to the westward and northwestward, all its roads led to Newburgh. Soon after the completion of this great enterprise others followed. The Snake Hill Turnpike was built which intersected every road leading to the southwestward, and then the turnpike to the Plattekill by which a direct communication was made with the growing agricultural population of Southern Ulster. At once Newburgh felt the spur which the great advantage arising from these roads gave to it. The citizens awoke to the necessity of home improvements. New docks and storehouses offering adequate facilities for the handling of produce and merchandise began to replace the old, crude and insufficient constructions of earlier and Revolutionary days. New streets were laid out and old ones extended. A public market was opened. Public hay scales were erected. Provisions were made for a water supply. The demands for a more efficient fire department were recognized. The Newburgh Bank was established. On every side there were signs, prophetic it would seem, of a rapid and substantial growth. And not only in material things was this progress seen, but also in the moral and religious welfare of the people. Educational interests which from the beginning had been prominent because of the original Glebe provisions were now advanced. The town could boast of a very live newspaper when there were only one hundred and fifty publications of all kinds in the entire country. Previous to the Revolutionary War Newburgh had been hardly more than a mission field; its churches weak in membership, and financial ability depended for aid upon the stronger neighboring churches. But on the opening of the century there had been such an acquisition of strength and such a rallying of the spiritual and moral forces that during the first decade foundations sure and abiding were laid of the progressive religious life of the community. And this, too,



REV. WILLIAM K. HALL, D. D.



REV. WILLIAM R. HALL, D. D.

notwithstanding the low ebb of religion everywhere in the country and the organized efforts of a society of infidels to propagate the atheistic views which, having their ruinous sway in France, had found sympathizers and supporters in not a few public men of that day. It was the fad to copy everything French and its godlessness was not excepted. Amid all this new stirring of the commercial, social and religious spirit, there was one signal event that transpired, the significance of which was far greater than was probably recognized at that time. Its results to the cause of education were incalculable; the thousands of youth in our public schools to-day are unconsciously sharing in its benefits. I refer to the final judicial settlement of the vexed question regarding the right of the Glebe trustees to appropriate its income to the free secular education of the youth of the town. It had been stoutly claimed that the Church of England or the Protestant Episcopal Church of America was the legal successor of the old Palatinate or Lutheran Church, to whom the Glebe with its income had been deeded for religious and secular education, and as such it had the exclusive right to the possession and use of these incomes. It would be inappropriate to this occasion and consume too much valuable time to enter into the details of this long and bitter controversy in which the ablest legal talent of that day was employed by both the interested parties. There was then revealed the determined spirit to separate the Church from the State in all management of civil affairs, and to provide by the State education for the poorest as a preparation for good citizenship. I would not mar the felicity of this auspicious occasion by seeming in what I say to pass judgment upon the cherished belief and practice of our Roman Catholic citizens in this matter of public school education. These hundreds of bright boys from the parochial schools, who waving aloft the stars and stripes have displayed so much genuine interest and enthusiasm in this celebration, surely give evidence of a right loyal spirit of Americanism that has no bound in creed or sect which bodes well for their good citizenship.

But true as this is, in reviewing to-day the hundred years of the organized community life of Newburgh, and noting the special events that have characterized it and the prime factors that have influenced it or have contributed to shape and mould it, we would be strangely blind to the facts and philosophy of its history did we not single out that old fiercely contested issue and the final permanent victory.

All honor we give to-day to the memory of those sires whose steadfast zeal for the education of the poorest laid so deep and broad the foundations of our present public school system. The story of the century attests their wisdom. The opportunities for education to-day into which our children are born as into a rich heritage indicate the glory of their struggle.

Just at this stage of quickened and progressive life there loomed up on the national horizon the threatening clouds of war with Great Britain, which burst forth in 1812. Of all regions and places where war with the

mother country would naturally have aroused the spirit of 1776, would be those that had been the scene of that prolonged struggle.

There had scarcely faded away from the view of the inhabitants of Newburgh the familiar sights associated with the long encampment of the northern Colonial Army in this vicinity. That the town was fully alive to the great absorbing issues at stake, it is needless to say. The response to the call of the Government to support its decisive action was unhesitating. Its enthusiastic sympathy by public meeting and resolution and by substantial aid in money and material means are matters of history. But the war had its disastrous effect upon the prosperity of the town. Its advance was arrested. Its dependence upon the shipping interests was so great it could not fail to suffer seriously from the action of the Government prohibiting American vessels sailing from foreign ports and foreign vessels from transporting American cargoes. That embargo, stopping at once the forwarding of produce from the interior to the sea ports was a staggering blow to Newburgh, whose prosperity had been dependent upon it. Its patriotism, however, did not waver in those dark days of misfortune. While its own full quota and more were garrisoned on Staten Island there were quartered within its own precincts several companies of national forces, and so again were heard at rising and setting sun the old familiar sounds from gun and bugle which during the long eight years of the Revolution reverberated among these surrounding hills.

The war over, the town began to renew its old energies, seeking not only to recover the ground lost, but to make further advance. New enterprises were started, notably that for whale fishing; additional banks were established, new stores and dwellings were built which gave a new aspect to Water Street and the lower hillside. The shore along the river front was now broadened and filled up and Water Street no longer skirted the river, but a new street, properly named Front Street, with which we are so familiar. Improvements along the new street and upon the new spaces acquired speedily followed. The horse boat supplanted the sail and row boat for the Fishkill ferry, which had become the favorite route of colonists from Connecticut and New England to the Northwest, as the region beyond the Blue Ridge was then called. It was no unusual sight to see the long baggage trains conveying the household goods of these rugged pioneers seeking settlements in the new Eldoradoes of the West, ferried across the river and winding their way up the old wagon road towards the Snake Hill turnpike, at the entrance of which stood for many years the sign board directing with index finger "To Ohio."

Soon after the recovery from the retarding influences of the war of 1812 another check was received in the realization, after many years of agitation, of a great artificial waterway from Buffalo to Troy. Upon the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, there was great rejoicing with the booming of cannon at intervals along the whole line, because at last the lakes were wedded to the sea. But as far as Newburgh's own local interests and prospects were concerned there was little reason for rejoicing.

Diverted now from her streets and wharves was the transportation of the produce of a wide area that naturally turned toward the nearer and cheaper route by the canal. Roads were built as feeders to the canal, as before they had been built to connect with the Newburgh turnpike.

In spite, however, of the discouraging effects from these changes in economic conditions, there was evidenced a plucky, resolute spirit in the strong attempt to secure for itself the terminus for a macadamized stage road from Buffalo to the river. But Kingston, Catskill and other northern towns equally advantaged by such a terminus, besieged with like intensity the Legislature for the boon, and between the eager pursuit of all for the prize it finally was withdrawn and the road was never built.

Undismayed by their disappointments a determined effort was made to establish a direct railroad communication with the coal mines of Northern Pennsylvania. The railroad as a method of transportation was just then coming into favor, although its use had been mainly to make connections by short lines with the canal. That it would ever become of more importance than the canal, that its development in roadbed, equipment and speed such as we behold it to-day, had never been even imagined by that generation. The line for this proposed railroad to the coal fields was surveyed and a section of it built, and then, alas! the Delaware and Hudson Canal was projected and built, which cut off the very nerves of the coal traffic for Newburgh and made the completion of the road inexpedient.

The gradual expansion of the agricultural life of the counties immediately adjacent continued to contribute to Newburgh's prosperity, so that on the whole, notwithstanding all these adverse events and disappointing failures, at the end of the fourth decade there had been a substantial progress. But the day was near at hand when the town was to awake to the woeful sense that, rich as its inheritance of a river route to the seaports of the country might be, the railroad was rapidly changing the entire industrial features of the time, so that the value of the inheritance was steadily depreciating. The great trunk line stretching across the State from the lakes to the river or sea, some sections of which had been made, could only be completed by generous State aid. Vigorous political efforts were made by the leading spirits of the town to secure the terminus of this railroad at Newburgh, but only a branch from the main line to this point could be obtained. And so another dark, fateful day in Newburgh's calendar is reached when with great rejoicing in the State the Erie Road is completed, connecting with its continuous band of iron Buffalo, the outlet of the growing lake commerce, with New York, the outlet to the world's seaports. Stagnation, depression, reigned supreme. Many lost heart and gave up all hope of recovery from the general prostration of all material interests and the fearful depreciation of all realty values. To them it seemed as if "Ichabod" had been written by an unseen hand over the whole town, for its glory had departed.

The town is now forced to face the new conditions and to solve new problems. To home industries, to manufactories, to the closer and better

connections with the surrounding country, must her energies be directed. With a commendable spirit of activity when we consider how cautious is capital made in one line of venture in attempting another quite diverse, there is such a readjustment to new circumstances and such adaptation to new environments that prosperity speedily returns. It is in this period that the large manufacturing plants such as the Steam Mills and Washington Iron Works and other factories and industries were founded, which promoted so greatly the prosperity of the town and largely increased its population. It is in this period also that the water supply system, continuing to our day, was first introduced. Other important improvements indicative of the broadening and enriching life of the community are made. And amid all this comes, in 1861, the summons of war. The answer Newburgh gave to that startling summons has been rehearsed so often on the national days of memorial to the heroes of that long, terrible strife that I need not repeat it now. But not upon spoken eulogy nor upon the recorded pages of history shall they who come after us solely depend for their knowledge of the patriotic service given by Newburgh's sons in that civil war. A fitting monument will some day rise in response to woman's patriotic zeal to commemorate their deeds of devotion and sacrifice, and may we not confidently hope for this desired accomplishment by the generation that to-day is honoring the works of the fathers in the founding and upbuilding of this goodly burgh.

The civil war was not without its compensating benefits to the young manufacturing enterprises of the town, which greatly profited in the construction of war material. Such was its substantial growth that on April 22, 1865, it received a City Charter and by the fresh impulse thus given entered at once upon the period of its greatest prosperity.

Though experiencing in some degree the depressing effects of the panic of 1873, for a quarter of a century and more its advance in all spheres of civic life and its steady increase year by year in population was somewhat phenomenal for a small inland Eastern city. That throbbing life many of us have witnessed and felt. Additional railroad connections have been created radiating in every direction. Churches and religious organizations have multiplied to more than a score, representing a great variety of beliefs, so that the accommodations for divine worship have been fully adequate to the needs of the increasing population. Business and banking houses have been enlarged, their exteriors beautified and their equipment modernized. Domestic architecture has been greatly improved, indicative both of the cultivated taste and ampler resources of the people. The district now known as Washington Heights, a most attractive and thriving village in itself, has sprung up as if by magic from the fields and pastures of a score of years ago. New school houses have been built and a free Academy, successor only in name and locality of that of the early days. Of fine architectural lines and proportions, with spacious accommodations and every modern appliance, it is deservedly the object of the city's pride. For our public library, the first free library in the State maintained by public tax, a building has been erected which has already

proved insufficient for the rapidly enlarging institution housed within it. Provision for the entertainment and amusement of the people has been made in the Academy of Music and Columbus Hall buildings admirably designed and furnished for this end. A hotel superior in its appointments, comparing most favorably with any in much larger cities, has been erected by public enterprise, and has already acquired an enviable reputation throughout the Stat and beyond its borders. Commodious and well oppointed homes have been supplied for the Christian Associations of young men and young women, and for the Associated Charities—homes that signify so much for the stability and permanence of these most useful institutions. The City Government with its various departments has procured a creditable habitation for itself. And one of the brightest evidences of the broadening beneficence characterizing this growing municipal life has been given in the establishment of a hospital, that noblest and wisest of all charities. A public park has been laid out, which the coming generations will not only enjoy and increasingly beautify, but also greatly appreciate as one of the brightest proofs of the public spirit of our time and of the practical wisdom and clear foresight of its leadership. The enclosing in a park the old unsightly gore or public square, and the erection therein of the Clinton Statue, is an abiding witness to the practical value of the Historical Society which suggested the adornment, and to the public taste in the general response to its appeal for it. In this connection it may be very properly stated that this day's observance had its initiative and impulse from this Society, and especially from him whose historical spirit has been for many years its inspiration, our local historian, whose modest presence forbids the mentioning of his name, to whom the city is greatly indebted for the preservation of much of the history now reviewed by us. And to crown this quarter of a century of progress, its closing year has been happily marked by an event in which all have rejoiced. A new ferry house with its broad approaches redeems our water front from a long-standing reproach, and upon the stranger now entering our gates a more favorable and just impression of the character of the city is made.

Together with these outward, material evidences of growth in this comparatively short period there has been a very gratifying progress in all that pertains to the intellectual and moral life of a people. The legal and medical professions have more than sustained the reputation of their predecessors of earlier years. The long and successful pastorates of many of our city's clergymen attest the fact that our modern church life compares most favorably with that of the previous years of the century. And it may be very properly remarked that Newburgh in its entire history has been quite exceptional in the long terms of service of its ministers. At one period there were three pastors each of whom had served his church fifty years. In the political affairs of the State Newburgh has not been without its influential voices. And that questions appertaining to popular education have engaged our earnest thoughts and care may be justly inferred from the number and character of school buildings created

for the work. The cultivation and expression of the finer sensibilities of our nature and of the esthetic sense have been evidenced both in the reverent care bestowed on the Old Town Cemetery, which has been rescued from desolation, and in the establishment and management of new ones in accordance with the advanced modern ideas of landscape beauty. The rescuing of Headquarters from utter destruction is due entirely to the patriotic impulses of one of our own citizens. The patriotic fervor exhibited in the late Spanish War, in the number of men eager for enlistment and in the strong support of the Government, attest the fact of the full survival among us of that spirit of which yonder Headquarters of Washington is a constant reminder.

Though most of us have been participants in this rapid development of the last quarter of the century and more, we may not have been fully conscious of the remarkable strides the city was making. That speed having slackened somewhat with the recent widespread commercial and monetary depression has led some to look with distrust towards the city's future. The memory of the struggle of the fathers with adverse and discouraging conditions which this day revives should silence all prophecies of evil. The spirit of enterprise still lives with us. Newburgh has not been laying foundations in these hundred years for an ephemeral and vanishing prosperity.

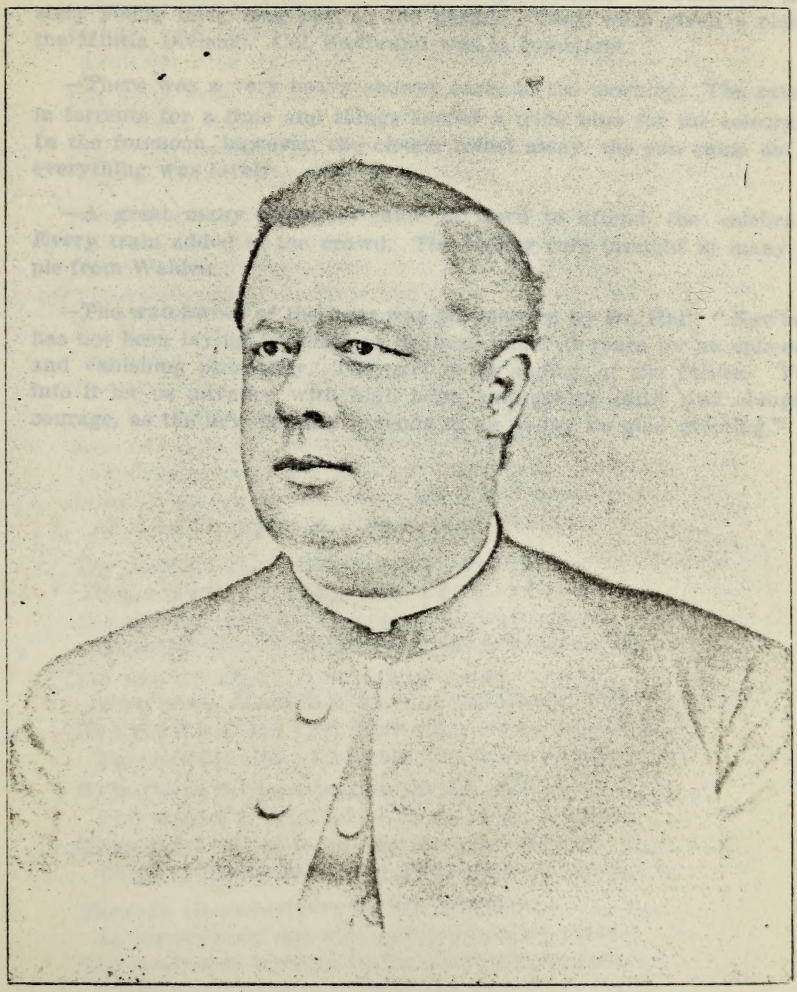
The past is an augury of the future. Forth into it let us advance with high hope, unflinching faith and dauntless courage as the new century extends to us to-day its glad greeting.

5th. Singing, by United German Societies and audience, "The Star Spangled Banner."

6th. Benediction, by Rev. Father Salley, of St. Patrick's Church.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The band from St. Joseph's Orphan Home of Peekskill, which provided music for the Second Regiment of the Schoolboys' Brigade, arrived in town in the forenoon by the Emeline. The band contained twenty pieces: the drum corps, eighteen. With the band came a battalion of boys from the Home. There were about seventy of them in uniform consisting of gray coats, white trousers, white helmets and brown leggins. They carried 22-calibre rifles. They were escorted to Columbus Hall by the parochial school boys. The visitors aroused a great deal of admiration by their fine appearance and good marching. They were quite a feature of the parade. The battalion was under command of Capt. James Dunphy, Lieut. Henry Schroeder and Second Lieut. John Murphy. The band was



REV. MICHAEL SALLEY.



REV. MICHAEL BALLEY.

led by Drum Major Francis Gray. The conductor of the band was Prof. Michael Thornell. The boys of the battalion have been drilled for about two months by Lieut. Smith of West Point.

—The cadets of the New York Military Academy at Cornwall, about sixty young men, took part in the parade. They were given a place in the Militia Division. Col. Stolbrand was in command.

—There was a very heavy shower early in the morning. The rain fell in torrents for a time and things looked a trifle blue for the celebration. In the forenoon, however, the clouds rolled away, the sun came out and everything was lovely.

—A great many strangers came to town to attend the celebration. Every train added to the crowd. The trolley cars brought in many people from Walden.

—The watchword of the hour was pronounced by Dr. Hall: "Newburgh has not been laying foundations in these hundred years for an ephemeral and vanishing prosperity. The past is an augury of the future. Forth into it let us advance with high hope, unflinching faith and dauntless courage, as the new century extends to us to-day its glad greeting."

THE QUEEN CITY.

BY REV. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

Queen of the Hudson rise! this morn resplendent
Beholds thee fair as all thy youth's compeers;
Beholds thee radiant too, with joy transcendent,
Crowned with the triumphs of a hundred years.

The bugle calls, but not to war this morning;
Old Glory floats, but not o'er fields of slain;
The victor wreaths thy noble brow adorning
Are undefiled by blood or battle stain.

Throned on the hills, we stand before thee bearing
Those arms of war that are but proofs of love;
Proud of thy glorious name, and proud in sharing
The peace that falls from God's own heaven above.

The broad, majestic tide that rolls before thee,
Beaming with joy, salutes the splendid scene;
The circling hills with bending heads adore thee,
And hail thee still their fair unquestioned queen.

Aye, fair thou art, as in the days departed,
Of flashing steel and deadly cannon roar,
When Washington, the brave, the noble hearted,
Admired thy youth and dwelt beside thy door.

The patriot's glow enhanced thy youthful beauty
When forth to fight thy soldier lads had gone,
And courage steeled thy heart to sternest duty
When Hasbrouck, Clark and Palmer led them on.

Yet was thy tender heart still sad and burning
With love's desire that war and toil should cease,
And gladsome was that hour when home returning,
Thy faithful sons announced the dawn of peace.

So in the days when brother fought with brother
And sought to rend the Nation's heart in twain,
Thou did'st rejoice to see our star-eyed Mother
Raise up the trodden slave and break his chain.

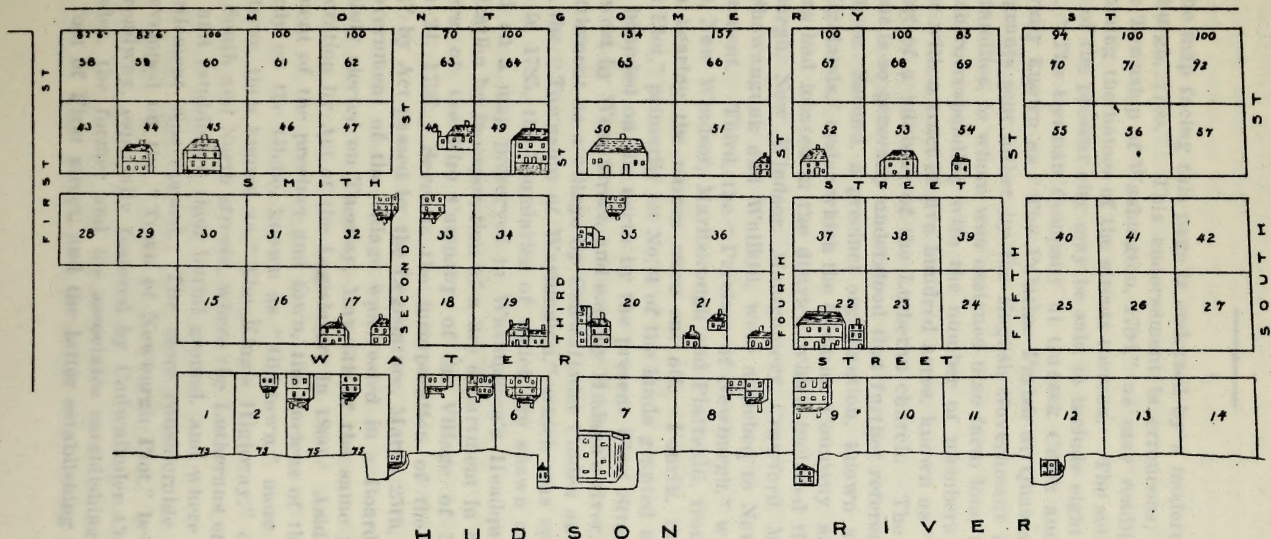
Through all vicissitudes on life attendant—
In joy-crowned day and sorrow-shrouded night—
Thy heart was warm to be the Truth's defendant,
Thine arm prepared to draw the sword for Right.

So shalt thou be through all the fruitful ages,
That God may still before thine eyes unfold.
Thy queenly name and fame shall light their pages,
When worthy men shall write and truth is told.

Newburgh, N. Y., May 8th, 1900.

Appendix.

Typeria.



TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON, 1790.

TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON, 1730

NEWBURGH IN 1790.

The map facing this page is endorsed by a modern scribe, "Village of Newburgh, 1790." This endorsement is erroneous; the map represents "The Township of Washington, 1790," as may readily be determined by examining the names of the streets thereon. The settlement and development of the present city may be said to include eight prior organizations. First, "The German Company at Quasek Creek and Tanskamir," more generally known as "The Palatine Parish at Quassaick," a company of immigrants sent hither by the English Government in 1708-9, embracing nine families, to whom was assigned nine farm lots, the number of acres in each corresponding with the number of members in each family, together with a tract of five hundred acres, known as "the Glebe," for the support of a minister of the Lutheran church. The history of this settlement is so generally understood that further reference to it is unnecessary here. Second, a precinct organization, known as the "Precinct of the Highlands," under which the German Company and such other settlers as had located in the district, which included the present towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Montgomery, Crawford, Marlborough, Plattekill, Shawangunk and Wallkill, were attached to New Paltz for general government. Third, the "Precinct of Newburgh," which included Newburgh, New Windsor, Marlborough and Plattekill, from which the several towns bearing the names were cut off. Fourth, the "Town of Newburgh Plot," primarily lot No. 4 of the lands granted to the German Company, bounded on the north by the present First Street, south by Broadway, west by West Street, and east by Hudson's river, which was opened for settlement as a village by Cadwallader Colden and company in 1730. Fifth, the "Township of Washington," which was opened by Benjamin Smith in 1785, the boundaries of which are shown on the map referred to and on a map preserved in Washington's Headquarters. Sixth, the organization by incorporation of a fire department in the Act "called the Trustees of the Fire Company of the Village of Newburgh," passed March 24, 1797. Seventh, the incorporation of the "Village of Newburgh," by Act passed by the Legislature, March 25th, 1800, under which the government of the village was vested in a Board of Trustees, who were duly elected on Tuesday, May 6th of the same year. Eighth, the incorporation by Act of the Legislature in 1866. Aside from the general settlement of the precinct and town, the nucleus of the village gathered primarily on the Glebe, known as "Old-town," more especially on Liberty street, then known as "The King's Highway," or public road, between South and North streets, where the Lutherans erected their church edifice and established their burial ground, and where the first school in the settlement was opened. The more considerable nucleus, however, was developed on the "Town of Newburgh Plot," between First street and Broadway, especially fostered by Cadwallader Colden and his son, Alexander, the former and his associates establishing a public landing at the foot of First street, and the latter establishing a general store in

NEWBURGH IN 1790.

proximity to it and obtaining a charter for a ferry, under which the present ferry between Newburgh and Fishkill is in part operated. The streets dedicated on this plot were Water (south of First to Broadway), Wagon, High, King (Liberty), and Stone, the pricipal of which was that known as "Colden or Wagon Street." It ran southwest from what is now the corner of Colden and First street, to Colden's mill, now the Bleachery, and continued thence to Coldenham and Wallkill. On this road, between the public landing and the New Windsor line, "the English and Dutch new inhabitants," of "Confessions other than Lutheran," mainly founded homes, and, in 1747, obtained, by election, the control of the Glebe, followed, in 1752, by the granting of a new charter transferring the income of the Glebe to the support of a minister of the Church of England "as by law established." The surviving monument of this old road or street is what is now known as "Clinton Square," a triangle formed by the road in winding down the hill to the landing. The "Township of Washington" plot, opened by Benjamin Smith, in 1785, on the eastern slope of his farm, primarily Lot No. 5 of the German patent, was superior to that of the "Town of Newburgh Plot," especially in its river front and approaches. Except in the residence and out buildings of its owner, the former on what is now the southeast corner of Smith and Second street, and probably the hotel of Adolph de Grove, on the southwest corner of Water and Third, there were no buildings on the tract at the time other than those which had been erected by the army of the Revolution, when the section was utilized by the establishment of what was called the "Continental Ferry," at the foot of Third street, a commissary building near the foot of Fifth street, a stock yard at the same place, and barracks for soldiers and employees on Water street. The topographical advantages of the plot soon came to be appreciated, and, after the plot was opened it became the center of trade and commercial enterprise, a position which it has retained in all the succeeding years, forming the heart of the village and of the city, in which, by incorporation in 1800, was welded the several divisions of earlier history. While we have not, therefore, in this old map, a full view of the "Village of Newburgh in 1790," we have in it a souvenir of the past which will increase in interest as the years go by.

Can the buildings represented on the map be identified? Yes, in some cases. None of them are standing now, except possibly the old stone building on Third street west of Smith. Benjamin Smith's house, on the corner of Smith and Second street, can certainly be identified, and the building on the southwest corner of Water and Third was surely the hotel of Adolph de Grove, one of the "Sons of Liberty," who escaped from New York on the occupation of that city by the British forces in 1776. Extending from the corner of Second street north, Mr. Donnelly says, in his "Recollections," was the continental blacksmith shop, and that it was finished off by Daniel Howell and occupied by him as a residence. On Lot No. 6, John Anderson had his freighting establishment, and the barracks on the old Orange Hotel corner were occupied by Aaron Fairchild. The following names of owners entered on the map at Headquarters will aid in further identification: Lots No. 1 and 6, John Anderson; No. 2 James Denton; Nos. 3 and 13, Mr. Menge; Nos. 4, 10, 11, 23, 24 and 35,

E. C. Luthenloh; No. 5, Jacob Reader; No.'s 7 and 20, Aaron Fairchild; No.'s 8, 21 and 36, Hugh Walsh; No.'s 9 and 22, Wm. Forbes; No. 12, Mr. Crosby; No.'s 14 and 15, Wm. Quackenbush; No. 16, Samuel Clark; No. 17, B. Palmer; No. 18, Wm. Thurston; No. 19, Adolph de Grove. The parties may not have been the owners in 1790 in all cases, but some of them were. Abstracts of titles could be obtained if one had the time to gather them, which would aid materially; but the main interest is in the map itself, serving as it does as the key to the work of the present century. Grouped together the statistical tables relating to the village show that there was comparatively little progress in upbuilding during the first hundred years of its existence. This period included of course the strictly pioneer era and the necessary location of immigrants on farming lands. In 1782 the entire town and village had a population of only 1,487; in 1790, 2,365; in 1800, 3,258. In 1814 the population of the village was 2,323, and of the town and village, 5,107, showing that the population was then about equally divided between town and village. Since that time the principal aggregation has been in the village and city. When the century opened the village had two public schools, the Academy, which was little more than a grammar school, and the Glebe school, which was substantially a primary. In church buildings we had three: St. George's, which occupied the old Lutheran church in "Old-town," the Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed. Substantially, whatever has been done in the way of improvement in church and school architecture has been done during the present century. All the developments in commercial facilities that have gathered around us and contribute to our convenience and comfort have come to us during this century. Honoring the founders for that which they accomplished under adverse environments—honoring their successors for their greater work—we stand in the doorway of the new century—the 20th century—and clap our glad wings with joy and thankfulness that so much has been done, and with trustfulness in the influences which are to control the developments of the future.

A copy of the map herein referred to, may be seen at City Hall. The original is owned by Hon. Walter C. Anthony.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

An Act to vest certain Powers in the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Village of Newburgh. Passed 25th March, 1800.

Whereas it has been represented to the legislature by the inhabitants of the village of Newburgh, that the existing laws are inadequate to answer the end of enabling them to regulate their interior police: Therefore,

I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the district of country contained within the following bounds, that is to say: Beginning at the mouth of a brook or creek called Chambers' creek, thence westerly along the said creek as it runs to the southwest corner of a tract of land commonly called the German patent, thence along the west line of the said tract of land to the north line of a tract of land commonly called the Glebe land, thence along the north line of the last mentioned tract of land easterly to the Hudson's River, and continuing the said course to the east bounds of the county of Orange, thence southerly along the east bounds of the said county until an east line from the mouth of Chambers' creek aforesaid shall intersect the last mentioned line, and thence to the place of beginning, shall hereafter be known and distinguished by the name of the village of Newburgh; and the freeholders and inhabitants who are qualified to vote at the town meetings, who may from time to time reside within the aforesaid limits, may on the first Tuesday of May next meet at some proper place to be appointed by any justice or justices of the peace within the said village, and notified to the inhabitants thereof at least one week previous to the said first Tuesday of May, and then and there proceed to elect seven discreet freeholders resident within the said village to be trustees thereof, who when chosen shall possess the several powers and rights hereinafter specified, and such justice or justices shall preside at such meeting and shall declare the several persons having the greatest number of votes as duly chosen trustees; and on every first Tuesday of May after the first election of the trustees, there shall in like manner be a new election of trustees for the said village, and the trustees for the time being shall perform the several duties required from the said justice or justices in respect of notifying the meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the village, and presiding at such election.

II. And be it further enacted, That all the freeholders and inhabitants residing within the aforesaid limits be and they are hereby ordained, constituted and declared to be, from time to time and forever hereafter, one body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of the trustees of the Village of Newburgh; and by that name they and their successors shall and may have perpetual succession, and be persons in law capable of sueing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and be answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, complaints and causes whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure, and shall be in law capable of

purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of the said village, and of erecting public buildings, such as fire engine house or houses, of raising money by tax for erecting those public buildings, or making any other necessary repairs or improvements; which money so to be raised shall be assessed upon the freeholders and inhabitnats of the said village according to law, by not less than three, nor more than five judicious assessors, who shall be freeholders in said village to be by the freeholders and inhabitants of the said village qualified to vote at town meetings chosen at their annual meetings, and collected by the collector of the corporation in like manner as the taxes of towns and counties are collected, by virtue of a warrant to him directed by a majority of the trustees; Provided nevertheless, That no tax shall be levied, or moneys raised, assessed, or collected, for erecting such public buildings, or making any other necessary repairs of improvements, no purchase or sale of any real estate, no public buildings erected or disposed of without the consent of the freeholders and the legal voters of the said village, or the major part thereof, in open meeting, duly notified therein, assented to and voted.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of said village, or the major part of them, by this act to be chosen, and for their successors in office forever, from and after the first Tuesday in May next, to make, ordain, constitute and publish such prudential by-laws, rules and regulations as they from time to time shall deem meet and proper, and such in particular as are relative to public streets, alleys and highways of the said village, and draining, filling up, paving, keeping in order and improving the same, relative to slaughter houses and nuisances generally, relative to a town watch and lighting the streets of said village, relative to the number of taverns or inns to be licensed in the said village, relative to the restraining geese, swine or cattle of any kind, relative to the better improving their common lands, relative to the inspection of weights and measures, relative to erecting and regulating hay scales, and relative to anything whatsoever that may concern the public and good government of said village; but no such by-laws shall extend to the regulating or ascertaining the prices of any commodities or articles of provision (except the article of bread) that may be offered for sale; Provided always, That such by-laws be not contrary to or inconsistent with the laws and statutes of this State or of the United States.

IV. Provided always and be it further enacted, That any moneys to be levied for paving any street or streets shall be assessed, levied and collected in a just and equitable manner, of and from the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots adjoining such street or streets so to be paved, in proportion as nearly as may be to the advantages which each shall be deemed to acquire respectively, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees, or the major part of them, as often as they shall make, ordain and publish any such by-laws for the purposes aforesaid, may make, ordain, limit and provide such reasonable fines against the offenders of such laws as they may think proper, the fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for any one offence, to

be prosecuted and recovered before any justice of the peace or court having cognizance of the same, with costs of suit, by the trustees, to and for the use of said corporation.

VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of the said village of Newburgh, or the major part of them, and their successors, at any time after the first Tuesday in May next, to make, ordain, constitute and publish a by-law, prohibiting any baker or other person within the aforesaid limits from selling any bread at any higher price or rate than bread of the like quality at the time of such sale shall be affixed in and for the city of New York, by the corporation of the said city, under the penalty of one dollar for every offence, to be recovered by the said trustees before any justice of the peace residing in the said village or county of Orange, in an action of debt, with costs of suit, for the use of the said corporation.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the freeholders and inhabitants of the said village of Newburgh, qualified to vote at town meetings, at their annual town meetings on the first Tuesday in May in every year hereafter to be held for choosing trustees, or at any other meeting duly notified, shall and they are hereby authorized and empowered to choose not less than three nor more than five judicious inhabitants being freeholders as assessors, one treasurer, being also a freeholder, one collector, and as many fire-wardens as the trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, may order and direct; and that at every such election the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for such offices respectively, shall be deemed to be duly chosen; and in case a vacancy should happen by the death, removal out of the said village, refusal or incapacity to serve of any of the assessors, the treasurer, collector or fire-wardens, it shall be the duty of the trustees, or the major part of them, within ten days thereafter to appoint some suitable person to fill such vacancy; and the person so to be appointed shall be vested with the like powers, and subject to the same penalties and restrictions as if elected by the freeholders and inhabitants of said village as above mentioned.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees, treasurer, collector, assessors and fire-wardens, shall within ten days after each and every election, and before they proceed to the exercise of their several offices, respectively take and subscribe an oath or affirm before any justice of the peace in the said village or county, for the faithful execution of the trust or office to which they may be severally chosen or appointed.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer and collector hereafter to be elected, shall before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, respectively give such security for the faithful performance of the trusts reposed in them, as the major part of the trustees for the time being shall deem sufficient.

X. And be it further enacted, That if any of the inhabitants of said village, qualified as aforesaid, shall hereafter be elected or appointed a trustee, or to the office of assessor or fire-warden, and having notice of said election, shall refuse, deny, delay or neglect to take upon him or them to execute such trust or office to which he or they shall be elected, then and as often as it shall happen, it shall and may be lawful for the trustees, or the major part of them, to assess and impose upon every such person or persons so neglecting, delaying or refusing, such reasonable fine

or fines as they the said trustees, or the major part of them, may think fit, so as such fine for each refusal, denial, delay or neglect shall not exceed twenty dollars; all which said fines shall and may be recovered by action of debt, before any justice of the peace in the said county of Orange, or court having cognizance of the same, to be prosecuted, recovered and received by the said trustees, with costs of suit, to and for the use of the said corporation; that in all cases where the trustees of the village of Newburgh are authorized, empowered or required to sue or prosecute for any debts, penalties, fines or forfeitures by virtue of this act, it shall be deemed sufficient for the said trustees for the time being, in any suit or or action to be brought for any such debts, penalties, fines or forfeitures, to declare generally that the defendant or defendants is or are indebted to the trustees of the village of Newburgh in the amount of such debt, penalty, fine or forfeiture by virtue of this act, to be paid to the said trustees for the time being, when thereunto required, and under such declaration to give the special matter in evidence.

And whereas, It is necessary for the good order and government of the said village, that it should be more particularly the business of some one of the trustees of the said village to attend to its more immediate concerns; Therefore, Be it further enacted, That the trustees within ten days after their being elected, in every year hereafter, or the major part of them, shall and it is hereby made their duty, to assemble in some convenient place in the said village, and there to choose and appoint some one suitable person of their body to be president of the said board of trustees, whose duty it shall be when present, to preside at the meeting of the trustees, to order extraordinary meetings of trustees whenever he may find it for the interest of the village so to do, to receive complaints of the breach of any by-laws, to see that all the by-laws, rules and ordinances are faithfully executed, and prosecute in the name of the trustees all offenders against such by-laws, to receive and lay before the trustees the returns of the fire-wardens, and who, with the consent of the major part of the trustees, shall appoint under his hand and the seal of the said village the company of firemen, to inspect the utensils belonging to the said village for extinguishing fires, and whose duty it shall be more particularly to see the engines and fire utensils, engine houses and all other public property belonging to the said village suitably and properly taken care of and kept in order, and to do all such other acts and things as may be proper for him as president of the board of trustees to do; and in case of the death, absence or disability of the president to discharge the several duties before mentioned, his place shall be supplied in the manner hereafter to be provided by the by-laws of the said corporation.

XII. And be it further enacted, That the collector shall within such time as shall hereafter be provided for by the by-laws of the said government, next after the receipt of his warrant for collecting any tax that may have been ordered to be raised, collect and pay the same to the treasurer; and that all moneys which may at any time be in the hands of the treasurer, shall be liable to be drawn out by the trustees, or the major part of them, and applied and disposed of as shall have been directed by the freeholders and inhabitants of said village.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall keep a just and accurate account of their necessary expenses and disbursements,

and on exhibiting the same to the treasurer shall be entitled to receive the amount thereof out any moneys in the treasury; and that the treasurer, collector and assessors shall be paid for their several services such suitable compensation as the said trustees, or a majority of them, by a by-law of the said corporation shall provide.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to purchase or hold any real estate whatsoever, not lying or being within the limits of the said corporation.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the trustees to be elected by virtue of this act, shall continue in office and be authorized and empowered to execute and perform all and singular the powers and duties in this act contained belonging to their office of trustees as aforesaid until the first Tuesday in May next following after election of trustees as aforesaid, and until a new election for trustees of the said village shall be made pursuant to this act, and until the trustees so last chosen shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation of the office of trustee.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.*

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Newburgh, under the Act of Incorporation, passed March 25, 1800, was constituted by the election, on Tuesday, May 6, following, and the Board formally organized on that day. Only fragmentary records of the proceedings of the Board can be found prior to 1804, and nothing showing its officers, except newspaper advertisements in newspaper files. Col. Weygant discovered, in a copy of "The Rights of Man," preserved in Washington's Headquarters, the publication of an ordinance to provide for the removal of lumber and other obstructions from the streets and confining the occupation to not more than half thereof, for building purposes, dated June 3, 1800, signed "Charles Clinton, President of the Board," which establishes the fact that he was the first president of the village government. A report of the money raised by tax and expended for "leveling Water Street," published in the same paper at the close of the year 1801, signed by "John Anderson, President," etc., is evidence that he was president of the Board during that year. A certificate, signed "Levi Dodge, P. B. T.," with the seal of the village attached, constituting Jonathan Fisk a member of "Fire Company, No. 2," dated May 3d, 1802, is evidence that Mr. Dodge was president during that year. Fragmentary minutes show that at the election held Tuesday, May 5, 1802, John Anderson, Richard Hudson, John D. Lawson, John McAuley, William H. Smith, Selah Reeve and Levi Dodge were elected Trustees, and the latter chosen as President; and that at the election, May 6, 1803, John Anderson, Jacob Powell, Richard Hudson, John McAuley, Leonard Carpenter, Jonathan Hedges and Levi Dodge were elected Trustees, and Mr. Dodge continued as President of the Board. Records of subsequent members of the Board have been preserved in books of minutes now in the office of the City Clerk, and may be consulted in the "History of Newburgh."

While interest attaches to whatever information that can be gathered in regard to the action of the Board, and in regard to the public officials who were elected by their townsmen to administer their local government, representing as they did, those who were of acknowledged competency and integrity, the President of the Board, chosen by his peers to preside over them and hold the general administration, are especially so, the list of Presidents of the Board and their terms of service, is as follows:

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* A paper compiled by E. M. Ruttenber and published in the "Newburgh Sunday Telegram," in 1897, included in this report by order of committee, for more ready reference and preservation. Some corrections have been made in the biographical sketches accompanying.

Charles Clinton, one term, 1800.
John Anderson, one term, 1801.
Levi Dodge, two terms, 1802-3.
George Monell, five terms, 1804-'5-'7-'8-'9.
Isaac Belknap, Jr., one term, 1806.
James Hamilton, one term, 1810.
Jonathan Fisk, two terms, 1811-12.
Walter Case, three terms, 1813-'14-'15.
Francis Crawford, five terms, 1816-'17-'22-'23-'24.
Selah Reeve, four terms, 1818-'19-'20-'21.
William Walsh, two terms, 1826-27.
Samuel Williams, one term, 1829.
Robert Lawson, one term, 1828.
John Ledyard, four terms, 1830-'35-'36-'37.
Jackson Oakley, one term, 1831.
Moses H. Belknap, nine terms, 1832-'33-'34-'38-'39-'40-'41-'43-'44.
Samuel J. Farnum, seven terms, 1845-'46-'47-'48-'49-'50-'51.
Minard Harris, one term, 1842.
Ebenezer W. Farrington, two terms, 1852-53.
William L. F. Warren, eight terms, 1856-'57-'58-'59-'60-'64.
Homer Ramsdell, one term, 1861.
Robert Sterling, two terms, 1862-'63.
David Moore, one term, 1865.

CHARLES CLINTON, the first President, was son of General James Clinton and Mary DeWitt, his wife, was born in New Windsor, Feb. 18, 1776. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and located in Newburgh. Under the instruction of his father he had, in the meantime, become a competent surveyor, and more of his time was spent in the practice of that profession than as a lawyer. He was of active mind and cultivation and took prominent part in all local undertakings; was one of the organizers and a trustee of the Newburgh Academy; was one of the directors of the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike Company, in the construction of the trunk-line road that proved a most important factor in the upbuilding of the village, and served as a member of the Legislature. Sometime about 1806 he removed to New York and died there, April 26, 1828, aged 62 years. He married, in 1790, in New Windsor, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Mulliner, of Little Britain, born in Little Britain, April 27, 1770, died in New York, Aug. 15, 1865, in her 96th year, leaving three children: 1, Maria DeWitt, who married Robert Gourlay, Jr., a merchant in Newburgh and later in service in the army in the War of 1812, with the rank of captain; 2, Alexander, who became an eminent physician in New York, and died there, in 1878, in his 85th year, leaving, beside other children, Alexander James, President of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company; 3, Ann Eliza, who married James Foster, Jr. He

APPENDIX.

Charles Clinton, one term, 1800.
John Anderson, one term, 1801.
Levi Dodge, two terms, 1802-3.
George Sloanell, five terms, 1804-5-7-8-9.
Isaac Belknap, Jr., one term, 1809.
James Hamilton, one term, 1810.
Jonathan Fisk, two terms, 1811-12.
Walter Case, three terms, 1813-14-15.
Francis Crawford, five terms, 1810-17-22-23-24.
Selah Beers, four terms, 1818-19-20-21.
William Walsh, two terms, 1820-21.
Samuel Williams, one term, 1820.
Robert Lawson, one term, 1820.
John Ledyard, four terms, 1820-25-26-27.
Jackson Oakley, one term, 1821.
Moses H. Belknap, nine terms, 1822-23-24-25-26-30-31-43-44.
Samuel J. Parman, seven terms, 1815-16-17-18-19-20-21.
Minard Harris, one term, 1812.
Ebenezer W. Farrington, two terms, 1825-26.
William L. F. Warren, eight terms, 1826-27-28-29-30-31.
Henry Hammell, one term, 1831.
Robert Sterling, two terms, 1832-33.
David Moore, one term, 1833.

erected and resided in the house still standing on the northwest corner of Water and Fifth Streets, and also erected the house adjoining on the north. He left Newburgh, I have been told, under a social cloud, the shadows of which it is not pertinent here to lift. Suffice it that for a number of years he commanded the confidence of his townsmen and left behind him no stain upon his official integrity.

JOHN ANDERSON, the second President of the Board of Trustees, was born in Maiden Lane, N. Y., May 2, 1761, son of John and Margaret Anderson. His father was a seafaring man, and while sailing as captain was lost at sea six months prior to the birth of his son John. His widow kept a hotel, corner of Liberty and William and Maiden Lane, where she married, 2d, J. Frederick Roorback, about 1789. Her son, John, followed the example of his father in following the water; became the owner and master of a small sloop at the age of 17; engaged the services of himself and his vessel in the army transportation service on the Hudson during a portion of the Revolution, and after the war engaged in the transportation business between Newburgh and New York, with dock and store at what is now the southwest corner of Fourth and Front Street, where he seems to have located as early as 1785 when his name appears as owner of the lot at that point. In 1799 and 1800 he sailed the sloop "Eliza," and in that year disappears from local record except as President of the Board of Village Trustees as above stated. He removed to Hoboken about 1804, and from thence to New York where he died February 10, 1840, aged "78 years, 9 months, 8 days."

Capt. Anderson was married twice—first at the age of 19, on the 28th of March, 1780, by Rev. John Close, of Bethlehem Church, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Smith. His bride is said to have been 15 years of age at that time, which is very nearly correct. His wife died in Newburgh, Sept. 20, 1799, aged 35 years, 10 months, and 15 days—so entered on her tombstone in Old Town Cemetery, which leaves no doubt in regard to her identity in the further inscription, "daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Smith." On the same day and date, "Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Carter, and daughter of John and Mary Anderson," died at the age of 16 years, 9 months, 10 days. Daughter and mother died from yellow fever, the only deaths from that disease in Newburgh of which there is record. How many children he had in addition to Mrs. Carter is not known, but pretty certainly John Anderson, jr., who married Mary Woodward, in 1803, and continued his residence in Newburgh; was one of the village trustees 1806, '16, '17. Hiram Anderson, his son, born in Newburgh in 1812, died in Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1889. Another son seems to have been Benjamin, who married Mary, daughter of Col. Phineas Bowman, an eminent Newburgh lawyer in whose office young Anderson was a student.

Capt. Anderson's second wife was Charity Woodward, born at Newton, L. I., Aug. 1, 1772, died Aug. 1, 1853, aged 81 years, married June 12, 1800. By this marriage he had several children of whom Eliza S., was born in Newburgh, May 5, 1801.

From his family, business and political relations the second President of our village government seems to have been a man of substantial character and one of whom we would all like to know something more than we do, especially of his relations with John Stevens, of Hoboken.

LEVI DODGE, the third President of the village (1802-3), was a native of Massachusetts, in which state he was born, son of Reuben and Ruth Perkins-Dodge, in 1752, and died in Newburgh, Feb. 2, 1829, aged 77 years. He was a lieutenant in the Massachusetts line in the war of the Revolution, and located in Newburgh soon after the disbandment of the army. He married here Catharine, daughter of Adolph DeGrove, Jan. 24, 1790, by whom he had son, Adolph DeGrove, baptized July 30, 1791, died at the age of two years. He married a second wife without issue, but her name has not been ascertained. He made purchase of a large section of the Glebe, and held several local official trusts—sheriff of Ulster county, of which Newburgh was at that time a part, trustee of the Glebe and of the village, justice of the peace, etc., retiring with a competency. He lived for several years in his own house in Smith Street, subsequently occupied by Dr. Brown, from which he removed to Water Street where he resided until his death. A biographical note written by the late John T. Hildreth for publication but not published, states that he was a man of more than ordinary ability, of high moral character, stern and inflexible yet most affectionate, determined but most philanthropic, and honest to a fault; that his acquaintances when formed were instructive and kind; that he enjoyed the esteem of Washington and was cherished by Lafayette, who, when he met him on his visit to Newburgh in 1825, clasped him in his arms thereby attesting his remembrance of friendship formed in the days that tried men's souls and separated the wheat from the chaff. He was a devoted Christian, warmly attached to his church and to his pastor, Rev. John Johnston. He left quite a large property, which was divided among his numerous heirs. In his will he directed that no stone should be erected to his memory, and himself, his wives and his child sleep in unknown graves in Old Town Cemetery. The only objects which survive him are official signatures and legal papers, and presumably, a silver tankard which he bequeathed to the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Dodge had brothers, Reuben, William P. and John P. Reuben left daughter Sarah, who married —— Hildreth, and had son Col. John T. Hildreth, now or late of Brooklyn, and daughter Sarah, who married William G. Gillespie, now deceased. William P. was a merchant in Newburgh. He sailed for the West Indies from Boston in 1808, and was lost

at sea. His son was the late Levi P. Dodge, for many years a resident here. John P. Dodge had son Levi Dodge, for some years cashier of the Bank of Newburgh. The Dodges are quite numerous in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and other parts of the nation, with a coat of arms showing ancient English ancestry. John P. Dodge and William Foster Dodge, sons of Levi P. and Ruth Foster Dodge, gave up their lives in the war of the Rebellion, leaving two sisters, Adelia and Alida, now married and residing elsewhere. The name now lives among us only on marble monuments and on the pages of local history.

GEORGE MONELL, the fourth President of the Board of Trustees, served as such in 1804, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, filling, of course, the post of one of the trustees and serving in the latter capacity in 1811, '12, when his name disappears. I know very little concerning him. He was a merchant in dry goods and groceries, kept a hotel at one time, and evidently was a man of substantial character from the representative positions which he held, for, be it remembered, at that time more care was taken in selecting the administrators of local government than in later years. I have been told that he removed to Goshen, but cannot vouch for the correctness of that statement, nor have I any information concerning his family. The Monells, however, are an old family in the county, James Monell having purchased and located on a portion of the Thomas Noxon patent, now in the town of Montgomery, in 1731, and ranking with the Clintons, Burnets and other families of that period. On the roll of Capt. John Bayard's company of militia in the precinct of Wallkill, in 1738, appears the names of James Munall, George Munull, John Munall and William Monall, written apparently by the clerk of the company who seems to have made a desperate attempt to spell the name as it was generally pronounced. What the correct orthography was it would be difficult to say; the prevailing modern form is Monell. From the prior purchase by James, it is inferred that he was the father of the family, although they may all have been brothers. James, George and David Monell were witnesses to a will in Hanover precinct in 1772, and Robert in 1774. Hannah Monell of New Windsor, made will in 1785, in which she named "George Munnel and his daughter Jane," and also "John Munnel." One of the early members of the family held a farm in Newburgh, and sold it in 1775 to Samuel Sands. These notes are mere "footprints on the sands of time," and will serve their purpose admirably if they awaken investigation on the part of descendants.

So far as I have noted the records the family seems to have been a thrifty, reputable one. That they were a patriotic people is abundantly shown by the records whereon appears the name of James Monell, sr., 2d Lieut. in Col. James Clinton's New Windsor regiment in 1775; recommended by Clinton for appointment in the "standing" or "Continental" army, and commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Malcolm's brigade March 30, 1777; wounded at Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and resigned in conse-

quence in 1779. Robert Monell, Lieutenant in Col. Clinton's New Windsor regiment, was killed in action at Fort Montgomery, Oct. 6, 1777, and found a grave in Bloody Pond. David Monell was Lieutenant in Col. Newkirk's regiment. James Monell, jr., was also in service in the Revolution with excellent record. The name is also met on the rolls of the war of 1812, and on those of the late rebellion, showing the part taken by representatives of the family in the four great military epochs of the state and nation, viz: The French and Indian war of 1755, which rescued the continent from the domination of France; the war of the Revolution which rescued the States from the domination of England; the second war for independence and the great war for preservation. It is a just and patriotic duty for some member of this family to perform to rescue from oblivion its history and lines of descent.

The most conspicuous member of the family in later years was the late Hon. John J. Monell, son of Samuel and Eliza Scott-Monell, of Montgomery, his mother marrying, second, the late William Sayre, of New Windsor. Charles Monell, President of the village of Goshen fifty years ago, and John P. Monell, late County Superintendent of the Poor, may also be noted as representatives of the family. Judge Monell and Judge Graham were contemporaries and counterparts—both fluent and eloquent speakers who made the hustings ring on many political fields. Always opponents in politics they clasped hands in effort to preserve the history of the nation and particularly its local features and its monuments. Judge Monell's last appearance on the stage was at Fishkill, June 2, '83, when he made special plea for the erection of a monument to the soldiers of the Revolution who were buried at the foot of the mountain, who, to his poetic mind, stood with appealing hands for that recognition which had been too long withheld. Though not as successful in political elevations as he could wish and as was perhaps his due, the seed that he cast for love of country has borne precious fruit. Measurably at least his wishes were gratified in the erection of the tablet by the Daughters of the Revolution at Fishkill, but which is only a germ of that which will follow when the several patriotic orders come to more fully realize the dignity and the responsibility of their rank, and hold more firmly beneath their feet

"The broken sceptre and the tyrant's gyves."

ISAAC BELKNAP, JR., was President of the Board of Trustees in 1806, and a member of that body in 1806, '16, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25. He was son of Isaac Belknap, who was son of Samuel, the founder of one of the branches of the Belknap family in Newburgh in 1749. His father, Isaac, sr., was born in Woburn, Mass., where he married Bridget Richardson, the mother of Isaac, jr., who was born in Newburgh in 1761. Isaac, sr., engaged in the freighting business, prior to the Revolution, and resumed it after the war closed. During the war he served, for a time at least, as captain of a company of rangers for local service, especially employed by the Committee of Safety while holding its sessions at Fishkill Village, where he is met in Cooper's story of "The Spy" under the name

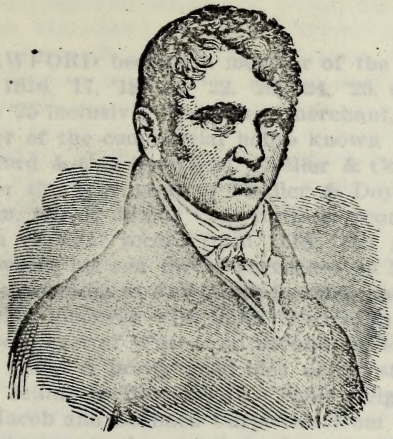
of "Captain Townsend." Subsequently he held the post of Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General at Newburgh. He was also a member of the Committee of Safety of the town in 1775, and its chairman, pro tempore. His place of business, after the war, was in company with George Gardner, at the old Colden dock, foot of First Street, now obliterated by the opening of Front street and the Erie Branch, but where may still be seen the old stone store previously occupied by Alexander Colden and Daniel Birdsall—the oldest of the old buildings in Newburgh, ante dating Headquarters by at least ten years. He died April 20, 1815, aged 82 years, with the record of an honorable and useful life and the esteem of all who knew him. Isaac, jr., engaged in various callings and had gained a reputation which placed him among the village fathers as early as 1806, and Supervisor in 1808, and made him President of the Bank of Newburgh at its organization in 1811, continuing him there until 1827, sending him to the State Assembly in 1818, and giving him the ranks of Lieut-Col., Col. and Brig.-Gen. of militia. He died Jan. 25, 1845, aged 84 years. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Joseph Coleman, of Nantucket, but then of Newburgh, where he was engaged in freighting from Balmville, coloquially designated in those days as "up at the brook," originally "Brandywine Creek." His daughter Fanny Coleman Belknap, married David Crawford, son of Francis Crawford, now represented in this city by Mrs. Charles F. Allan. The old representative families of Newburgh intermarried quite extensively, and the Belknaps are met in so many lines that their enumeration would require a book. Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Belknap, sr., married Lieut. John Warren, of the Massachusetts line. She was the belle of the ball at "The Temple," in the spring of 1783, and the mother of Caroline Warren, who became the wife of Benjamin Carpenter; and was also the grandmother of the late William L. F. Warren, who stood at the head of the village government for a number of years. From Isaac Belknap, sr., also came Abel Belknap, the father of Moses H. and Aaron, the latter for eighteen years postmaster of Newburgh, and the former connected with the village government, with the exception of four years, from 1831 to 1844. Not only did the old representative families intermarry extensively, but they were associates in the old village government and in business undertakings. For example, Isaac Belknap, jr. (subsequently sr.), had for associates in the village government Jacob Powell, Francis Crawford, James Hamilton, Selah Reeve, Leonard Carpenter and John D. Lawson, who were among the directors of the Bank of Newburgh in 1811. Indeed, if the list of directors of that old bank could be compared with the list of the trustees of the village and if to this could be added a comparison of the list of merchants and business men, very substantial evidence would be supplied of the rank of the men who composed the village government. There have been just as good men in more modern times, but as we drift away into the eras of greater populations, break down the bar of property qualification, and recognize the right of the people to elect whomsoever they please, we naturally regard our rulers as inferior whether they are or not. Some of the political philosophers who are Federalists by succession, or who have been led into that line of thought by observa-

tion, write very learnedly of "the excess of Democracy" which now prevails; but after all it was that very "excess of Democracy" which founded the nation, and which has so far conducted it successfully. The selections of men for representative positions, if not wise in all cases, is due to the indifference and inattention of those who condemn them more than it is to the principles in Democratic government, I apprehend. Perhaps it will be said I am drifting from genealogy into politics; but is not the politics of which generations have a part a legitimate standpoint from which to estimate the worth of men to the nation? Isaac Belknap, jr., was a man of principle, and to this qualification was added familiarity with the great principle for which the people had contended in the struggle for independence. Hence it was that in the first formation of parties under the administration of John Adams, which seemed to involve the permanency of a republican form of government, he promptly enrolled himself under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton in favor of the rights of the people and of the States which were believed to be imperiled. It was the crucial period in American politics—the first great struggle to determine the limits of the powers of the general government, and as pregnant in its issues as was the war of the rebellion. The outcome was the overthrow of the party which it was assumed Washington had founded, and Hamilton and Adams had developed, and the upbuilding of the principle of "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," which men of all parties now profess to favor. As we look back upon this period and the events leading up to it—the gradual approaches to a monarchy which had been fostered—we honor more sincerely the sturdy patriotism of such men as Isaac Belknap, jr.

JAMES HAMILTON was President of the Board of Trustees in 1810, and served as member of that body in 1813. Very little is known concerning him beyond the fact that he was a merchant and probably a native of Ireland, where, with John Brown and other refugees, he had been concerned in the rebellion of 1798. He was quite active in local affairs; was one of the organizers of a military company known as the "Republican Blues," which was composed almost wholly of natives of Ireland, and of which he became Captain in 1813, on the promotion of Capt. Alexander Denniston to the rank of Major. Denniston, by the way, was then a recent immigrant from Ireland, and a relative of Alexander Denniston who settled in Little Britain in 1729-30. The company came to be known as the "Irish Blues." It was full of fight against England; went down to Staten Island in 1812, furnished several officers for other commands, and finally disbanded in 1815 from lack of a full complement of men in consequence probably of the treaty of peace, which left the Irish rebellionists without incentive. I wonder if anyone ever thought of the influence of the Irish rebels in the war of 1812?

APPENDIX.

JONATHAN FISK, the eminent lawyer and politician, was President in 1811-12. The village government did not require much attention probably at that time; but, be that as it may, he was absent, as Representative in Congress, from 1809 to 1815. Of his ability and his activity in the



JONATHAN FISK.

affairs of the State and Nation, during this period especially, there is abundant evidence. In later years loss of hearing compelled him to leave the field of activity; other troubles followed with blighting hand; to-day, the remains of himself, wife and all his descendants, rest in the Old Town Cemetery.

WALTER CASE was President in 1813, '14, '15. His election takes us back again to old Newburgh and Revolutionary stock. His father, Rev. Wheeler Case, was one of the poet preachers of the war; he, himself was a lawyer; was admitted to the bar in 1802; was Member of Congress 1819-21, and Surrogate 1823-27. He erected the old curb-roof house on Renwick street, known later as the Brennan house, and lived there for a quarter of a century. It was a residence of the best class at that time, with pleasant surroundings and grand old Lombardy poplars that are a memory to many even at the present day. He removed to Fishkill, where he died. His wife was Sarah Hasbrouck, daughter of Isaac and Hannah-Birdsall Hasbrouck, and granddaughter of Col. Jonathan and Catharine DuBois-Hasbrouck, whose home is now cherished as "Washington's Headquarters." Hannah Birdsall was daughter of Daniel and Tamar Coleman-Birdsall, whose lines ran as far back into the colonial era as that of the DuBois and Hasbrouck families, and formed with them and alliant branches a related combination that has no equal. Many representatives of the Hasbrouck and DuBois families remain; the Birdsalls are obscured

JONATHAN FISK.

in lateral branches, and the last representative of Walter Case is found in the person of Walter Case Anthony, who is well known as one of our leading members of the bar.

FRANCIS CRAWFORD became a member of the Board in 1816, and served as such in 1816, '17, '18, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, and as President in 1816-17, and '22 to '25 inclusive. He was a merchant, freighter and trader, and the founder of the commercial house known later and for many years as D. Crawford & Co., Crawford, Mailler & Co., etc., and remains in succession under the firm name of Mailler & Doyle. He was son of David, son of John, son of James Crawford, of Scotch origin and Irish antecedents, and a resident record from 1718. His grandfather located in Little Britain, where his son David succeeded to his farm and where Francis was born. He came to Newburgh in 1806, and entered into mercantile and freighting business with John Harris, in the store which is still standing on the corner of Water and Second streets, then a structure of two stories and attic. A pretty good idea of the store may be had by looking at the low ceiling in Boothroyd's. Their freighting business was in company with Jacob and Leonard Carpenter from the dock where the United States Hotel now stands, and their sloop the "Sally Jane," Jacob Carpenter, master. In 1810 he was at the old Walsh dock, at what is now the foot of Third and Front streets, where he was associated in the sloops "Fair Play" and "Wasp." Here he remained until his death, April 23, 1829, in his 67th year, with the universally accepted tribute that he had lived and died without an enemy. By his first wife, Eunice Watkins, he had sons Samuel, Thomas, David and James. David and James came to Newburgh with him in 1806 and remained with him until 1810, when David was appointed Under-Sheriff, from which he entered service in the war of 1812 and continued until its close. Re-entering trade with his father in 1817, he became his successor, and with different associates remained at the head of the business until his death in 1856. James held the position of master of one of his father's sloops for a time, and later became the proprietor of the Mansion House, northeast corner of Water and Third, where a portion of the old structure remains in the store occupied by Corns, Brink and the more massive addition of 1827 in the Remillard building. He died leaving no children, and rests beside his mother, and the mother of David, in Old Town Cemetery. The public history of Francis and his sons is an open one which all may read. They were men who took hold on their generations and live in many recollections. The genial and always pleasant fact of David has a place more especially among the old men of the present who were measurably his contemporaries, while the boys in the 40's will tell long stories of the steamer "Washington" and the barge "Minisink," which came in under his hand in their day as the successors of the ancient sloops. Taken all in all, Newburgh never had residents more deserving of esteem than Francis Crawford and his sons.

SELAH REEVE was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1802, '10, '18, '19, '20, '21, '28, '29, and president 1818 to 1821, inclusive. He was a man of history both general and local. The progenitor of the family, Thomas Reeve, came from Wales, Eng., about the year 1660, and located first in Connecticut, from whence he removed to Long Island and became one of the first proprietors of Mattatuck, where his name is enrolled on the tax list of 1675. His sons were John "Reeves," as the family name is entered on record, James Reeves, William Reeves, Joseph Reeves, Jonathan Reeves, and Thomas Reeves, who located at Mattatuck, then Southampton, where their names appear as taxpayers in 1683. (Doc. Hist. N. Y. ii.), James Reeves, son of Thomas (1), died at Mattatuck in 1692-3, leaving sons James, Isaac, Thomas and Daniel, and daughters Hannah and Deborah, and one whose name is not given in his will, but designated as the "oldest." His brother, William, is named in his will, and from other sources we learn that his wife was Mary, daughter of William Purrier. James, son of James, son of Thomas (1), died at Mattatuck, in 1738, aged 60 years, showing his birth at that place in 1679. His children were James, Selah, Isaac, Nathaniel, and Ebenezer, of whom the line of Selah has been most definitely preserved. The entire family in all its branches, seem to have been "for independence," in the war of the Revolution. In 1776, a company "draughted out of Col. Thomas Terry's regiment," was placed under command of Captain Paul Reeves, and had Ishmael, James, Luther, Jonathan, and William Reeves, among its privates. Capt. Paul Reeves died in 1822, aged 90 years. He was, like James and William, grandson of the first Thomas. In the Minute Men of Mattatuck, he was captain, and had under his command Paul, jr., and James and William Reeves. In Minute Men of whom Jonathan Bailey was captain, James Reeves was ensign. Captain Bailey removed to Orange County and was in the battle of Minisink in 1779. Ensign James Reeves was town clerk of Southampton, 1779-80. Selah Reeves was commissioned 2d lieutenant in 3d L. I. regiment, June 27, 1776, and his brothers, Isaac and James appear on the rolls as Minute Men of the same regiment in 1776. Selah, James, and Isaac settled in Newburgh after the war of the Revolution. Major James H. Reeve, now of Washington, is from the line of James, and there are others. The line of Selah, however, alone falls within the purposes of this sketch. Lieutenant Selah Reeve fled from Long Island to Connecticut, as did many others, after the British obtained possession in 1776, in consequence of the terrorism that prevailed. No "Whig" was safe in person or property unless he would take an oath of allegiance to the British government, and this he would not do. Finding that his activity in the military organizations of "the rebels" had made him a special mark for "discipline," he gathered his family and what possessions he could secure on board of a scow and made his way to Connecticut, where he remained until 1784, when he removed to Newburgh and purchased a farm some three miles north of the then village. The monumental record of himself and wife, cut on a plain brownstone in the Old Town Cemetery reads: "Selah Reeve, who departed this life on the 21st of February, 1796, aged 54 years, 11 months and 21 days. Also, Keturah, wife of Selah Reeve, born 23d Jan., 1745, died 21st Jan.,

1829." His sons were Selah, James, Joseph and Benjamin S., of whom Selah was president of the village government as stated above. He was an active young man and of that character that ripens with years. We meet him first as a member of the first fire company in 1797, from which he resigned in 1798 and removed to Hunting-Grove (Buskirk's Mills), on the Otterkill, and engaged in the milling business. He returned in 1802 and engaged in the making of brown earthern ware—a new business at that time and an article in great demand. His factory was on the east side of Smith street near South. Nathaniel Burling was associated with him in this trade. He opened in connection with it a crockery, glass and earthern ware store on Water Street, on the site now occupied by the store of N. S. Smith. I cannot say that from this he went into freighting, for his business was continued for many years and came down to Hiram Falls. In 1814, however, in company with William H. Falls, he purchased the freighting business and store and dock of Jacob and Thomas Powell, then occupying the southeast corner of Third and Water streets, and sailed the sloop "Patriot," Edmund Griswold, master, and the sloop "Washington," William Walsh, master. In 1825, Christopher Reeve, his son, purchased the interest of Mr. Falls, and the firm became Reeve & Son, who sold to Christopher and George Reeve, in 1827. The latter retired in 1830, by sale to his brother, Christopher, who, in that year, purchased the first steamboat engaged in the Newburgh trade—the "Baltimore," which was employed in towing the sloops of the Reeve line and also of the line of Francis and David Crawford, for, be it known, passengers were afraid of steamboats in any other capacity. Reeve sold his business to David Crawford & Co., in 1832, who continued the "Baltimore," Robert Wardrop, master, on Tuesdays and Fridays; the sloop "Illinois," John Polhamus, master, on Wednesdays, and the sloop "Meridian," Philip Clark, master, on Saturdays. The old names have a familiar sound to many, though they have long since ceased to be spoken except as a memory. I mention them merely as incidental to the business career of Selah Reeve.

Beside his father and mother in the Old Town Cemetery lie the remains of Selah Reeve and those of his wife. The inscriptions read: "Selah Reeve, born at Southold, L. I., Oct. 21, 1767; died at Newburgh, April 11, 1837." "Elizabeth, relict of Selah Reeve, died May 4, 1854, aged 77 years." The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Tusten Van Duzer, daughter of Christopher Van Duzer, and their marriage was in Newburgh in 1795. Their children were: Millicent (died in infancy), Christopher, Charles F. V., Julia Ann, George, Eliza, Jane, Nathan, Harriet M., Mary E. (died in infancy), and Selah. Christopher died in Detroit in 1863; Charles F. V. died in Newburgh in 1875; George died in 1854, leaving two daughters surviving in Newburgh—Anna S. and Maria W. (Mrs. Mead); Eliza married John W. Brown and is survived by William R. Brown and Charles F. Brown; Jane married Alexander C. Mulliner, and had daughter, ———; Nathan married Mary, daughter of Selah Reeve Hobbie, and resides in Washington; Harriet M. married Rev. Wm. McLaren; Selah married Lilly Snow, of Providence, and died in Toledo in 1866. Christopher Reeve, the oldest son, after several business ventures, went to Detroit and engaged in the lumber trade without success.

In service in the war of the rebellion were two of his sons, Selah Van Duzer Reeve, who went out as a private in the 4th Michigan Regiment in 1861; commissioned 1st Lieutenant in 109th N. Y., Aug., 1862, and succeeded to the captaincy of a company raised in Newburgh by Capt. Charles E. Lewis, known as Co. E, 63d N. Y. S. V. He seems to have served throughout the war with credit. His brother, Louis Reeve, was in the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and served during the entire war. Perhaps they are both dead now. Indeed of the descendants of Selah the third and later generations we have scant materials, and of that very interesting alternation of Selah Van Duzer Reeve and Selah Reeve Van Duzer, and of Isaac Reeve Van Duzer, an eminent local lawyer and politician in the 30's, comparatively nothing. It may be added that the genealogy of the Reeve family, published in the "History of Newburgh," should be corrected to conform to the later information published in this sketch; and further, that all of the name of Reeve, Reeves, or Reevs, in this county have their progenitor in Thomas Reeves of Long Island, and a civil and military legacy spaning two hundred years on which there are no dark spots.

WILLIAM WALSH was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1817, '25, '26, '27, '28, and President of that body in 1826 and '27. He was a native of New Windsor; was born near Washington Lake, Oct. 4, 1773, and son of Thomas and Margaret Brush-Walsh, who settled in New Windsor, near Washington Lake, in 1772, with antecedents dating back to Thomas Walsh, an immigrant from the north of Ireland who located near Carlisle, Pa., in 1751. The family of his father included children William, John, Thomas, Mary, Rachel, Henry, Elizabeth, Michael, Harriet and Anna. William and Henry became residents of Newburgh in the early part of the century, the former having been in the freighting business at New Windsor, in company with his father-in-law, Joseph Morrell, previously. His brother Thomas removed to Great Bend, Pa. John was a blacksmith in New Windsor; married Abigail, daughter of Major Samuel Logan, and had daughters Harriet and Jane who married successively Thomas Shaw, the former becoming the mother of George W., Charles B. and E. Kane Shaw. William and Henry were successful merchants in Newburgh, and were honored by many recognitions of their personal worth. William commenced life as a ship-carpenter's apprentice; became associated with his father-in-law, Joseph Morrell, in the freighting business from New Windsor, and had his brother Henry as an assistant on the firm's sloop. Henry came to Newburgh in 1810, and opened a store, in company with Samuel Williams. William came in 1812; was master of the sloop "Washington," of the Reeve & Falls' line in 1814; entered mercantile business with his brother, Henry, as the successor of Mr. Williams; subsequently separated, each continuing business on his own account. In many other ways their lives ran nearly parallel. William was President of the Bank of Newburgh and Henry was Vice-President; both ran into the Board of Trustees; both held the office of Supervisor; both

were prominent in church work; both ranked among the highest in integrity and public and private worth. William erected the brick building on the southwest corner of Water and Third streets, now the Townsend building by enlargement; had his store there and resided there several years; but on retiring from business he purchased the Judge Betts property on Montgomery street, now the residence of Chas. Caldwell, where he died Nov. 2, 1839. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Isaac Van Duzer, of Cornwall, by whom he had two children, Isaac V. and Abram, who died in infancy, the mother following them Oct. 18, 1801. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Joseph Morrell, of New Windsor, Ensign in First Continental Regiment of New York, member of the Society of the Cincinnati, County Judge, etc., by whom he had Joseph M., born March 13, 1802, died Dec. 3, 1858; Margaret, born June 25, 1805, died Aug. 1, 1849, married E. Crosby of Fishkill; William H., born July 25, 1807, married Ann Toucey, died 18—; Charles, born April 28, 1813, married Melisse Ann Halstead; Albert, never married; Mary Ann, born June 28, 1815, married William Wells; Edward Lewis, born Nov. 8, 1817; John Johnston (late Rev. John J. Walsh, missionary to India, etc.), born April 4, 1820, married Emma Brett, has son now editor of Amenia Times; Norman Andrews (twin brother of John J.), died July 26, 1840; Sarah Elizabeth, born June 16, 1827; married the late James Bull, has two daughters who with herself, reside in New York.

I close this sketch with the testimony of the press, at the time of his death, that William Walsh, elected President of the Bank of Newburgh in 1827, as the successor of Isaac Belknap, remained in that connection until his death, discharging his duties with parental care and sagacity; that he took an especial interest in the development of the village and its advancement in the scale of wealth; that he was upright in his dealing, courteous and benevolent in his intercourse with society, and at all times

"A true and brave
And downright honest man"—

consistent alike in his religious and his public and private duties. I noticed his grave in the old New Windsor Cemetery, some years ago, shrouded in brambles and briars, and his very name a blank in the circles of his former usefulness. It should not be so. The care which we give to the preservation of the resting places of our dead has its return in the care which we may expect for the resting places of ourselves. Every old free burial ground should be cared for by the town, and not be permitted to become a reproach to civilization and humanity.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS was President of the Board of Trustees in 1829, and a member of that body for 15 years, 1819 to 1834 inclusive, except 1830. Mr. Williams was a native of New Windsor, and son of Jonas Williams and his wife Abigail, daughter of Deacon Samuel Brewster, who had settled on the Moodna in 1755 and built a saw mill and a forge; later, in the war of the Revolution, was engaged in making chains and chevaux-

de-frize for obstructing the river. Ancestrally he was from the line of Richard Williams, of Long Island, 1680, who may have been from Oliver Cromwell, whose name was Williams, as has been presumed. He is said to have been a lively lad, and has the credit, as related by himself to the writer, of acting as chief director of his companions in dragging a dead fox through the Quaker Church at Cornwall, and the next day, when service was held, turning a pack of dogs on the trail. Faithfully did the dogs do their work, passing through the church and over the seats, to the consternation of the Quakers, who found themselves "moved" without the "spirit." Of course there was an excitement; the Quakers had then a large following in Cornwall, and threatened vengeance. Williams thought it would be better for his health, under the circumstances, if he got out of the way. He did so by taking sloop to New York and putting himself under the shelter of his uncle, who was engaged in the shipping business, who promptly sent him to France as a supercargo. The vessel was seized, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and some two years passed before he was enabled to return. When he reached home he settled down to business, appearing in 1810, in association with Henry Walsh, on the southwest corner of Water and Second streets, as a dealer in merchandise. In 1812, he separated from Mr. Walsh and threw out his sign as a dealer in "American Manufactured Goods," in a store then the fifth north of First on the west side of Water street, where he continued for a number of years, enjoying the respect of the community and accumulating a competency.

I do not know all the business connections of Mr. Williams, or all his official relations. He was one of the founders and a director in the Highland Bank, in 1834, and of the Powell Bank in 1838. The organization of the latter was especially advantageous to the business and prosperity of Newburgh. The Highland and Newburgh had loaded themselves up with suspended paper; no discounts were available—no silver could be had—everything was flat. By act of the Legislature enabling parties to deposit mortgages for circulating notes, the Powell Bank was organized, and broke the back of the panic of 1835-6, so far as Newburgh was directly involved. In this connection Mr. Williams, in common with his associates, deserves especial remembrance as a public benefactor. He was out of the Powell Bank when it suspended in 1857, but in that suspension no one lost a dollar. He was a member of the Board of Education in 1856-8, and there, as well as in the Board of Trustees, maintained his character for the sturdy good sense for which he had long been noted. In a report of the proceedings I find, as an illustration, that on one occasion an application was made for employment as a teacher in penmanship. "No," said Mr. Williams, "we want nothing of the kind. Our teachers are or should be able to give all the instruction needed in that direction. The scholars should be taught a plain business-hand, nothing more. If you will look at the criminal statistics you will find the prisons loaded with forgers—criminals who were taught how to cut pigeon wings and imitations. The teacher of ornamental penmanship is the father of forgery. Let us have nothing to do with that kind of instruction." Conservatism, honor and integrity, are written in whatever relation fell to the

lot of Mr. Williams. He would be sadly out of place in this age of extravagance and greed, but he was not the less a credit to the generation in which he lived.

Mr. Williams had a brother, Richard Williams, and also five sisters: Mary, who married Jacob Drake, of New York; Ann, who married John Nicoll, of New Windsor; Helen, who married Dr. J. B. Johnes, of Morristown, N. J., and whose daughter became the wife of the late Charles E. Williams; Susan E., who married Peter Roe, of New Windsor, and Abigail, who married Samuel Oakley. Samuel was the father of the late Col. George A. Williams, U. S. A., the late Chas. E. and Jonas Williams, Capt. William J. Williams, of the 56th Regt., N. Y. S. V., who was killed at Fair Oaks, and of Mrs. Robert A. Forsyth. Col. George A. is now represented here by his son, Chas. S. Williams, who is engaged in the practice of law in New York. The Forsyths of Balmville, are from the daughter. William J. married daughter of Hon. John W. Brown, but left no children; Jonas is represented by Mrs. Dr. Ralph Jenkins, son of Capt. Jenkins, and Charles E. is survived by children in Newark, N. J. A longer or a more substantial line of descendants than those of Jonas Williams and Abigail Brewster have not had residence in our town and city.

ROBERT LAWSON was President of the Board of Trustees in 1828, and a member of that body 1826, '27, '28, '31, '32, '33, '38, '52, '53. He was born near New Hamburgh, Duchess County, Jan. 15, 1785, and died in Newburgh March 28, 1856. Ancestrally, he was a branch of the family from which came Andrew Lawson, James T. Lawson, Wm. C. Lawson and the late Charles J. Lawson. His father was a large landholder near New Hamburgh prior to the Revolution, but lost all his property during that great struggle, leaving his numerous sons to their own resources. Robert, and two of his brothers, became saddle and harness makers, and with one of his brothers Robert came to Newburgh after the close of the war of 1812-'15; but previously resided at New Paltz, Ulster county, where he married his first wife and where his son, the late Judge Herman Lawson, of La Porte, Ind., was born. After continuing for a time in association with his older brother, he entered business on his own account in 1818, in a building which then stood on the east side of Water street, "directly opposite John Brown's store, second door south of Jonathan Carter, tobacconist," a site now covered by the north end of the store of Geo. B. Adams, or the adjoining building on the north, "John Brown's store" being that now occupied by the "Lawson Hardware Company," and Jonathan Carter's store being on the site of the building now in occupation by the gas company's office. Benj. F. Buckingham was associated with him prior to 1823. Subsequently he was associated with John Farnam in the grocery business, and ultimately in that trade in a store now included in the south end of the "Centennial Building," with his son, George Lawson, as his associate. In 1819 he was known as Captain Lawson, but in what service is not known. In addition to his service in the Board of Trustees, he was elected Member of Assembly in 1841, and served his con-

stituents with great fidelity; and was also Supervisor of the town in 1832 and '33. Taken altogether, very few of his contemporaries had a more extended official career, or discharged the duties which were devolved upon him to the more general satisfaction of all parites. "In all his life he dignified labor and industrial pursuits, demonstrating their elevating influences in forming the character of men," writes one of his contemporaries, who adds:

"Mr. Lawson leaves no superior among us in integrity and honor. He was an independent, free-spoken, honest and just man, and had few or no enemies. He possessed a strong mind, a discriminating judgment, and a kindly disposition, enabling him to see men and things in their true light, and to exercise a wise charity towards all, of whatsoever religious or political faith—not offensively obtruding his own views upon others."

A story is told which reflects strongly Mr. Lawson's natural kindness of heart. For some years Montgomery street had more of the appearance of a lane than at the present time. It was not only narrow, but dooryard fences projected beyond the line of dwellings and left, in many places, a sidewalk of about three feet. Inside of their fences the dwellers planted trees and shrubbery, and among the number was John Brown, who lived on the east side of the street a short distance south of Fourth. By a desperate effort residents were induced to reduce the size of their dooryards, and, by regulating the curb line, quite a sidewalk was established; but the operation left two fine horse-chestnut trees, which had been planted by Mr. Brown directly in the centre of the new sidewalk and on property which Mr. Brown really owned. The trees became a vexation to pedestrians, and the "Village Fathers" determined that they should be removed, peaceably if possible. Mr. Lawson was commissioned to interview Mrs. Brown on the subject, and having had the acquaintance of that lady for many years, called upon her to see what could be done. He did not mention to her the special object of his visit, but endeavored to draw the lady out by reminiscences of her husband, in the course of which he casually mentioned the trees. The reference brought Mrs. Brown to tears as she related how carefully her husband had planted and nursed them, and how he drew from their annually returning blossoms a type of that immortallity in which he trusted. The scene was too much for Mr. Lawson, and, after a few sympathetic words, he took his departure. When called upon to report to the board he did so by faithfully relating what had occurred, adding that he could not communicate to Mrs. Brown the purpose of his visit under the circumstances—that the board must do so by official letter if it was determined to removed the trees. The order was not given—the trees remained until Mrs. Brown had been placed beside her husband in Old Town Cemetery, and her soul had joined his own where flowers bloom eternally.

Mr. Lawson is said to have had a first and second wife. The name of the first wife is not known; that of the second (if such she was) was Nancy ———, who died Aug. 21st, 1849, aged 58 years, 5 month and 17 days. His children were Herman, Robert, George and Elmira. Herman married Matilda Chapman, sister of Paddock Chapman, born at Southeast, Putnam County, Oct. 8, 1802; died in Michigan City, Ind., Feb. 1, 1869;

married April 12, 1832. He was at one time deputy sheriff, removed to Indiana, where he became judge, and died at La Porte, in 1863, without issue. Robert removed to New York; of his family the writer knows nothing. George married Sophia M., daughter of Rev. Dr. Johnston. He served three years in Board of Trustees and an equal number in the Board of Supervisors, and commanded the respect of the community all his life. He died without issue. Elmira married John R. Wiltsie. She died Jan. 16, 1843, in her 29th year, leaving one son, G. Fred. Wiltsie, now deceased. She was a woman of fine face and figure, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Herman Lawson, is said to have been a remarkably handsome blonde. How true it is that in the land of graves slumber forms

"As fair as those
Whose cheeks now living blush the rose;
Their glory turned to dust."

JOHN LEDYARD was President and member of the Board of Trustees in 1830, and again in 1835, '36 and '37. He was a native of Groton, Conn., and a descendant, I have been told, of Col. William Ledyard who was murdered at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6th, 1781. The student of history is aware that Benedict Arnold, after joining the British, made a raid, at the head of a fleet and some 800 men, upon his native town of New London, and soon succeeded in gaining possession of Fort Trumbull. Fort Griswold, on Groton hill, a companion in the defence of the place, made a stubborn resistance, in the course of which its commander, Col. Eyre, was mortally wounded. The command then devolved upon Col. Ledyard, who was deprived of the right of surrender, that act having been performed by his predecessor. The British were, indeed, already in possession, and resistance had practically ceased. The Tories, however, who formed a portion of the assailants, continued their work under a Major Broomfield, a Loyalist of New Jersey, who had joined Arnold, who shouted, as he entered, "Who commands this fort?" "I did," replied Ledyard, "but you do now," at the same time handing him his sword, which Broomfield seized and immediately ran through his body, killing him instantly. Col. Ledyard was a brother of John Ledyard, the celebrated traveler, who was a native of Groton. John of Newburgh, may have descended from him. Be the fact as it may, the manner of the death of Col. Ledyard cast a halo around the name of John Ledyard, in the estimation of his contemporaries.

I have also been told that John Ledyard was at one time on the plains in Mexico, and that he introduced in Newburgh the famous Panama hats. His business in Newburgh was as a man-milliner in a store which occupied the site of the Flannagan building adjoining the Highland Bank on the south, where he conducted a large and very profitable trade for some years, relinquishing it in 1837-38. He was a typical Yankee, as smart as steel in trade and in a political way, a vigorous writer, an intelligent conversationalist, and floated into power with a large following. The railroad fever was then a dominant local factor, and his heart and soul

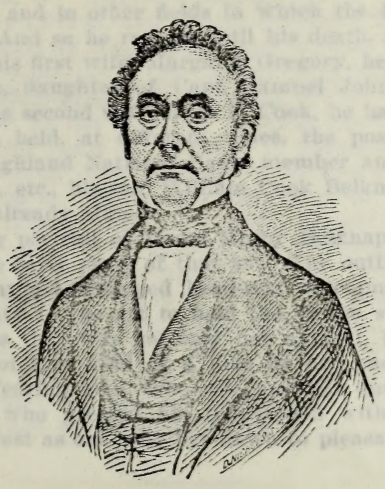
was invested in the proposition to build a railroad from Newburgh to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, for which purpose a company was incorporated by the Legislature, April 19, 1830, constituting David Crawford, Christopher Reeve, John P. DeWint, Thomas Powell, Joseph Conger, Charles Borland, William Walsh, John Forsyth, and their associates, "a body corporate and politic by the name of the Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing a single or double track railroad from Newburgh through the county of Orange to the Delaware River; capital $500,000 with power to increase to $1,000,000. Nothing was done further, the scheme being, apparently, a "bluff" to compel the location of the terminal of the Erie Railroad at Newburgh. But the thought did not die, and when it was decided to locate the Erie at Piermont, broke forth with new life. The charter of the original company had lapsed, but a new one was obtained and a reorganization effected—Thomas Powell, President; David W. Bate, Vice-President; John Ledyard, Treasurer, and James G. Clinton, Secretary. Stock was subscribed "liberally," including $10,000 by the Board of Trustees in the name of the village; a few miles of track was graded and still remains unfinished; the panic of '36 came on, and the work stopped for want of funds. There are some parties now living who remember the bonfire which blazed on the Hasbrouck house lawn, and the illuminations which were made by residents on the occasion of the breaking of the ground, November 3d, 1836. John Ledyard was especially in his glory, managing everything with unfagging zeal and attention. But though the work of the company stopped the enterprise was not abandoned. A long and bitter struggle ensued with the Erie resulting, as we all know, in the construction of the Newburgh Branch, the value of which to Newburgh, though great, is bound to multiply.

Only a year or two later a shadow fell upon his pathway and went with him to the Mercy Seat of God on the 3d of April, 1854, at the age of 60 years, 1 month and 24 days. His wife, Sarah, died March 29, 1866, in her 78th year. Their children were G. Carlton, at one time in the dry goods trade with "Garry" Boyd, corner of Water and Third streets, removed to the west; John H., who also went west; Sarah, who married, first, Alexander Falls, a merchant who removed to Charleston, S. C., where he died, and, second, D. P. Kelley, a merchant in Newburgh, herself and her husband dying in New Windsor; Mary Amelia, who married Mr. Havemeyer, of New Windsor, and, second, Dr. D. J. Appleton, and Louisa, who married Thomas B. Scott, at one time of the firm of Gerard & Scott, merchants, removed to Brooklyn and died there. The daughters were a trio of brilliant young women—the sons popular and agreeable. The daughters had no children, nor is it known to the writer that the sons had. Mr. Ledyard was a man about "five foot ten," spare and well built, and countenance especially marked by a high nose. He was esteemed by many acquaintances. When his life dropped its distaff, it was said by those who had known him in the avenues of trade and politics, "John Ledyard is dead!"

"Nor further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and his God."

JACKSON OAKLEY was President of the Board of Trustees in 1831; was a member of that body in 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '37, '38, '39, and served as Clerk in 1841, and from 1844 to '47. He was a native of Orange County, and son of Jacob Oakley and his wife Susanna Haines of Montgomery—grandson of Samuel Oakley, of Huntington, L. I., and Sally Ketcham his wife, who was a daughter of Isaac Ketcham. Isaac Ketcham, by the way, was a soldier in the army of the Revolution, and the only one of whom there is printed record of having died of small-pox in the barracks at Fishkill, though there were no doubt many others. The late Isaac Ketcham Oakley, President of the Quassaick Bank, was of the same stock. At what time Jackson Oakley made his residence in the village, or what the field of his early occupation, I am not advised. I find him here in 1830, in association with Oliver Davis under the firm name of "Oakley & Davis and Nathaniel DuBois," engaged in the forwarding business—sloop "Favorite," W. L. Peet, master, and sloop "James Monroe," S. R. Logan, master. In that year Christopher Reeve purchased the steamer "Baltimore," the first steamer on the Newburgh line, and engaged in towing the sloops of his line and also those of the Crawford line. The enterprise opened a new era in the forwarding business. Benjamin Carpenter built, and put on his line in September following, the steamer "William Young," Seth Belknap, master, and in the succeeding year Oakley & Davis purchased and put on their line the steamer "Providence," Levi D. Woolsey, master. S. R. Logan succeeded Capt. Woolsey in 1833, the steamers remaining the same until 1835, when D. Crawford added the steamer "Washington," and the next year put the "Baltimore" on the Albany line, and Oakley & Davis exchanged the "Providence" for the "Superior," and Capt. Logan having died, James Leeds became his successor. In 1836, Thomas Powell, who had been living in retirement, re-entered the freighting business with the new steamer "Highlander," then a sharp contestant for mastery in speed with the finest steamers of the Albany line, and Carpenter & Co., replaced the "William Young" with the steamer "James Madison." These facts are noted simply to show that Mr. Oakley and his firm were in the thickest of the freighting competition of the period. The contest became exciting and a battle-royal soon broke out between the "Superior" and the "Highlander," ending in the failure of Oakley & Davis and the disappearance of the "Superior." After the failure of the firm, Oliver Davis became Postmaster and Mr. Oakley entered the grocery business on the corner of Water and Fifth streets, in which vocation he closed his days. I have never heard him spoken of in any other way except as an honorable man and a safe administrative officer. He married Abigail Logan, daughter of James Logan, granddaughter of Major Samuel Logan of Revolutionary history, and had James K. K., better remembered as "Kearney" Oakley, who served with credit in the 168th and 98th regiments in the army of the rebellion in the posts of Lieutenant, Adjutant, Captain; William C., died while cashier of the bank of Fishkill; Abigail F., married John H. Martin, died without issue; Caroline, married Charles R. Colden; Mary, married —— McDonough; Samuel L. and Elizabeth L.

MOSES HIGBY BELKNAP, who carried in his surname that of Doct. Moses Higby, the noted local physician of the Revolution, was the successor of Jackson Oakley. He served as President in 1832, '33, '34, '38, '39, '41, '43 and '44, entering the board as a trustee in 1831. He was a safe, conservative citizen and public official and an excellent type of the stock from which he descended in public and private morals and usefulness. His line was from the pioneer Samuel Belknap of 1750, through Isaac and his son Abel, who, his biographer states, "attained to patriarchal years, not only without reproach, but such was the blameless tenor of his life, that his decease is the subject of general regret." Abel was married three times and had eleven children—Stephen, Chancey, Sarah and Molly, by Molly Richardson; Rachel Fleet by Hannah Williams, 1st, and Abel, Moses Highby, Aaron, Margaret, Edwin Starr and Julia Ann,



Moses H. Belknap

by Hannah Williams, 2d. Five more useful and honorable citizens were never the sons of one father in this town than were Stephen, Chancey, Abel, Moses Higby, and Aaron Belknap. Abel, the father, while not the founder of the settlement at "New Mills," erected there, prior to the Revolution, a mill afterwards known as Niven's, later Daniel Niven, purchasing from him. His son Chancey, in company with Joseph, Thos. and Daniel Belknap, under the firm name of C. Belknap & Co., were the actual founders, erecting there in 1802, the "New Mills," of local history, an extensive establishment, including the canal which one sees by the side of the Cochecton turnpike. In addition to milling, the firm engaged in supplying the New York market with flour, and in that connection entered the forwarding business as a necessary adjunct, appearing in the list, in 1806, as owners in the line from Carpenter's dock, and later and

for several years in association with Francis Crawford—"Francis Crawford, C. Belknap & Co." Stephen had a milling property at Orange Lake now the Mace property; Aaron was a lawyer and for twenty-eight years postmaster, and Abel and Moses Higby were soap and candle makers, succeeding their father in that avocation after his death in 1804, at the place of business now in occupation by William Cook Belknap of the fourth generation, and a continuous occupation by the family for nearly one hundred years, the longest period of continuous occupation by one family of any business stand in this city.

Neither Moses Higby Belknap or his brother Abel were brilliant men. They were simply men who were faithful in business and square in their dealings—just such men as the world has always had need of and always will. Moses Higby was especially the active man of the firm. Hence we find him in the Board of Trustees, and engaged in founding the Newburgh High School, and in other fields in which the leading men of the village associated. And so he ran on until his death, January 4, 1855, in his 68th year. By his first wife, Margaret Gregory, he had son, Abel W., who married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Samuel Johnson, and left one son, Abel W. By his second wife, Ruth P. Cook, he had one child, Moses Cook Belknap, who held, at different times, the posts of Cashier and President of the Highland National Bank, member and President of the Board of Education, etc., his son, William Cook Belknap, succeeding him in the business as already stated.

The accompanying portrait of Moses Higby Belknap is from a daguerreotype taken in the early years of that art. The outlines of his features are correct, but that old-fashioned head-rest or clamp which was then regarded as necessary to the art to hold the victim still, gave a rigidity to face and features that was not only not natural, but measurably repulsive. He was not that kind of a man by any means, but simply a plain, honest, God-fearing man, who esteemed his duty done only when it was well done; who greeted his fellow-men with cheerfulness, and passed to his final rest as one who lies down to pleasant dreams.

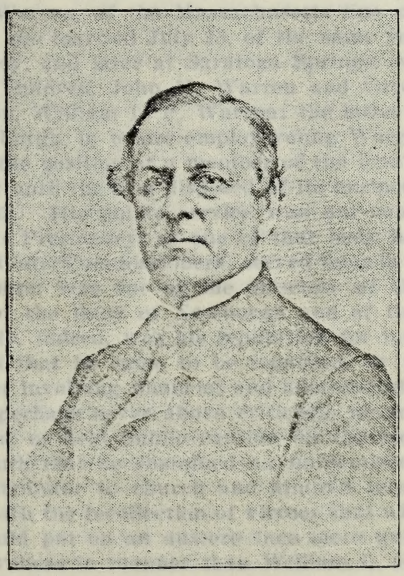
MINARD HARRIS was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1835, '42, '51, and President in 1842. He was of an old resident family, and nephew of John Harris who commenced the manufacture of hats in the old Colden-Birdsall-Belknap house, adjoining the Whaling Company's storehouse on the north, in 1795, and continued until 1810, when he sold to his nephew, Minard, and David Sands, who continued the business for a number of years on Water Street and held the rank of the most fashionable hatters. David Sands purchased the interest of his associate, and established the modern order of hat stores in 1830. Mr. Harris was a bachelor and boarded at the old Orange Hotel, where he spent many hours at chess with Theodore Fisk. He was a clever, good-natured man, but not particularly brilliant. In his later years he married the widow of Samuel Oakley, separated from her, returned to his old hotel, and died there without causing a ripple on the placed water of village life.

SAMUEL J. FARNUM came into the board in 1835, and served in it for fifteen years continuously except 1842, filling the post of President from '45 to '51 inclusive. He was the associate of Lewis Jennings, under the firm name of Farnum & Jennings, in the manufacture and sale of leather. Their store adjoined that of Hathaway & Sneden (later O. S. Hathaway), both stores being later included in that of Geo. B. Adams & Co. Their factory was in North Water Street, then and for many years known as "Tan-Town." The manufacture of leather was for a long time one of the staple industries of Newburgh, finally passing away from the exhaustion of the supply of hemlock bark immediately available, the greater exhaustion in the supply of raw hides and the competition of the great northwest. Mr. Farnum was a man of great activity. He erected several dwellings on North Water street, was among the firemen in the capacity of foreman of "Niagara Company, No. 5," Assistant Chief Engineer, and a most efficient and liberal executive in all firemanic and social functions. That he was popular goes without saying. But he had his weakness—he would say "Yes" to every applicant for work or advocate of a corporation expenditure, without always redeeming his word. The result was that he lost standing, and was remanded to the rank of a private citizen. He had a son, Morgan L. Farnum, who served an apprenticeship in the drug store of Jacob V. B. Fowler, and later, having an opportunity to do so, purchased a drug store at Poughkeepsie. Soon after his son was thus located (about 1857), he sold out his business interest to Lewis Jennings and removed to Poughkeepsie. The business venture of his son proved unsuccessful, and by involvements with him he lost the accumulations of his early years. His political friends secured him a place in the Custom House, and after losing that position under change in administration, he was made Health Officer of Poughkeepsie and held the place until his death in January, 1892, in the 86th year of his age. I believe he was a native of Connecticut. His father and mother lived to celebrate their ninetieth birthdays.

EBENEZER W. FARRINGTON succeeded Samuel J. Farnum, serving as President of the board in 1852-3, and as a member in 1852, '57, '58, '59 and '60. Mr. Farrington was a member of that remarkably strong family of Farringtons who were conspicuous in the business circles of Newburgh for over half a century, including especially Daniel, who was a large dealer in paints, oils, etc., and conducted the business of a painter in connection. Rev. Thomas T. Farrington was son of Daniel, as was also the late Ezra Farrington who held several places of trust, including that of Postmaster. The family lineage was English and eastern. Ebenezer W., the subject of this note, brother of Daniel, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1796. He was a brewer and had a small malt-house in Boston, from whence he removed to Newburgh, where he became a member of the firm of Law, Beveridge & Co., in the large brewery later known under the name of "J. Beveridge & Co.," now a deserted monument of long years of activity. Accumulating a competency, Mr. Farrington retired from business, and was enjoying a well-earned leisure when he was induced

by the late William E. Warren to take the presidency of the Quassaick Bank. Later, he became involved in some business transactions with Chambers, Hizer & Co., in the California trade, lost his possessions and died a poor but nevertheless an honorable man, a pleasant gentleman, and one of the substantial elements in the community. He died in Newburgh in 1863, in his 67th year.

WILLIAM L. F. WARREN became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1845, and served in that capacity sixteen years, during eight years of which time he was President, viz: 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, and '64.



WILLIAM L. F. WARREN.

It may be safely said of him that the village never had a more efficient or a more conservative administrative officer, nor one whose judgment commanded more respect. Perhaps he was too conservative; he certainly adhered very tenaciously to an economic policy which others regarded as having measurably outlived its adaptation to the requirements of village development incident to a marked increase in population and wealth. The free school system, the introduction of a water supply, and the requirements of the fire department, were a constant menace to him of undue taxation, not that he was opposed to expenditures for the purposes, but that they should be made on the closest figures. He would give the Board of Education so much and no more, holding that the Board of

Trustees had the right, by virtue of the charter, to determine the amounts for which the village should be taxed—that the right to impose taxes did not vest in any other board. The firemen, in his judgment, did not require everything that they asked for, and the rule of economy should prevail in all things. Fairly did he earn the title of "The Watch-dog of the Treasury," and fairly did he wear it. No interest suffered at his hands—the advantage of no one was sought to be enhanced at the expense of others. In a word, he was an administrative economist on the broad principle of equal justice to all classes of men, now so rarely preached in the pulpits of partisan politics.

Mr. Warren was not a native of Newburgh, but was of Newburgh stock, Belknap lineage, and pure New England antecedents, his grandmother, Elizabeth Belknap, being daughter of Isaac Belknap, sr. She was the belle of the ball at "The Temple," April 20, 1782, where she met Lieutenant John Warren, of the Massachusetts line of the army of the Revolution, whom she married July 23, of the same year. Lieut. Warren located first in Troy, and later at Saratoga Springs, where were born to him among other children, John H. Warren and Caroline Warren. The former left one son, William L. F. Warren; the latter married Benjamin Carpenter, of Newburgh, in whose employ young Warren became a clerk; rising, in 1837, to the position of a member of the firm of B. Carpenter & Co., which he held until the firm disposed of its business to Homer Ramsdell, Feb. 1st, 1865. His public service was not confined to the Board of Trustees and its Presidency; as one of that body he was President of the first Board of Water Commissioners; served later in the Board of Almshouse Commissioners; was one of the directors of the Newburgh Savings' Bank, also of the Bank of Newburgh and of the Warwick Valley Railroad. So firmly, indeed, was his reputation for integrity and conservatism established that he came to be regarded, by popular verdict, as fitted for any trust involving financial and administrative qualifications—one who, though perhaps never above criticism, never required a watch to be set over him, or held public caution on the alert. Of him it has been said with truth that he sustained an unblemished business career; was a liberal contributor to church and kindred interests, and left behind him at his death the recollection of virtues that will not be forgotten. Very few men could put on an austere face more quickly or assume an aggressive repulsiveness in manner than William L. F. Warren, nor was there one that melted so quickly on the touch of intercourse. His heart was bread and warm and tender, while his mind seemed to be constantly on guard. There were those to whom he was repellant, and who had no kind words for him; but the great majority of his contemporaries saw only the excellencies of his character, his purity in intention and in execution. Having earned the right to live in the records of the community, he died Oct. 22, 1879, in his 69th year, leaving him surviving his wife, Catharine, daughter of John H. Walsh. He had no children. Commendation of him as a man, a citizen, and an official, while falling in the main upon ears that are forever closed, is not the less due to his memory.

HOMER HAMSDELL was the successor of William L. F. Warren in 1861, and served one year. His membership in the board, however, was much longer and included the years 1844, '45, '46, '47, '48, 49, '50, '51, and '61. Mr. Ramsdell really had no time to devote to the duties of the Presidency of the board. He was building railroads and plank roads and developing industries. We may not pass him by in connection with his contemporaries; but so deeply are his footprints graven on the community that there is not room apparently to add one word. A massive granite block marks his resting place, and on it an inscription that can scarcely be read tells that he lived—that he is dead. It needed nothing more—the remainder of his life-record is written in the books. We recall but one thing in the action of the board during his membership—that is aside from the ever present question of obliging the Erie Railroad Company to lay its tracks in Front street north to Fifth, where they remain two feet below the surface. That action was on the water question. Mr. Ramsdell wanted to take the Powelton springs, and when they failed, to take Gidneytown creek, and so on to others. He was overruled; but after all his judgment was correct.

The Newburgh Branch and the Short-cut Road are Homer Ramsdell's true monuments, not that others did not contribute to their building, but that his shoulder was ever at the front. Like Mr. Warren he was of New England antecedents, but more direct having been born there, and was more of the Yankee type—aggressive, earnest—always a gentleman in his intercourse with the world. At the age of 84, he laid down his burden in peace, with the consciousness that if all his undertakings had not been crowned with success, he had not folded his hands in idleness.

ROBERT STERLING was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62 and '63—seven years—and President of the board in '62, '63. He was a native of Ireland; born there in 1814, and came to Newburgh with his parents in 1824. His father, William Sterling, opened a small shop on Third street, north side, where he bought and sold second-hand clothing and made and repaired men's clothing. It was a modest shop, but grew into one of large proportions years later, when he removed to the south side of the street, and later occupied the Crawford Hall building on the corner of Front and Third. His son, Asa Sterling, was with him from the first launching of the venture, and there at one time was met James McCord, our late wide-awake Water Commissioner. Robert, the second son, went out into the world and became a gunsmith, with a shop on the east side of Colden street near First; sold later to Smith & Wilkinson and became a partner of Nelson Haight in the watch and jewelry business, and in 1843, or about that time, on the death of his father, became his successor, in association with his brother, Asa, and later, on the retirement of the latter, continuing in trade until his death in April, 1879. For a period of some forty years he was met in business relation, and never with reproach in connection with business transactions. Indeed, there was never a more reliable, unostentatious business

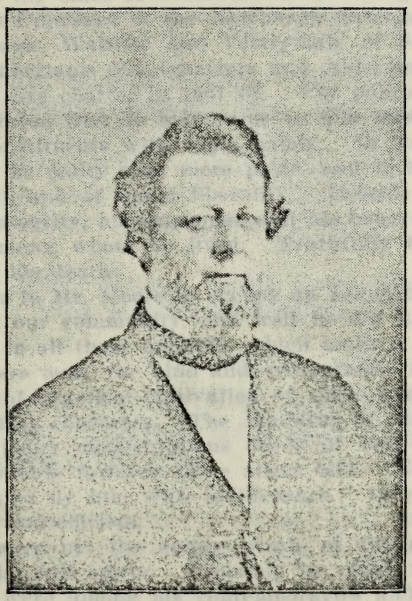
men in the old village than William Sterling and his sons Asa and Robert.

In addition to his services in the old Board of Trustees, Robert Sterling served a short term (1869) in the Board of Water Commissioners, was Vice-President of the Savings Bank, and a Director in the Quassaick National Bank. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of the city, but died on the 30th of April of that year, without having fairly entered upon the duties of the office. Every bone and fibre in his body was Democratic, and his attachment to the party assembled under that banner was pronounced. At the same time he was equally pronounced in his religious views. Entering active life under the teachings of "good old Parson Johnston," he was among those who resented the substitution of Rev. Dr. Sprole for the Rev. S. H. McMullin, who had been honored with the approval of Dr. Johnston as his successor, and with a large following of the communicants and members of Dr. Johnston's Church (the First Presbyterian) united in founding the Calvary Presbyterian Church, of which he remained an active and sincere member and an elder without reproach, until death ended his pilgrimage on earth. As a man among men he was liberal without ostentation, faithful in the discharge of his public and private duties, honored by even the most intolerant of his political opponents for his integrity and purity of purpose and an honor to the religion which he professed and illustrated. He was not a great man, as the world counts greatness; no burning words fell from his lips or pen to excite popular applause; no brilliant leadership was his; but in a quiet way he took his place in the ranks of those upon whose influence and example rests the permanency of the social and political fabric of the nation.

Mr. Sterling married Maria, daughter of John W. and Martha (Griffith) Rogers, of Montgomery, and sister of Augusta Rogers, wife of George Clark, the first Mayor of the city, whom he succeeded as the second Mayor. Two sons were born to him, both dying in early years. His wife survived him for several years, but now rests by the side of her husband and children. His memory lives in his footprints.

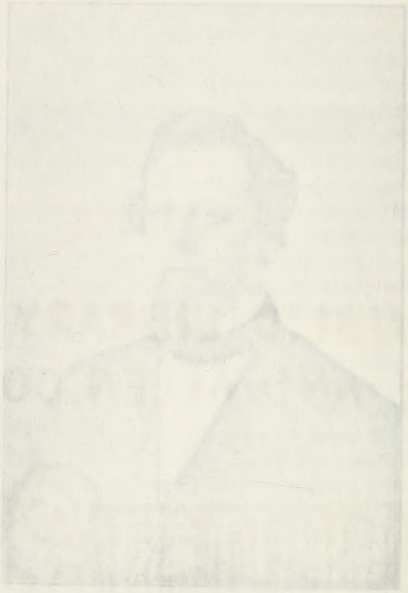
DAVID MOORE, the last President of the Board of Trustees (1865), was the peer of any of his predecessors in all that goes to make up a life of enterprise, activity, liberality and public and private worth. Mr. Moore was born at Bowery Bay, Newton, L. I., Nov. 2, 1813, and was a lineal descendant, I believe, of Thomas Moore, who came from England at the age of 19; settled in Southold, and became one of the active elements in the town, holding the positions of Overseer, Magistrate, Deputy to the General Court of New Haven (equivalent to Member of the Legislature), and other public stations, with prominence in all town affairs. He was a contemporary of Thomas Powell, 1st, who began life there as a lawyer's apprentice, in which capacity he served nine years and subsequently practiced his profession. Thomas Moore died in Southold in 1691, leaving sons Thomas and Nathaniel and one not named in his will. His subsequent descendants have not been traced—suffice it that

David was son of Thomas and Ann Moore, of the 6th or 7th generation. He commenced his business life as a clerk in New York city, where he married, in 1837, Elizabeth D., daughter of Ephraiam Smith and Ann Ganse, his wife, the later dying in 1824, and the former in Newburgh in 1851. His first business venture was in Michigan City, Ind., from whence, the health of his wife failing, he returned to the east, and engaged in the freighting business (1843) with Christopher Reeve, under the firm name of Reeve & Moore, sailing the barge "Union" from "DeWint's dock," next north of Mailler's. Two years later the firm sold to Thomas Powell & Co., Mr. Moore becoming a member of the new firm of T. Powell & Co., later Powell, Ramsdell & Co., remaining in that connection for ten years,



DAVID MOORE.

covering the crucial period in the history of Newburgh flowing from the construction of the Erie Railroad, and took an active part in the construction of the "Branch" and in the development of river travel in the building of the steamer "Thomas Powell." In 1856, after the Erie had been pushed forward to Dunkirk, he was alive to the possibilities of a lumber mart in Newburgh that should equal that of Albany as a point of distribution. In the development of the freighting business by the Erie he met Halsey R. Stevens, then the owner and operator of an extensive tract of Allegany pine timber, and, in association with Homer Ramsdell and Mr. Stevens, in 1851, formed the firm of Halsey R. Stevens & Co. Later, Mr. Ramsdell gave place to Mr. Clark, the firm becoming



Moore, Clark & Co. Withdrawing from the firm of Homer Ramsdell & Co., the subsequent years of his life were spent in the lumber trade. Though not fully realized was his dream of rivaling Albany, there are many who can remember the immense piles of lumber at the foot of Washington and William Streets, and know that a heavy trade was conducted. The changes in the firm need not be noted—perhaps they would not be stated correctly from memory. In general terms, Mr. Clark withdrew and returned to Albany; a cloud came upon Mr. Moore and Mr. Stevens through endorsements for James Bigler, so reported: Mr. Stevens withdrew and David Moore, Jr., became the associate of his father, and succeeded him after his sudden death from apoplexy, on Sunday, September 9, 1877.

In addition to the office of President of the village, Mr. Moore was a Trustee and Vice-President of the Newburgh Savings Bank, Director of the Highland Bank, Warden and Vestryman of St. George's Church, Trustee of Washington's Headquarters and Alderman from the Fourth Ward under the city charter in 1867-'68. For political positions he had no aspirations—those that he held came to him unsought, and were returned to his constituents with clean hands. In his duties as director, and as warden, he really took more pride, and in St. George's was a pillar of strength and of noted liberality. Indeed, in all his relations his ability, his integrity, his enterprise and his benevolence endeared him to the people among whom he lived. Truthfully remarked a contemporary in noting his death:

"It was given to Mr. Moore to occupy an honorable and a representative capacity in our community, and well he did it. Nature had been prodigal to him in all those qualities which make a good citizen, the enterprising business man, the kind and sympathetic friend and neighbor, and long years of practical cultivation of these qualities had improved upon their natural character. The kindness of his heart was always overflowing in many unostentatious deeds of benevolence and acts of thoughtful friendship towards those about him. No good cause or appeal was ever met by him with indifference. In every public position he was faithful and efficient."

That these were not the empty words of funeral eulogy there are many living who will affirm. Probably he made mistakes as all do—probably there were among his contemporaries and business associates those who differed with him in opinion and exercised a superior judgment; but the life and character of a man is not to be drawn from its particles—its embodiment is its aggregates. Those who knew his weaknesses, which were few, and his virtues, which were many, hold his memory precious.

Mr. Moore left three sons—David, who removed to Chicago and met an unfortunate death; Thomas S., a successful lawyer in New York, now dead, and H. Ramsdell, a broker in New York. Three children died in early years—Catharine Johnston, in 1843; William Lawrence, in 1857; and Harry Ingersol, in 1864. Mrs. Moore survived her husband for several years, broken by the storms which came upon her. Those who had her acquaintance esteemed her very highly. No representatives of the family reside in Newburgh—the friend only lifts his hat "in memory of" beside the monument on which is inscribed the name of David Moore.

The several Boards of Trustees were composed as follows:

1802—John Anderson, Richard Hudson, John D. Lawson, John McAuley, William H. Smith, Selah Reeve, Levi Dodge. Levi Dodge, President.

1803—John Anderson, Jacob Powell, Richard Hudson, John McAuley, Leonard Carpenter, Jonathan Hedges, Levi Dodge. Levi Dodge, President.

1804—Hugh Walsh, George Honell, Jacob Powell, William H. Smith, Hugh Spier, John Mandevill, Solomon Sleight. Geo. Monell, President.

1805—George Monell, Chas. Clinton, Hugh Walsh, Hugh Spier, Jacob Powell, Solomon Sleight, John Mandevill. Geo. Monell, President.

1806—Isaac Belknap, Jr., Leonard Carpenter, John Mandevill, Saml. Downing, John Anderson, Jr., Jona. Hedges, Alex. Denniston. Isaac Belknap, Jr., President. Chas. Clinton, Clerk.

1807—Hiram Weller, George Monell, Jacob Powell, John McAuley, Daniel Stringham, Hugh Spier, William Taylor. Geo. Monell, President. William Taylor, Clerk.

1808—George Monell, Hiram Weller, John McAuley, William Taylor, Jacob Powell, Daniel Stringham, Hugh Spier. Geo. Monell, President. William Taylor, Clerk.

1809—Jacob Powell, Edmund Griswold, Jona. Hedges, Hugh Spier, Selah Reeve, George Monell, William Ross. George Monell, President. William Ross, Clerk.

1810—Jacob Powell, Selah Reeve, Jonathan Fisk, John D. Lawson, John Mandevill, James Hamilton, John Chambers. James Hamilton, President. Aaron Belknap, Clerk.

1811—Jacob Powell, George Monell, Seth Belknap, Jonathan Fisk, Isaac Belknap, Jr., William H. Smith, John Chambers. Jonathan Fisk, President. Aaron Belknap, Clerk.

1812—Jonathan Fisk, Seth Belknap, Jacob Powell, George Monell, John Chambers, John Harris, Cadwallader Roe. Jonathan Fisk, President. Aaron Belknap, Clerk.

1813—Walter Case, Jacob Powell, John Harris, John Chambers, Leonard Carpenter, James Hamilton, John D. Lawson. Walter Case, President. Aaron Belknap, Clerk.

1814—Walter Case, Jacob Powell, John Chambers, John D. Lawson, John Harris, Leonard Carpenter, William Ross. Walter Case, President. Aaron Belknap, Clerk.

1815—Walter Case, Jacob Powell, John Chambers, John Harris, John D. Lawson, Leonard Carpenter, Colomon Sleight. Walter Case, President. David W. Bate, Clerk.

1816—Isaac Belknap, Francis Crawford, John Anderson, Jr., Jonathan Carter, Levi Dodge, Samuel Downing, Henry Walsh. Francis Crawford, President. Nathan C. Sayre, Clerk.

1817—Francis Crawford, Thos. Phillips, Jr., Benoni H. Howell, Isaac Belknap, John Anderson, Jr., William Walsh, Samuel Dawning, Francis Crawford, President. Marvin R. Griswold, Clerk.

1818—Francis Crawford, Thomas Phillips, Jr., Benj. Case, Jr., Selah Reeve, William L. Smith, Jacob Carpenter, Jona. Hedges. Selah Reeve, President. M. R. Griswold, Clerk.

1819—Selah Reeve, Thomas Phillips, Jr., William L. Smith, Jonathan Hedges, Samuel William, Wm. Seymour, Isaac Belknap. Selah Reeve, President. M. R. Griswold, Clerk.

1820—Selah Reeve, Isaac Belknap, Thos. Phillips, Jr., Samuel Williams, Jonathan Hedges, Wm. Seymour, Wm. L. Smith. Selah Reeve, President. M. R. Griswold, Clerk.

1821—Selah Reeve, Jonathan Hedges, Samuel Williams, Thos. Phillips, Jr., Isaac Belknap, Wm. L. Smith, Francis Crawford, Selah Reeve, President. John W. Brown, Clerk.

1822—Francis Crawford, Samuel Williams, Isaac Belknap, Thomas Phillips, Jr., Wm. L. Smith, Alex. Falls, Jonathan Hedges. Francis Crawford, President. John W. Brown, Clerk.

1823—Francis Crawford, Isaac Belknap, Wm. L. Smith, Saml. Williams, Thomas Phillips, Jr., John Forsyth, Alex. Falls. Francis Crawford, President. John W. Brown, Clerk.

1824—Francis Crawford, Samuel Williams, Isaac Belknap, Wm. L. Smith, Thos. Phillips, Jr., John Forsyth, Alex. Falls. Francis Crawford, President. John W. Brown, Clerk.

1825—Francis Crawford, President; Isaac Belknap, John Forsyth, Samuel Williams, Thomas Phillips, Jr., William L. Smith, William Walsh. John W. Brown, Clerk.

1826—William Walsh, Samuel Williams, John Forsyth, John Ledyard, Robert Lawson, Ward M. Gazlay, Thomas Phillips, Jr. William Walsh, President. Benj. H. Mace, Clerk.

1827—William Walsh, Robert Lawson, Saml. Williams, John Ledyard, John Forsyth, Thos. Phillips, Jr., Joseph Hoffman. William Walsh, President. Benj. H. Mace, Clerk.

1828—William Walsh, Samuel Williams, Robert Lawson, John Ledyard, John Forsyth, Joseph Hoffman, Selah Reeve. Robert Lawson, President. B. H. Mace, Clerk.

1829—Selah Reeve, Samuel Williams, Joseph Hoffman, William Walsh, John Ledyard, David Sands, Samuel G. Sneden. Samuel Williams, President. B. H. Mace, Clerk.

1830—John Ledyard, President; Charles A. Johnes, Jackson Oakley, David Sands, David Crawford, Robert Kelley, Benjamin Carpenter. Wm. B. Wright, Clerk.

1831—Jackson Oakley, President; Robert Lawson, Benjamin Carpenter, Samuel Williams, David Crawford, Aaron Noyes, Moses H. Belknap. Alx. C. Mulliner, Clerk, (served until 1835).

1832—Moses H. Belknap, President; Robert Lawson, Benjamin Carpenter, Samuel Williams, David Crawford, Aaron Noyes, Jackson Oakley.

1833—Moses H. Belknap, President; Robert Lawson, Benjamin Carpenter, Samuel Williams, David Crawford, Aaron Noyes, Jackson Oakley.

1834—Moses H. Belknap, President; Samuel Williams, Benjamin Carpenter, Christopher Reeve, David Crawford, Eli Hasbrouck, Jackson Oakley.

1835—John Ledyard, President; Minard Harris, William C. Hasbrouck, Samuel Johnson, John Jamison, Samuel J. Farnum, Aaron Noyes. Horace Armstrong, Clerk, (served until 1838).

1836—John Ledyard, President; Minard Harris, William C. Hasbrouck, Samuel Johnson, George Reeve, Samuel J. Farnum, Aaron Noyes.

1837—John Ledyard, President; Samuel J. Farnum, William C. Hasbrouck, Benjamin Carpenter, Jackson Oakley, David Crawford, Christopher Reeve.

1838—Moses H. Belknap, President; Samuel J. Farnum, William C. Hasbrouck, Benjamin Carpenter, Jackson Oakley, Nathaniel Dubois, Robert Lawson. Solomon Tuthill, Clerk, (served until 1841).

1839—Moses H. Belknap, President; Samuel J. Farnum, William C. Hasbrouck, Odell S. Hathaway, Jackson Oakley, Nathaniel Dubois, Robt. Wardrop.

1840—Moses H. Belknap, President; Samuel J. Farnum, Thornton M. Niven, Odell S. Hathaway, George Cornwall, Nathaniel Dubois, Robert Wardrop.

1841—Moses H. Belknap, President; Samuel J. Farnum, Ebenezer W. Farrington, Odell S. Hathaway, Benjamin Carpenter, Nathaniel Dubois, Benjamin F. Buckingham. Jackson Oakley, Clerk.

1842—Minard Harris, President; William M. Wiley, Joseph Hoffman, George Reeve, William K. Mailler, Samuel Johnson, Alexander Whigam. S. C. Parmenter, Clerk.

1843—Moses H. Belknap, President; Samuel J. Farnum, Joseph Hoffman, Benj. Tyler, Jefferson Roe, Robert D. Kemp, David W. Gridley. Stephen B. Brophy, Clerk.

1844—Moses H. Belknap, President; Benjamin Tyler, Joseph Hoffman, Ebenezer W. Farrington, Aikman Spier, Robert D. Kemp, Homer Ramsdell. Jackson Oakley, Clerk, (served until 1847).

1845—Samuel J. Farnum, President; Lewis W. Young, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Edmund S. Sanxay, Homer Ramsdell.

1846—Samuel J. Farnum, President; Lewis W. Young, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, Wm. L. F. Warren, Aikman Spier, Homer Ramsdell.

1847—Samuel J. Farnum, President; Homer Ramsdell, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Aikman Spier, Wm. P. C. Smith. Peter F. Hunn, Clerk.

1848—Samuel J. Farnum, President; Homer Ramsdell, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Aikman Spier, Wm. P. C. Smith. David C. Ringland, Clerk.

1849—Samuel J. Farnum, President; Homer Ramsdell, Lewis W. Young, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Lewis D. Lockwood, Eli Hasbrouck. Jackson Oakley, Clerk.

1850—Samuel J. Farnum, President; Homer Ramsdell, Lewis W. Young, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Lewis D. Lockwood, Eli Hasbrouck. Jackson Oakley, Clerk.

1851—Samuel J. Farnum, President; Minard Harris, Homer Ramsdell, Robert Lawson, Henry T. McCoun, Thornton M. Niven, Eli Hasbrouck. Daniel G. Niven Clerk.

1852—Ebenezer W. Farrington, President; Robert Lawson, Charles Drake, Geo. Gearn, William L. F. Warren, John R. Gorham, Eli Hasbrouck. Charles Halstead, Jr., Clerk, (served until 1864).

1853—Ebenezer W. Farrington, President; Robert Lawson, Samuel J. Farnum, George Gearn, William L. F. Warren, John R. Gorham, Eli Hasbrouck.

1854—William L. F. Warren, President; Samuel B. Gregory, Franklin Gerard, James H. Malory, Edson H. Clark, John R. Gorham, Charles Johnson.

1855—William L. F. Warren, President; John F. Van Nort, Eli Hasbrouck, Edwin T. Comstock, William E. Peck, Charles H. Doughty, William H. Callahan.

1856—William L. F. Warren, President; George W. Kerr, Franklin Gerard, Edwin T. Comstock, James H. Mallory, Isaac Wood, jr., Lewis D. Lockwood.

1857—William L. F. Warren, President; Ebenezer W. Farrington, Franklin Gerard, Halsey R. Stevens, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.

1858—William L. F. Warren, President; Ebenezer W. Farrington, Edwin T. Comstock, Halsey R. Stevens, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.

1859—William L. F. Warren, President; Ebenezer W. Farrington, J. H. H. Chapman, Halsey R. Stevens, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.

1860—William L. F. Warren, President; Ebenezer W. Farrington, J. H. H. Chapman, George C. Spencer, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.

1861—Homer Ramsdell, President; Robert Sterling, J. H. H. Chapman, Thomas Beveridge, John Lomas, George Lawson, Isaac S. Fowler.

1862—Robert Sterling, President; Thomas Beveridge, J. H. H. Chapman, Homer Ramsdell, John Lomas, Hugh McCutcheon, Isaac S. Fowler.

1863—Robert Sterling, President; Thomas Beveridge, J. H. H. Chapman, Homer Ramsdell, John Lomas, Cornelius McLean, Isaac S. Fowler.

1864—William L. F. Warren, President; David Moore, Benjamin B. Odell, James Bigler, Chas. Root, Robert A. Forsyth, Lewis Jennings. Chas. B. Royce, Clerk, (served until 1866).

1865—David Moore, President; James Bigler, Benjamin B. Odell, Alexander Leslie, Charles Root, Edson H. Clark, Jacob Brown.

The existence of the Board terminated May, 1866, since which time the following have been the Mayors and members of the Common Council:

1866—Mayor—George Clark. Aldermen—First Ward, Daniel A. Rheutan, John Lomas; Second Ward, Henry Ross, John Corwin; Third Ward, Edson H. Clark, Benj. B. Odell; Fourth Ward, James Bigler, Jas. Whitehill. Chas. B. Boyce, Clerk, (served until 1872).

1867—Mayor—George Clark. Aldermen—First Ward, Daniel A. Rheutan, George M. Clapp; Second Ward, Henry Ross, James H. Phillips; Third Ward, Edson H. Clark, Chas. Root; Fourth Ward, James Bigler, David Moore.

1868—Mayor—George Clark. Aldermen—First Ward, G. M. Clapp, Alexander McCann; Second Ward, James H. Phillips, William R. Brown; Third Ward, Charles Root, Jonathan N. Weed; Fourth Ward, David Moore, Abram S. Cassedy.

1869—Mayor—George Clark. Aldermen—First Ward, Alexander McCann, Gavin R. McGregor; Second Ward, William R. Brown, Francis Boyd; Third Ward, Jonathan N. Weed, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Alex. Cauldwell, Jacob Brown.

1870—Mayor—Robert Sterling. (Dec'd.) Alexander McCann, Presiding Officer and Acting Mayor; Aldermen—First Ward, Alex. McCann, Gavin R. McGregor; Second Ward, Elkanah K. Shaw, Francis Boyd; Third Ward, Charles Root, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Alex. Cauldwell, James T. Lawson. Orville M. Smith, Clerk, (served until 1872).

1871—Mayor, William W. Carson. Aldermen—First Ward, Alexander McCann, William Doyle; Second Ward, Elkanah K. Shaw, Robert Whitehill; Third Ward, Charles Root, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hay, James T. Lawson.

1872—Mayor—Samuel E. Shutes. Aldermen—First Ward, Joseph M. Dickey, William Doyle; Second Ward, Henry F. Travis, Robert Whitehill; Third Ward, Edward Haigh, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hayt, Robert Kernahan. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1873—Mayor—Samuel E. Shutes. Aldermen—First Ward, Joseph M. Dickey, William Doyle; Second Ward, Henry F. Travis, William Cameron; Third Ward, Edward Haigh, John C. Adams; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hayt, Robert Kernahan. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1874—Mayor—Chancey M. Leonard. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Hugh Hamilton; Second Ward, William F. Cameron, John Dotzert; Third Ward, John C. Adams, Grant E. Edgar; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hayt, Lewis B. Halsey. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1875—Mayor—John J. S. McCroskery. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Hugh Hamilton; Second Ward, William F. Cameron, John Dotzert; Third Ward, John C. Adams, Grant E. Edgar; Fourth Ward, Noah Collard Richard Sterling. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1876—Mayor—John J. S. McCroskery. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Benjamin Clift; Second Ward, William F. Cameron, John Dotzert, Third Ward, John C. Adams, Wallace Schoonmaker; Fourth Ward, David S. Lockwood, Noah Collard, (Mr. Collard died May 13, 1876 and Richard Sterling was appointed, May 20, 1876, to fill vacancy.) President of the Common Council, Willam Doyle. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1877—Mayor—John J. S. McCroskery. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Benjamin Cliff; Second Ward, John Dotzert, George L. Chadborn; Third Ward, John C. Adams, (Mr. Adams resigned July 3, 1877, and Moses C. Belknap appointed August 7, 1877, to fill vacancy); Wallace Schoonmaker; Fourth Ward, David S. Lockwood, James Dickey. President of the Common Council, John C. Adams, who resigned from the Board July 3, 1877, and William Doyle elected President. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1878—Mayor—Charles H. Weygant. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Benjamin Cliff; Second Ward, James C. Grant, George L. Chadborn; Third Ward, William I. Underhill, Bartholomew B. Moore; Fourth Ward, James Dickey, Robert Kernahan. President of the Common Council, George L. Chadborn. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1879—Mayor—Charles H. Weygant. Aldermen—First Ward, Benjamin Cliff, Charles J. Embler; Second Ward, James C. Grant, William Chambers; Third Ward, William I. Underhill, Bartholomew B. Moore; Fourth Ward, Robert Kernahan, Hugh McKissock. President of the Common Council, Bartholomew B. Moore. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1880—Mayor—A. S. Cassedy. Aldermen—First Ward, Charles J. Embler, William Doyle; Second Ward, William Chambers, Lewis C. Vernol; Third Ward, Bartholomew B. Moore, Thomas A. Simonson; Fourth Ward, Hugh McKissock, Richard Sterling. President of the Common Council, B. B. Moore. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1881—Mayor—A. S. Cassedy. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Joseph S. Embler; Second Ward, Lewis C. Vernol, John T. Moore; Third Ward, Thomas A. Simonson, Bartholomew B. Moore; Fourth Ward, Richard Sterling, Charles A. Harcourt. President of the Common Council, Richard Sterling. Clerk, Daniel J. Coutant.

1882—Mayor—Peter Ward. Aldermen—First Ward, Joseph S. Embler, William Doyle, Second Ward, John T. Moore, Lewis C. Vernol; Third Ward, Bartholomew B. Moore, Charles H. Halstead; Fourth Ward, Chas. A. Harcourt, Richard Sterling. President of the Common Council, Lewis C. Vernol. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1883—Mayor—Peter Ward. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Patrick Delany: Second Ward, Lewis C. Vernol, Curtis Stanton; Third Ward, Charles H. Halstead, Bartholomew B. Moore; Fourth Ward, Richard Sterling, Charles A. Harcourt. President of the Common Council, Richard Sterling. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1884—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, Patrick Delaney; Second Ward, Leander Clark, Curtis Stanton; Third Ward, B. B. Moore, Joseph A. Sneed; Fourth Ward, C. A. Harcourt, Robert Kernahan. President of the Common Council, William Doyle. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1885—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, James Cochrane; Second Ward, Leander Clark, William H. Kelly; Third Ward, Joseph A. Sneed, John Corwin; Fourth Ward, Robert Kernahan, William H. Brainkman. President of the Common Council, Joseph A. Sneed. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1886—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Jas. Cochrane, William Doyle; Second Ward, William H. Kelly, Leander Clark; Third Ward, John Corwin, William H. Smith; Fourth Ward, William H. Brinkman, Robert Kernahan. President of the Common Council, Robert Kernahan. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1887—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, William Doyle, James Cochrane; Second Ward, Leander Clark, William H. Kelly; Third Ward, William H. Smith, Cornelius S. Gibb; Fourth Ward, Robert Kernahan, Horatio B. Beckman. Alderman-at-Large, B. B. Moore. President of the Common Council, Leander Clark. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1888—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Jas. Cochrane, Fred Herman, Second Ward, William H. Kelly, James F. Templeton; Third Ward, Cornelius S. Gibb, William H. Hilton; Fourth Ward, Horatio B. Beckman, John M. Leicht. Alderman-at-Large, B. B. Moore. President of the Common Council, Wm. H. Kelly. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1889—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Fred Herman, James Cochrane; Second Ward, James F. Templeton, Henry Garner; Third Ward, William H. Hilton, Cornelius S. Gibb; Fourth Ward, John M. Leicht, H. B. Beckman. Alderman-at-Large, George C. Wenzel. President of the Common Council, James Cochrane. Clerk, D. J. Coutant.

1890—Mayor—Michael Doyle. Aldermen—First Ward, James Cochrane, Alexander Morison; Second Ward, Henry Garner, James F. Templeton; Third Ward, C. S. Gibb, William H. Hilton; Fourth Ward, Horatio B. Beckman, Edwin T. Smith. Alderman-at-Large, George C. Wenzel. President of the Common Council, James Cochrane. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1891—Mayor—Michael Doyle. Aldermen—First Ward, Alexander Morison, James Cochrane; Second Ward, James F. Templeton, Henry B. Lawson; Third Ward, William H. Hilton, Cornelius S. Gibb; Fourth Ward, Edwin T. Smith, Henry Rudolph. Alderman-at-Large, George C. Wenzel. President of the Common Council, George C. Wenzel. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1892—Mayor—Charles J. Lawson. Aldermen—First Ward—James Cochrane, James Todd; Second Ward, Henry B. Lawson, William H. Kelly; Third Ward, Daniel S. Waring, William H. Hilton; Fourth Ward, Horatio B. Beckman, Edwin T. Smith. Alderman-at-Large, Edward M. Murtfeldt. President of the Common Council, Edward M. Murtfeldt. Clerk, D. J. Coutant Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1893—Mayor—Charles J. Lawson. Aldermen—First Ward, Jas. Todd, Edward P. Corwin; Second Ward, William H. Kelly, William R. Perkins; Third Ward, William H. Hilton, Hiram B. Odell; Fourth Ward, Edwin T. Smith, Samuel J. Hilton. Alderman-at-Large, Edward M. Murtfeldt. President of the Common Council, Edward M. Murtfeldt. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1894—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Edward P. Corwin, James Todd; Second Ward, William R. Perkins, William H. Kelly; Third Ward, Hiram B. Odell, William H. Hilton; Fourth Ward, Samuel J. Hilton, Charles D. Robinson. Alderman-at-Large, Edward M. Murtfeldt. President of the Common Council, Edward M. Murtfeldt. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1895—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Jas. Todd, Edward P. Corwin; Second Ward, William H. Kelly, William R. Perkins; Third Ward, William H. Hilton, David C. Miller; Fourth Ward, Charles D. Robinson, Samuel J. Hilton. Alderman-at-Large, William H. Coldwell. President of the Common Council, William H. Kelly. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1896—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Geo. Barber, James Todd; Second Ward, John C. Hilliker, David Bell; Third Ward, Theodore D. Bullis, Charles I. Bailey; Fourth Ward, Edwin T. Smith, Horatio B. Beckman; Fifth Ward, Daniel S. Tuthill, Stephen H. Mould; Sixth Ward, Frank A. Hoysradt, David Brown. President of the Common Council, Charles D. Robinson. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1897—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Jas. Todd, George Barber; Second Ward, David Bell, John C. Hilliker; Third Ward, LeRoy H. Cowley, Theodore D. Bullis; Fourth Ward, Horatio B. Beckman, Robert Kernahan; Firth Ward, Stephen H. Mould, Hugh McErlean; Sixth Ward, David Brown, Henry C. Mellor. President of the Common Council, Charles D. Robinson. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

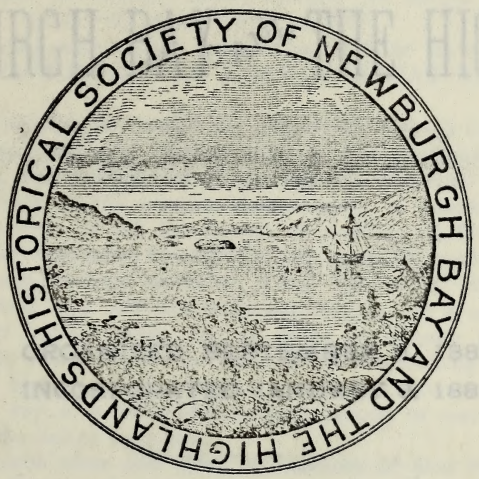
1898—Mayor—Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, George Barber, Edward L. Sterling; Second Ward, John C. Hilliker, Charles E. Moscow; Third Ward, Theodore D. Bullis, LeRoy H. Cowley; Fourth Ward, Robert Kernahan, Harry V. Quaid; Fifth Ward, Hugh McErlean, Stephen H. Mould; Sixth Ward, Henry C. Mellor, David Brown. President of the Common Council, Charles D. Robinson. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1899—Mayor Benjamin B. Odell. Aldermen—First Ward, Edward L. Sterling, David A. Ferguson; Second Ward, Charles E. Moscow, Joseph Mabie; Third Ward, LeRoy H. Cowley, Theodore D. Bullis; Fourth Ward, Harry V. Quaid, Robert Kernahan; Fifth Ward, Stephen H. Mould, Norman Buchanan; Sixth Ward, David Brown, Henry C. Mellor. President of the Common Council, Charles D. Robinson. Clerk, D. J. Coutant; Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

1900—Mayor—Jonathan D. Wilson. Aldermen—First Ward, David A. Ferguson, Edward L. Sterling; Second Ward, Joseph Mabie, A. F. Holden; Third Ward, Theodore D. Bullis, William H. Fowler; Fourth Ward, Robert Kernahan, William H. June, Jr.; Fifth Ward, Norman Buchanan, Thomas W. Emsley, Sixth Ward, Henry C. Mellor, David Brown. President of the Common Council, Edward M. Murtfeldt. Clerk, D. J. Coutant. Assistant, A. B. Colwell.

Historical Papers

No. VIII.



"On the morning of September 15th, 1609, Henry Hudson sailed into what is now known as Newburgh Bay. Before him the river mirrored the rocky heights and the waving verdure; around him the lethargy of uncivilized nature reigned in undisturbed solitude."

1. Newburgh Circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptismal Records.
2. Marriages by Rev. James I. Ostrom.
3. The Ideal Commonwealth, - - By Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D.
4. Balmville, - - - - - - - - By David Barclay.
5. The Valley of the Moodna in History, - - - By E. M. Ruttenber.
6. Charles Estabrook. - - - - - - - Minute of Respect.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1901.



HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.
INCORPORATED JANUARY 8, 1884.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1901.

Newburgh Journal Printing House and Book-Bindery.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.
INCORPORATED JANUARY 8, 1894.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., 1901.

Articles of Incorporation.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in the counties of Orange, Duchess, and Putnam, State of New York, of the age of twenty-one years and over, do hereby associate ourselves and form a corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, and particularly under Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1875, as amended by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1876.

The name by which such corporation shall be known in law is THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS.

Said corporation is formed for historical and literary purposes, and the object and business thereof shall be the discovery, collection, and preservation, and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relating to the territory or districts of country formerly occupied by the army of the Revolution, in defence of West Point and the Hudson River; and more especially to fix upon the position of the several forts, camping-grounds, barracks, huts, residences, meeting places for religious, social and military purposes, depots for arms and provisions, revolutionary burial places, and all spots of historic interest connected with the said defence, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating the truth of history by appropriate monuments, memorial structures and inscriptions, and to acquire title to such parcels of real estate as may be needed for the aobve purposes.

The principal office and place of business of said Society shall be in the city of Newburgh, in the county of Orange, at such place as may be designated by the Society.

The said corporation shall be managed by its President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and eight members of said Society (sixteen in all) who shall constitute its Board of Managers.

The names of such Managers for the first year of the existence of said corporation are:

ENOCH L. FANCHER, President.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, First Vice-President.
WILLIAM W. CARSON, Second Vice-President.
LEWIS BEACH, Third Vice-President.
J. HERVEY COOK, Fourth Vice-President.
CHAS. ESTABROOK, Recording Secretary.
WILLIAM J. ROE, Corresponding Secretary.
JONATHAN N. WEED, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FISH,	EDWARD M. RUTTENBER,
JOHN J. MONELL,	JOHN R. CALDWELL,
JOEL T. HEADLEY,	JAMES G. GRAHAM,
THOMAS B. BROOKS,	HENRY DUDLEY.

The foregoing being all the officers of the Society for the first year.

Officers—1900—1.

President,

CHARLES H. WEYGANT.

First Vice-President,

JAMES N. DICKEY.

Second Vice-President,

CHARLES F. ALLAN.

Third Vice-President,

CHARLES CALDWELL.

Fourth Vice-President,

JOHN J. MITCHELL, M. D.

Recording Secretary,

*CHARLES ESTABROOK.

FRANK S. HULL.

Corresponding Secretary,

WILLIAM COOK BELKNAP.

Treasurer,

JONATHAN N. WEED.

Trustees.

Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,
John Dales,
George W. Peters,
J. Hervey Cook,
Russel Headley,
Charles L. C. Kerr,
Hiram Lozier,
David Barclay.

*Deceased.

Past Officers.

Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.,	President,	1883-'85.
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	"	1885-'88.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1888-'90.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1890-'92.
Edward M. Ruttenber,	"	1892-'94.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1894-'99.
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	1st Vice-President	1883-'85, 1888-'93.
John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.,	"	1885-'87.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1887-'88.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1894-'97.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1897-'98.
William W. Carson,	2nd Vice-President,	1883-'87.
Daniel S. Waring,	"	1887-'92.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1892-'94.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1894-'96.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1896-'97.
James N. Dickey,	"	1898-'99.
Hon. Lewis Beach,	3rd Vice-President,	1883-'87.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1887-'92.
Hugh S. Banks,	"	1892-'93.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1893-'94.
David Carson,	"	1894-'98.
Charles F. Allan,	"	1898-'99.
J. Hervey Cook,	4th Vice-President,	1883-'87.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1887-'90.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1890-'94.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1894-'96.
James N. Dickey,	"	1896-'98.
Charles Caldwell,	"	1898-'99.
Charles Estabrook,	Rec. Secretary,	1883-'01.
William J. Roe,	Cor. Secretary,	1883-'92.
L. S. Sterrit,	"	1892-'93.
Wm. Cook Belknap,	"	1893
Jonathan N. Weed,	Treasurer,	1883

Members.

* Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.,
* Maj. Edward C. Boynton,
* Hon. Lewis Beach,
J. Hervey Cook,
* Charles Estabrook,
r. William J. Roe,
Jonathan N. Weed,
* Hon. Hamilton Fish,
* John J. Monell,
* Hon. Joel T. Headley,
* Thomas B. Brooks,
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* John R. Caldwell,
* Hon. James G. Graham,
* Henry Dudley,
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* Hiram A. Jones,
Nathan S. Smith,
r. Clarence Gordon,
Joseph Van Cleft,
* William R. Weed,
James N. Dickey,
Arthur Wilson,
* James Patton,
John Dales,
* John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.,
H. P. Chace,
r. Prof. Caleb Huse,
John Schoonmaker,
* Lucas Oakley,
* Hon. Daniel B. St. John,
James J. Logan,
* John Little,
David Carson,
r. William B. Brokaw,
Robert Emmett Deyo,
* B. Franklin Clark,
* Daniel S. Waring,
* John F. Van Nort,
* Moses Cook Belknap,
* Hugh S. Banks,
* William A. M. Culbert, M. D.,
r. John A Mason,
Frederic W. Senff,
r. Murray E. Poole,
Rev. Francis Washburn,
John D. Van Buren,
Charles L. Ward,
Francis Lynch,
* Leander Clark,
Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins,
Miss Grace Jenkins,
Rev. John Marshall Chew,
* Rev. Samuel M. Akerly,
* Elman H. Borst, M. D.,
Arthur Dubois,
Hiram Lozier,
Rev. Jeremiah Searle,
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Leander Clark, Jr.,
David A. Morrison,
Rev. Charles H. Snedeker.
Edgar O. Mitchell, M. D.,
Howard Thornton,
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John B. Rogers,
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Samuel C. Mills,
William O. Mailler,
Edward R. J. Mailler,
r. Joseph M. Dickey,
r. Warren F. Dickey,
John J. S. McCroskery.
Lewis W. Y. McCroskery.
John McCroskery, M. D.,
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* Lendon S. Straw,
r. Albert N. Chambers,
William H. Hilton,
* Willard M. Terpening,
Mrs. Elizabeth O. Wright,
Rev. J. W. F. Carlisle,
Benjamin B. Odell,
Walter C. Anthony,
Miss Stella G. Brooks,
Edward F. Brooks, M. D.
* Adam Lilburn,

* Charles E. Williams,
David Barclay,
r. L. S. Sterrit,
George W. Peters,
Russel Headley,
Charles F. Allan, M. D. S.,
* Elkanah K. Shaw,
William Cook Belknap,
John J. Mitchell, M. D.,
Col. George A. Cantine,
Col. Charles H. Weygant,
Charles Caldwell,
Charles L. C. Kerr,
John Deyo, M. D.,
Frank E. Estabrook,
Edward G. Hulse,
* Edwin T. Skidmore,
Mrs. James N. Dickey,
Mrs. Hector Craig,
Frederic D. Hitch,
Mrs. F. D. Hitch,
r. H. K. Bush-Brown,
r. Mrs. H. K. Bush-Brown,
r. Mrs. George Denniston,
Rev. William Walsh,
Charles S. Williams,
* Frank W. Potter, M. D.,
William F. Cassedy,
Cornelius L. Waring,
Charles D. Robinson,
Arthur A. McLean,
Stevenson H. Walsh,
Wilbur H. Weston,
Miss Augusta Leslie,
James M. Crane,
William Foster,
Michael H. Hirschberg,
J. Walker Fowler,
M. Langdon Bird,
Miss Jennie A. Gouldy,
John Smith,
Rev Ernest F. Neilson,
Brainerd P. Emery,
Addison C. Ormsbee,
Henry D. Fowler,
Goldsmith D. Johnes,
* Eugene A. Brewster,
Miss Mary A. Smith,
George W. Peck,
Hugh P. Graham,
James Harrison,
George A. Sanford,
Roswell C. Coleman,
Miss Adelaide Skeel,
Benj. J. Macdonald,
Wm. Johnston McKay,
Frank S. Hull,
Daniel J. Coutant,
John Galt,
Fred M. Taylor,
Darwin W. Esmond,
Thomas F. Balfe,
George R. Brewster,
Charles M. Stebbins,
Wm. J. Wygant,
Frank W. Miller,
Saml. E. Shipp,
James G. Graham,
MacLeod Rogers,
Rev. Octavius Applegate, D. D,
Frederic W. Banks,
Thomas M. Peck.

Life Members.

Julia E. Leroy, Henry W. Leroy,
* William W. Carson.

Honorary Members.

* William J. Blake,
Sylvanus M. Davidson,
* Rev. Edward McGlynn,
Rev. Rufus Emery.

* Deceased.
r. Resigned.

Record of Baptisms and Marriages.

Copied from and compared with the Original Entries in Stewards' Book, Newburgh, N. Y., Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1789 to 1835.

BY MISS AUGUSTA LESLIE.

The Newburgh Circuit was, primarily, a part of the East Jersey Circuit, and embraced Southern Orange County, from which it was extended to Northern Orange and Southern Ulster County, as far north as New Paltz. In 1788 what was known as the Flanders (N. J.) Circuit, was cut off from the East Jersey Circuit, and in 1789, the Newburgh Circuit was taken from the Flanders Circuit. It covered Orange and Southern Ulster. In 1809 the New Windsor Circuit was formed; in 1819 the Sullivan Circuit; in 1823, the Bloomingburgh Circuit; in 1825, the New Paltz Circuit. As the churches became established their records were made in their own books—until that time the ordinance of baptism was administered by the Circuit preachers. The record here printed is a valuable contribution to the history of Methodism in this section of country, and is valuable in the genealogical facts which it presents. It has been copied verbatim; the correction of orthographies is left to the reader.

August, 1789.

Baptized Augustine Hunt, Being 73 years of age October the 1, 1789.
Baptised Holloway Hunt, Being 20 years of age April the 9, 1789.

July the 20th, 1789.

Baptised Jamima Stevens, Being 4 years old the 18 of November, 1789.

August the 23, 1789.

Baptised Benjamine Lane, Being 3 years olde the 16 of October, 1789.

August the 23, 1789.

Baptised John Cronk, being 9 years old the 17 of December, 1789.
Baptised Mary Cronk, being 5 years old the 23 of April, 1789.
Baptised Peter Cronk, being 4 years old May the 13, 1789.
Baptised Ruth Cronk, Being 2 years old February, 1789.

August the 8, 1789.

Baptised William Morrisson; He was born October the 10, 1776.
Baptised Elizabeth Morrisson; She was born September the 8, 1787.
Baptised James Morrisson; He was born July the 3, 1789.
These are the children of Allexandria Morrisson and Sarah his wife.

August the 8, 1789.

Baptised Susannah Adams. She was born January the 1, 1788.

August the 8, 1789.

Baptised John Mauron. He was born December the 22, 1788.

September the 4, 1789.

Baptised Wilson Blain, the son of Thomas Blain; and was born April the 24, 1789.

July the 13, 1789.

Baptised Wineas Mapes; he was born January the 18, 1779. Baptised Jesse Mapes; he was born September the 18, 1781. Baptised David Mapes; he was born December the 13, 1783. Baptised Mary Mapes; she was born December the 4, 1785. Baptised James Many Mapes; he was born october the 14, 1787. These are the Children of James Mapes, Anna his Wife.

September the 8, 1789.

Baptised Obed Vanduzer; he is the son of Adolf Vanduzer, and Carrie his wife, and was born June the 22, 1789.

August the 13, 1789.

Baptised Ellenor Pelsor. She was born May the 14, 1765.
Baptised Martha Pelsor. She was born April the 21, 1789.
Baptised Mary Gennings. She was born May the 26, 1769.
Baptised Mary McWhorter. She was born September the 20, 1758.
Baptised Sarah ann Mallbrog. She was born March the 20, 1758.
Baptised L Rosana Laysher. She was born May the 15, 1789.
Baptised Joseph Johnson; he was born July the 3, 1789.

August the 15, 1789.

Baptised Nancy Morrisson. She was born June the 16, 1778.
Baptised Sarah Roberson. She was born October the 8, 1788.

September the 15, 1790.

Baptised Anna Westlake, the daughter of Jacob Westlake, and Elizabeth. She was born July the 29, 1789.

September the 19, 1789.

Baptised Mary Simpkin. She was born in the year 1770.
Baptised Rebeccah Simpkin. She was born in the year 1776.

September the 26, 1789.

Baptised Mary Dunn: She was Born June the 6, 1781. Baptised Elizabeth Dunn; She was born February the 6, 1783. Baptised Julia Dunn; She was born March the 10, 1785. Baptised Massy Dunn; She was born May the 8, 1788. These are the Children of William Dunn, and Jamima.

Baptised Jamina Rikeman, the daughter of Tobias Rikeman. She was born September the 15, 1787.

Baptised Isaac Johnson Brown; he was born September the 16, 1781.

August the 1789.

Baptised Amy Runels. She was born October the 30, 1786.

Baptised Robert Runels; he was born in June, 1788.

October the 11, 1789.

Baptised Hanah Doyle, the daughter of James Doyle, and Deborah. She was born January the 20, 1789.

October the 11, 1789.

Baptised John Smith; he was born August the 11, 1789.

Baptised Walter Smith Wister; he was born June the 26, 1789. He is the Son of Samuel Wister, and Phebe.

October the 27, 1789.

Baptised Sabra Lowry, being 6 years old. Baptised John Lowry, 4 years old. Baptised William Lowry, 2 years old. Baptised Lydia Lowry, 1 year old. These are the children of John Lowry, and Sabra.

November the 19, 1789.

Baptised Jesse Lee Hayward, the son of Isaac Hayward, and Sarah. He was born October the 2, 1789.

December the 4, 1789.

Baptised William Seirs, the son of Joshua Seirs and Diana. He was born October the 21, 1788.

December the 26, 1789.

Baptised James Horabart, the son of Morris Horabart and Anna. He was born Novemer the 30, 1788.

December the 26, 1789.

Baptised Sarah McClan, the daughter of John McClan and Unis his wife. Born June the 26, 1789.

December the 13, 1789.

Baptised Henry Woolsey, the son of Benjamin Woolsey, and Margret his wife. He was born June the 13, 1757.

January the 10, 1790.

Baptised Andrew Gee, son of Andrew Gee, and Abigail. He was born December the 1, 1789.

anuary the 15, 1790.

Baptised Phebe Dunn, daughter of William Dunn, and Phebe. She was born August the 24, 1768.

anuary the 21, 1790.

Baptised John Edsel; Born November the 7, 1790. Baptised Hannah Wellon Edsal; born December the 11, 1789. These are the Children of Benjamin Edsal, and Sarah.

anuary the 29, 1790.

Baptised Henry Still, born in the year 1766.

Baptised Jamima Felton. Born November the 13, 1766.

Baptised Catharine Kelly. Born in October, 1787.

anuary the 29, 1790.

Baptised Susanah Woodruff; she was born October the 20, 1772. Baptised Rachel Woodruff; she was born March the 13, 1776. Baptised Phebe Woodruff; she was born October the 15, 1780. Baptised Sarah Woodruff; she was born December the 3, 1782. Baptised Hannah Woodruff; she was born August the 6, 1785. Baptised Anna Woodruff; born July the 12, 1787. Baptised John Woodruff; born April the 26, 1789. These are the Children of John Woodruff, and Hannah.

ebruary the 2, 1790.

Baptised Elizabeth Fields Waller, the daughter of George Waller, and Margret. She was born September the 11, 1787.

ebruary the 3, 1791.

Baptised Dorata Lee; born November the 10, 1787. Baptised Thomas Lee; Born October the 21, 1789. These are the Children of Richard Lee and Agnes.

ebruary the 8, 1790.

Baptised William Edwards, the son of Thomas Edwards and Catharine; he was born October the 15, 1787.

Baptised George Abrams, the son of John Abrams and Hanah; he was born March the 27, 1790.

Baptised Abigail Purdy, the daughter of Samuel Purdy and Abigail. Born February the 17, 1790.

pril the 11, 1790.

Baptised Mary Wood.

pril the 16, 1790.

Baptised Unis Johnson, the daughter of James Johnson and Susanah. She was born January the 8, 1788.

Baptised Margaret Peterson, the daughter of Samuel Peterson and Abigail. Born September the 2, 1789.

April the 26, 1790.

Baptised Morris Welling Palmer, the son of William Palmer and Elizabeth. Born March the 9, 1790.

Baptised Thomas Meiorary, the son of ——— ———. Born January the 25, 1790.

April the 27, 1790.

Baptised Richard Albarson, the son of Richard Albarson, and Rebecah. Born August the 27, 1775.

April the 27, 1790.

Baptised Susanah Garratt, the daughter of John Garratt, and Statia his wife. Born December the 26, 1790.

May the 20, 1790.

Baptised Bethany, a Black woman aged 30 years.

May the 23, 1790.

Baptised Mary Nole, the daughter of Jacob Nole, and Anna. Born January the 23, 1790.

June the 22, 1790.

Baptised Elizabeth Bond. Born January the 12, 1768.

July the 28, 1790.

Baptised Thomas Hopkins, the son of Thomas Hopkins, and Mary. He was born April the 28, 1789.

August the 15, 1790.

Baptised Anna Holms, the daughter of Daniel Holmes, and Mary. She was born May the 16, 1790.

August the 1, 1790.

Baptised Hannah Decker; she was born June the 9, 1777. Baptised John Decker; he was born February the 3, 1782. Baptised Daniel Decker; he was born July the 2, 1785. These are the Children of Daniel Decker, and Hannah.

August the 8, 1790.

Baptised Samuel Wells; he was born May the 28, 1765.

Baptised Joseph Stevans; he was born November the 27, 1757. Baptised Elisha Stevans; he was born February the 28, 1759. These are the sons of Jonathan.

Baptised Jeremiah Tricky; he was born February the 5, 1758.

Baptised Dorater Butler. She was born October the 27, 1739.

August the 22, 1790.

Baptised Boriager Lockwood; he was born June 21, 1775. Baptised Susanah Lockwood; she was born April the 7, 1782. Baptised Anna Lockwood; she was born July the 29, 1786. Baptised Henry Lockwood; he was born September the 21, 1788. These are the Children of Timothy Lockwood and Susanlah.

ıly the 21, 1790.

Baptised David Wyatt; he was born November 11, 1779. Baptised Samuel Wyatt; he was born October the 24. 1783. Baptised Elizabeth Wyatt; she was born March the 21, 1790. These are the Children of Samuel Wyatt and Elizabeth.

Baptised Elizabeth Cronk, the daughter of Fredrick Cronk and Margret. She was born May the 22, 1790.

ugust the 30, 1790.

Baptised John Sanford Norris, the son of Thomas Norris and Susanah; he was born September the 22, 1789.

Baptised Anna Dunn, daughter of William Dunn and Jamima; he was born April the 6, 1790.

ugust the 7, 1790.

Baptised Thomas Cornwall, son of Gabriel Cornwall, and Abigail; he was born July the 10, 1790.

Baptised Joab Head, son of Britton Head, and Mabel; he was born June the 10, 1790.

Baptised Jonathan Waygon, the son of James Waygon, and Phebe; he was born October the 10, 1789.

ptember the 1, 1790.

Baptised Jonathan Lounsbury, son of Jonathan Lounsbury, and Mary; he was born in the year 1782.

Baptised Elizabeth Lounsbury, the daughter of Matthew Lounsbury, and Mary; he was born May the 31, 1790.

Baptised Samuel Knap; he was born January the 26, 1781.

Baptised Julea Knap; she was born June the 30, 1786.

Baptised Samuel Cornwall; he was born October the 4, 1739. Baptised John Cornwall; he was born June the 30, 1786. Baptised Nathaniel Cornwall; born August the 24, 1790. These are the Children of Gabriel Cornwall, and Abigail.

ptember the 2, 1790.

Hiram Bucanon, the son of Jeames Bucanon, and he was born June 18, 1790, and his mother's name was Jane.

ptember 5th, 1790.

Baptised Edward Lasly Wellens, the son of Thomas Wellens, and Zebulah his woife; he was born in April 1790.

Baptised Sarah Wellens, the daughter of John Wellens, and Anna his woife; she was born August 29, 1790.

Baptised Hannah Ketcham, daughter of Azariah Ketcham, and Elizabeth his woife; she was born July 19th, 1790.

ptember the 6th, 1790.

Sarah Kelly; she was born March the 17th, 1782.

Baptised Margret Gray; she was born March the 27th, 1766.

September the 7th, 1790.

Baptize Hebekiah Wiley. Born Apriel 12, 1769.

Baptize Garrot Garison; born th 12, 1788. Baptize Elizabeth Garison; brn July 1, 1790. Children of Jonathan Garison and Christean his woife.

Baptised Caleb Garrison; he was born November the 22, 1785. Baptised Garret Garrison; he was born October the 7, 1788. These are the children of William Garrison and Catharine.

Baptised Thomas Mapes, the son of James Mapes, and Anna; he was born December the 8, 1790.

September the 13, 1790.

Baptised Timmothy Wood; he was born July the 17th, 1750 Baptised Timmothy Wood; he was born March the 3, 1774. Baptised Charity Wood; she was born January the 2, 1778. Baptised Elizabeth Wood; she was born November the 30, 1779. Baptised Hannah Wood; she was born December the 27, 1781. Baptised Abigail Wood; she was born August the 26, 1784. Baptised Ruth Wood; she was born May the 5, 1787. Baptised Rhoda Wood; she was born May the 20, 1789. These are the children of Timothy Wood and Abigail.

September the 19, 1790.

Baptised Elijah Woolsy. Baptised Phebe Deyo. These are the children of John Woolsy, and Clarisa.

September the 26, 1790.

Baptised Jane Forgerson. She was born in June. 1759.

Baptised David Purdy; he was born August the 30, 1790. He is the son of Gilbert Purdy, and Mary.

Nathaniel Burton Mills, Deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Mr. John Ellison's, near New Windsor, Decr. 19th, 1790, the following Persons and Children were baptised by T. Brush, Elder.

Martha Rowland, aged 45 years, 3 months.

Phebe Potter, aged 38 years, 10 months, 1 week.

Hannah Potter, daughter of Aaron and Phebe; aged 11 years, 11 mo.

Sarah Potter, daugnter of Aaron and Phebe; aged 3 years, 5 months.

Catharine Potter, daughter of Aaron and Phebe; aged 7 months, 8 days.

Sarah Woodard, aged 23 years, 4 months, 18 days.

Charity Woodard, aged 18 years, 4 months, 3 days.

December 20th.

The Folowing parsons War baptised by Jathrow Johnson:

Joseph Elting, the sone of Noah and Hanah Elting was baptised, and was born September 10th, 1790.

At Mr. John Ellison's; Baptised May 15th, 1790, By Jacob Brush.

Mary, Daughter of Saml. and Mary Westlake; born Oct. 19, 1790.

Benjamin Abbot, son of Daniel and Hannah Decker; born April, 1791.

Isaac Tomkins, son of Nathaniel and Ruth; born

Phebe

Deborah Demott, Daughter of Michael and Anne; born

The following were Baptiz'd by James Campbell:

Patrick ———, Baptized March 20th, 1792; born April the 7th, 1791.

Smith Head, Baptized April 3rd, 1792.

Margaret Head, born Sept. 25th, 1788.

Joseph Head, born Nov. 25th, 1790.

Abraham Huff, born April 6th, 1789.

Eliz'th Huff, born October 22nd, 1791.

Smith Horton, born Feb. 18th, 1792.

Hannah Nulton, born Feb. 9th, 1792, and Baptised April 16th, 1792.

1792

Amy Caverly, daughter of John and Mercy Caverly, Baptized April 25th; born James Campbell

Latin Caverly, son of Philip and Caverly, baptised April 20th, 1792; born James Campbell

Solomon Brundag, son of baptis May 9th, 1792, Aged James Campbell

Thomas Fitzgeral, the son of Thomas and Betsy Fitzgeral; baptised May 20, 1792; born June 3, 1794.

Elizabeth Fitzgeral, born August 10th, 1785.

John Fitzeral, born February 16th, 1791.

Jeames, the son of George and Rachel Springsted, was born August ye 31, 1791, and baptised May ye 20th, 1792.

Daniel the son of Samuel and Rachel Gidney; was born July 22, 1791, and baptised May 20th, 1792. James Campbell.

June 13th the following were baptised by James Campbell:

Samuel Fowler McCrany, the son of Wm. and Sarah; born

Elizabeth Purdy, the daughter of Samuel and Charlotte; Born

Baptised May 23rd, 1792.

Hannah, the daughter of Andrew and Abigail Gee; born 10th Feb, 1792.

Baptised June the 20, 1792.

Benjamin Cronk, the son of Frederick and Margaret; born May 15, 1792. James Campbell.

Baptized June the 21, 1792, by James Campbell. Susanna the daughter of Thomas and Mary Ferguson. Born April 8, 1792.

Baptiz'd June the 26th, 1792, by J. Campbell; John Lownsberry, the son of Cornelius and Ruth; born May 27th, 1792.

Baptiz'd June 26th, 1792, by J. Campbell; Mary, the daughter of Tho's and Anny Vanderuff; born Feb'y 20th, 1792.

Baptiz'd July the 4, 1792, by J. Campbell; Eliz'h, the daughter of Stephen and Mary Barton; Born Feb. 11th, 1783. Elijah, born April the 2nd, 1785. James, born October 2nd, 1789. Luke, born Nov'r 18th, 1791.

Baptiz'd July ye 19th, 1792, by James Campbell; Wm. the son of Wm. and Hanah Penny; born Sep'r the 3rd, 1788. Mary, born May 28th, 1789.

Baptiz'd July 24th, 1792, by James Campbell: James, the son of John and Sibel Sigler; born Octo'r 12th, 1791. Charlotte, the daughter of John and Hezia Willsey; born May 15th, 1792. Baptized July 31st, 1792. Elizabeth the Daughter of John and Many Sacket; born March 21, 1766. Baptiz'd August 1, 1792.

Married, August 15th, 1792, by James Campbell, Daniel Ostrander and Sarah Brown.

The foloing parsons and Children ware baptised by Jeames Campbell, August 16th, 1792.

Sibil Merritt, the daughter of Joseph Merritt and Merritt, aged 33 years.
Mary Merritt, aged 6 years, 8 months, 1 day.
Joseph Merritt, aged 4 years, 11 months, 21 days.
Georg and Sibel Merritt, aged 3 years.
Charleott Fowler, Aged 1 year, 6 Days.

December the 16th, 1792

There was Baptised, Sarah Kelly, Dafter of William Kelly and Sarah Kelly, aged 1 month and 22 Days, by Jethro Jonson, Deacon of The Methodis Episcopal Church.

Georg Westlake, son of Samuel and Mary Westlake; born July the 12, and Baptised September the 15, 1793; aged two months and Three Days.

Warwic, June the 26, 1794, Baptized by Jacub Brush, Elder; Nathanial Minthorn Beard, son of Samuel and Hannah; Born Sepr. 2d, 1793.

Esqr. Estals, Sally Denton, Daughter of Samuel and Juliana. Born July 20, 1793.

New Windsor, Jeury the 20, 1794, Baptized by Elder Brush; Catharine Mackleray, Daughter of John and Sarah. Born October 14th, 1793.

Warwick, June 25, 1794, Baptized by Elder Brush; Thomas Dicay Jesop, son of Daniel and Elizabeth. Born November 5, 1793.

Nathaniel Decay, son of Nahtaniel and Rebecca. Born October 1th, 1793.

Warwick, January 26th, 1794, Baptized by Eldar Brush; Phebe Benjamin, aged 17 years 13 next May. Daniel Benjamin
Mary Jonston, aged 28 years, 4 months and 8 days.

February 28, Bbaptised Thomas Abrams, son of James and Anna Abrams. Born Janeary 6th, 1796.

The following Children Baptized by Freeborn Greson, Elder.
John Gareson, sone of John and Pelanah Proper. Born Febrewary 26, 1788.
William Pick, sone of John and Pelaner Proper. Born Janewary ye 25, 1796.

Baptised by Samuel Fowler, August 26, 1796. Polley Willey, Daughter of Elezer and Rhoda Willey. Born August 6th, 1796.

September ye 17th, 1796.
Baptised Samuel Welch, sone of John and Margret Welch. Born July 11th, 1796.

Baptised Lucretia Beesmer, Daughter of Daniel and Hanah Beesmer. Born March 28th, 1796.

November 29th, 1796, Then Baptised Isaac Egburt Fisher, son of Isaac Fisher and Sarah his wife. Born July 6th, 1796. Jacob Egburt.

November 29th, 1796, Then Baptised Peter White, son of Zachariah White and Phebe his wife. Born August 4th, 1796. By Me, Jacob Egburt.

November 29th, 1797. Then Baptised Theziah Bailey, Daughter of Samuel Bailey and Abigail his wife. Born February 22th, 1796. By Me, Jacob Egburt.

Jonathan Bailey and Ruth Bailey's Children's Names and Ages:
Charlotte Bailey, Born August 20 Day, 1787.
Catey Bailey, Born January 25 Day th years 1789. Baptised by John Croff.
Betsey Bailey, Born December 4th, 1791. Deceased December 21t, 1791.
Betsey Ann Bailey, Born February 25 Day in the year 1795. Baptised by Crofford.
Ruth Bailey, Born May 21t, 1796. Baptised by Mathias Swaim.
Susannah Bailey, Born October 14 Day, 1798. Baptised by William Storms.

Decem'r 24th, 1797. Then Baptiz'd Smith Head, Son of Smith Head and Abigail, wife. Born June 6th, 1796. Jacob Egburt.

Decem'r 24th, 1796. Then Baptised Daniel Norton, Tarsha his wife. Born Oct'r 30th, 1797. By me Jacob Egburt.

Decem'r 24th, 1796. Then Baptis'd Briten Head, son of Briten Head and Michabel his wife. Born Sept. 19th, 1796. By me Jacob Egburt.

Decem'r 27th, 1796. Then Baptised Elizabeth Cooley, Daughter of Benjamin Cooley and Sarah Cooley. Born February 20th, 1796. By me Jacob Egburt.

December 27th, 1796. Then Baptised Fachinor, Daughter of David and Sarah Fachinor. Born October 12th, 1796. By me Jacob Egburt.

December 27th, 1796. Then Baptised John Morrrisson, son of Alexander Morrisson. Born August 31st, 1796. By me Jacob Egburt.

December 18th, 1796. Then Baptiz'd Gilbert Penny, son of William and Hannah Penny. Born November 1st, 1796. By me Jacob Egburt.

December 27th, 1796. Then Baptised Abraham Vanzile, son of Abraham and Sarah Vanzile. Born Jan'y 24th, 1796. By me, Jacob Egburt.

January 24th, 1797. Then Baptised Benjamin Woodruff, son of David and Hannah Woodruff. Born November 29th, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

January 24th, 1797. Then Baptised Thomas Day, son of Thomas and Edith Day. Born February 22s, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

January 24th. Then Baptised Aron Moss, son of Benjamin and Ann Moss. Born December 29th, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

January 24th, 1797. Then Baptised Mary Fisher, Daughter of Mary and Peter Fisher. Born October 23d, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

January 24th, 1797. Then Baptised John Stokes, son of Alexander and Jane Stokes. Born December 28, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

April 19, 1797. Then Baptis'd Gortude Furney, Daughter of Joseph and Deborah Furney. Born January 24, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

April 24th, 1797. Then Baptis'd Lavinia Laurence, Daughter of Israel and Rachel Laurence. Born February 30th, 1797. by me, Jacob Egbert.

May 3d, 1797. Then Baptised Phillip Millar, Son of Phillip and Rachal Miller. Born December 16th, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

May 7th, 1797. Then Baptised Andrew Gee Cronk, son of Fraderick and Margaret Cronk. Born January 21st, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 19th, 1797. Then Baptised Esther Bucklee, Daughter of Russbe and Hannah Bucklee. Born April 24th, 1791. By me Jacob Egbert

September 19th, 1797. Then Baptis'd Samuel Bucklee, son of Russel and Hannah Bucklee. Born September 21st, 1783. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 19th, 1797. Then Baptised Jesse Bucklee, son of Russel and Hannah Bucklee. Born November 25, 1785. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 19th, 1797. Then Baptised Fanney Bucklee, Daughter of Russel and Hanah Bucklee. Born September 3d, 1788. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 19th, 1797. Then Baptised John Bucklee, son of Russle and Hannah Bucklee. Born April 20th, 1794. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 19th, 1797. Then Baptised Ann Bucklee, Daughter of Rusle and Hannah Bucklee. Born April 27th, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

June 28th, 1797. Then Baptiz'd Ann Covert, Daughter of Richard and Katherine Covert. Born April 16th, 1792. By me, Jacob Egbert.

June 28th, 1797. Then Baptised John Covert, son of Richard and Katherene Covert. Born August 2d, 1794. By me, Jacob Egbert.

June 28th, 1797. Then Baptised Issaac Covert, son of Richard and Katherene Covert. Born May 14th, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

June 28, 1797. Then Baptised Edward Weller Proper, son of Peter and Elizabeth Proper. Born July 1st, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

July 28th, 1797. Then Baptised Nancy Reynold, Daughter of David and Rachel Reynold. Born May 11th, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

July 28th, 1797. Then Baptised Jacob Covert, son of Richard and Katherine Covert. Born May 14th, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

August 7, 1797. Then Baptised James Vanduzer, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Vanduzer. Born April 15, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 7, 1797. Then Baptised Benjamin Sackett, son of John and Jane Sackett. Born December 27, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 7, 1797. Then Baptised Daniel Monroe, son of Angnes and Margaret Monroe. Born July 14, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 10, 1797. Then Baptised Jane Hait, Daughter of Jesse and Mary Hait. Born May 11, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September. Baptised Sarah Zee, Daughter of Caleb and Hannah Zee. Born January 8, 1796. By me, Jacob Egbert.

March 1, 1797. Then Baptised Elizabeth Zee, Daughter of Caleb and Hannah Zee. Born May 31, 1794. By me, Jacob Egbert.

September 17, 1797. Then Baptised Salvester Stinard, son of Oglesbuy and Drake Stinard and Jamima, his wife. Born July 1, 1797. Jacob Egbert.

Baptised Jesse Purdy, son of Gilbert and Elizabeth. Born May 14, 1794.

Baptised David Nallun, son of James and Phoebe Norton. Born April 22d, 1794.

Baptised Jonathan Lownsbery, son of Cornelius and Ruth. Born May 3d, 1794.

Jerred Cooley, son of Benjamin and Sarah Cooley. Born June 4, 1794.

Ruth Cooley, Daughter of Benjamin and Sarah, January 16, 1795.

Armenius Fletcher Fisher, son of Isaac and Sarah. Born April 1, 1794.

Peter Fisher, son of Peter and Mary Fisher. Born February 28, 1795.

Sarah Marison, Daughter of Clark and Sarah. Born April 29, 1794.

Susannah Merit, Daughter of Georg and Sibi. Born June 11, 1794.

Nancy Abrams, Daughter of James and Ann. Born September 9, 1793.

Andrew Lockwood, son of Timothy and Susannah. Born February 21, 1793.

Andrew Gerow, son of Oliver and Frelove. Born January 25, 1794.

Stephen Gidney, son of Samuel and Rebekah. Born September 14, 1793.

Sarah Hellem, Daughter of Rheuben and Mary. Born Decm'r 3, 1790.

Mary Helm, Daughter of Rheubin and Mary. Born December 3d, 1792.

John Miller, son of John and Hannah. Born October 4, 1793.

Elnathan Foster, son of George and Margaret. Born April 17, 1793.

To Whom Concerned. This may Certify that Morgan Owens of the Township of Marlborough, County of Ulster, State of New York, and Ruth Zee, of the Township, County and States aforesaid is Married together this twenty-seventh Day of August, One thousand seven hundred and Ninety-seven. By me, Jacob Egbert.

To Whom Concerned. This may Certify that Amos Hait and Hannah Zee, Both of the Township of New Marlborough, County of Ulster and State of New York, is married together this tenth Day of September, One thousand seven hundred and Ninety-Seven. By me, Jacob Egbert.

To Whom Concerned. This may Certify that Cornbery Dayton of the Township of New Paltz, County of Ulster and State of New York and Mary Quinby, of the Township, County and State aforesaid, is Married together this 5 of January, 1797. By me, Jacob Egbert.

To whom Concerned. This may Certify that Gabriel Fowler of the Township of Marlborough, County of Ulster and State of New York, and Phanny Gee, of the same place, is Married together, 17 January, 1797. By me, Jb. Egbert.

Married.

Joseph Duboise and Elizabeth Van Noe, the 2 day of August, 1801.

Edward Cassites and Susannah W. Farling, the 4 day of October, 1801. By Mathias Swain.

Married.

Harmon Clark and Phebe Woodruff, the 18 day of January, 1801. By Samuel Fowler.

Adults.

Mary Nelson, Baptised November 7th, 1801.

Henry Wolf, Ebenezer McKinney, Baptised January 18th, 1802, By Matthias Swaim.

Children.

Francis Buchannon, Born November 27th, 1800, and Baptised August 5th, 1801.

Moses Winslow, Baptised August 30th, 1801.

Stephen Williams, September 6th, 1801.

Elenor Buboise, September 27th, 1801.

Marcus Nelson, November 7th, 1801.

Andrew Dubois, November 22th, 1801.

Asbury Woolsey, November 22th, 1801.

William Winslow, November 22th, 1801.
Ann Eliza Cooper, December 20th, 1801.
Sarah Winslow, January 3d, 1802.
Thomas Wolf, January 18th, 1802.
Jain, a Black person, March 14th, 1802.

By Matthias Swaim.

Parents. Children Baptised.

John and Elizabeth Shorter—John Shorter, July 26, 1801; aged 2 months and 20 days.

Peter and Direskey De Noyelles—

Edward De Noyelles, aged 10 years, 4 M. 13 days.
Charlotte De Noyelles, aged 8 years, 5 months, 6 days.
Essey De Noyelles, aged 6 years, 2 months,, 6 days.
Theodorus De Noyelles, aged 3 years, 9 months, 28 days.
Daniel De Noyelles, aged 1 year, 7 months, 3 days.

Jacob and Ruth Odel—

Elenor Odel, August 11, 1802; Aged 5 Months.

Adults—

Joseph Babcock, August 24, 1801.
Charity Babcock, August 24, 1801.
Sarah Babcock, August 24, 1801.
Catherine Stepperfelt, August 24, 1801.

Joseph and Charity Babcock—

Charlotte Babcock, Aged 10 years, 5 Months, 6 days.
Dorcas Babcock, Aged 7 years, 6 M., 23 days.
Elenor Babcock, Aged 4 Y., 4 M., 19 days.
Holsted Babcock, Aged 1 Y., 9 M., 14 days.

Henry and Catherine Steppenfelt—

Sarah Stepperfelt, August 24, 1801; Aged 3 years, 9 Months, 23 days.

John and Charity Anderson—

Analias Anderson, September 7, 1801; Aged 4 Months, 2 days.

Israel and Catherine Still—

Benjamin Woodruff Still, October 10, 1801; Aged 4 Months.

James and Hannah Kinner—

Asa Bailey Kinner, November 17, Do; Aged 6 Months, 27 Days.

Wm. and Elizabeth Morris—

Elizabeth Morris, November 18th, 1801; Aged 6 Weeks wanting one day.

Benjamin and Catherine Sherwood—

Catherine Sherwood, November 19, 1801; Aged 3 Weeks and 1 day.

John and Deborah De Noyelles—

Mariah De Noyelles, November 22; Aged 1 Month, 17 days.

John and Mary Secor—
Josiah Secor, December 22, 1801; Aged 7 Months and 1 day.

Daniel and Sarah Tichnor—
Elizabeth Tichnor, December 29, 1801; Aged 3 Months, 2 days.

Daniel and Mary Snyder—
Kesiah Snyder, December 29, 1801; Aged 5 Months, 11 days.

Adults—
Jacob Odel, Nathaniel Odel, Levinah Anderson, Margret Johnson, January 5, 1802. By Samuel Thomas.

Adults—
Betsy Benjamin, Susannah Sprague, Jain Benjamin, Hannah Butler. January 10, 1802. By Solomon Sharp.

Samuel and Charlotte Purdy—
Charlotte Purdy, January 18, 1802; Aged 8 months, 2 days.

Peter and Dericke De Noyelles—
Peter De Noyelles, February 14, 1802; Aged 15 days.

Isaac and Mary Foreman—
Robert Foreman, February 16, 1802; Aged 1 Month, 17 days.

Henry and Catherine Stepperfelt—
Charity Stepperfelt, February 16; Aged 2 Months, 10 days.

James and Catherine Drummonds—
Phebe Drummonds, February 16, 1801; Aged 2 years, 10 Months, 7 days.

Adults—
Charity Youmans, Hannah Conklin, February 17, 1802.

Wm. Babcock's
Daughter Dorcas, February 17, 1802; Aged 6 years, 8 Months, No days.

Wm. and Hannah Conklin—
Zephaniah Conklin, February 17, 1802; Aged 9 Months.

Eleazer and Rhoda Willey—
Elizabeth Willey, March 7, 1802; Aged 7 Months, 7 days. By Samuel Thomas.

Samuel and Mary Angel—
Betsy Angel was born September the 30, 1807, and was Baptised October the 5, 1808. By John Robertson.

William and Catherine Angel—
Peter Davis was born April the 17, 1808, And Baptised August the 26, 1808. By John Robertson.

.mes Wite—

John Wite was born April the 16, 1808, And was Baptized August 26, 1808.

ichael and Charlotty Holly—

David Holly was born April he 14, 1808, And Baptized August 26, 1808. By John Robertson.

.cob and Anna Pitts—

Anthony P. Pitts was born April 19, 1805, and Baptised August the 13, 1808. By John Robertson.

aughter of Jacob and Anna Pitts—

Mary an Pitts was Born May the 25, 1807, And Baptised August the 13, 1808. By John Robertson.

)hn and Sarah McVoy—

James W. McVoy was Born February 29, 1808, and Baptised August the 13, 1808. By John Robertson.

aniel and Mary Holms—

Eliza Holmes was born January 30, 1808, and Baptised March 13, 1808.

.mes and Elizabeth McWilliams—

Susanna S. McWilliams was born October the 7, 1808, And baptised June 19, 1809. By Rev. Seth Crowell.

eth and Rachel Crowell—

Ann Strong and Charlotte Crowell, Children of Sethe and Rachel Crowell; ware born Des'r 9, 1809.

avid and Rachel Reynolds—

James Ross Reynolds was born May the 11, 1810; Baptised July 8, 1810. By Phinehas Rice.

)hn and Elizabeth Shorter—

Elizabeth Shorter, Daughter of John and Elizabeth Shorter of Hopwell, was born September 25th, A. D., 1810, and baptised November 5 by Phinehas Rice.

)hn and Sarah More—

Peggy, the Daughter of John and Sarah More, was born January 16, 1811, and Baptised April 22, 1811. By Phinehas Rice.

Seralpho Couch, son of Davids and Susen Buck, Born April 30, 1818; aptised June the 12, 1818.

Elizabeth, Daughter of John And phebe Mance, Born jenuary 5, 1818; aptised Jan. 18, 1818. By Elijah Woolsey.

David Mapes, Son of George and Rachel Mance, Born october 31, 1818; aptised June the 17, 1818. By Elijah Woolsy.

James Trumbell, Baptised June 18, 1818. By Elijah Woolsy.

Mary Trumbel, Baptised January 18, 1818.

James Walker, son of John and Jane McClure, Born March the 30, 1818; Baptised July 15, 1815.

James Bears Trumbel, Baptised July 15, 1818.

Phebe Trumble, Baptised July 15, 1818. By Elijah Woolsey.

Mary Holmes, Daughter of Gilbert and Martha Holmes, was Born march 4th, and Baptised May 2d, 1819. By Peter P. Sandford.

February 23d, 1825, Baptised Nehemiah Fowler and his two little girls, Elizabeth and Carline, by Nicholas White.

July 25th, 1824, Baptised David Ayres, Henry Mackey, Henry Williams, Benjamin Williams, ADults, by Nicholas White.

August 27th, 1824, Baptised Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Rhoads, three sons at one birth. By Daniel Ostrander.

Sept. 19th, 1824, Baptised Lavina Jane Scott, Infant. By Nicholas White.

Sept. 23rd, 1824, Baptised Rebecca Jane and Harman Bacon Mackey, infants. By Nicholas White.

Oct. 3rd, 1824, Baptised John Philips, infant. By Nicholas White.

Oct. 25th, 1824, Baptised John C. Chatting, infant. By Nicholas White.

Oct. 31st, 1824, Baptised Samuel St. John and Ruth St. John, Adults. By Nicholas White.

Oct. 30th, 1824, Baptised Aristades Dayton, a Duit. By Nicholas White.

January 4th, 1825, Epenetus K. Woolsey, infant. By N. White.

Jan. 31st, 1825, Baptised Catharin, George, Deyo and Elizabeth, Children of Philip and Electa Elting. By N. White.

March 26th, 1824, Martin Huffman Berne, infant. By N. White.

Jan. 23rd, 1825, Baptised John Buckhout, Elizabeth Elliot, Electa Ferris, Elizabeth Ostrander and Elizabeth Brower, Adults. By Daniel Ostrander.

Decm., 1824, Myres Greatsinger Bever. By N. White.

March 13th, 1825, Samuel, Joseph Nelson and Mariah Elizabeth, Children of Robert and Fanny Luckey. By N. White.

March 20th, 1825, Baptised Charles Somonaike Brown, Infant. By N. White.

April 2nd, 1824, Martha St. John and Isaac Reynolds, Adults. By N. White.

April 6th, 1825, Cornelius and Gerusha, Adults. By N. White.

April 17th, 1825, Baptise Eliza Jane White, Born Nov'm 27th, 1824; also Ann Griffins, adult. By Daniel Ostrander.

Baptised William Hasbrook Devenport, one year old April 3rd, 1825. By N. White.

William B. Brown, son of James and Phila Brown, born Sept. 2, 1827, and baptised January 13, 1828. By Rev. Eben Smith.

James Bushfield, son of Thomas and Catharine Bushfield, born in Newburgh Township May 8, 1828; baptised by H. Humphreys.

Peter Coutant, son of Nehemiah and Hannah Fowler, born December 22, 1827; baptised by H. Humphreys.

Martha Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Leed, born at the town of New Paltz, New York State, July 15, 1828. Baptised by H. Humphreys.

Mary, daughter of Robert and Margaret Edgar, born in the town of New Paltz, Ulster County, State New York, February 29, 1828. Baptised by H. Humphreys.

Perlina and Ellison Hurd, children of Gideon H. and Ruth Hurd, born in Plattekill, Nov. 4, 1827. Baptised by H. Homphreys.

Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Forman, born February 20, 1829. Baptised by H. Humphreys.

Hervey Holmes, son of Milton S. and Charlotte Gregory, born October 2, 1828. Baptised by H. Humphreys.

Rhoda Maynard, daughter of John and Rhoda Bever, born May 18, 1828. Baptised by Rev. P. Rice.

Ruth and Isabella, Daughters of Thom's and Catharine Bushfield, born in Newburgh Township, born June 3d, 1829. Baptised by D. Marshall.

John Son of Abram and Sally Ann Van Wyck, born April 30th, 1829. Baptised by D. Marshall.

December 6th, 1829, Baptised Sarah Catharine, born Decmr 7th, 1822; Elihu Beaver, born Sept. 18th, 1824, and Hannah Maria, born Aug. 24, 1828, all in the town of New Paltz, children of Saml. H. and Anna Deyo. By J. D. Marshall.

1830. Baptised by Valentine Buck.

John Smith, infant son of Isaac R. and Sarah Fowler, of Esopus.

Ruthe Eliza, infant daughter of James and Sally Bushfield, of Newburgh.

Jacob, infant son of James and Phila Brown, of Plattekill.

David Lockwood, Amena and Hannah, infant children of Isaac and Mariah Gutchess of N. Paltz.

Baptised by Phineas Rice. John Brainard, infant son of James H. and Eliza Longbottom, of Marlborough.

Baptised by Valentine Buck. Margaret Jane, infant daughter of Thaddeus T. and Eliza Hait, of Latentown.

Baptised, at E. Esopus, Sarah, infant daughter of James and Catharine Atkins. At the same place, Hannah Amelia, infant daughter of George and Susannah Barnard. Baptised June 5, 1851, by Valentine Buck.

Baptised, Mary Jane, daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Price, of Plattekill; born Dec. 21, 1829. Baptised June 5, 1831, By B. Griffen.

Baptised June 5, 1831, Mary, daughter of Robert and Maria Relyea, of Plattekill; born May 5, 1830. Baptised by B. Griffin.

Baptised by G. Griffen, June 11, 1831, James, son of Jno. G. W. and Susan Barnet, of Esopus; born March 7, 1831.

Baptised, June 22, 1831, by B. Griffen, John Lowry Hait, son of Woolsey and Eliza Ostrander, of Plattekill; born Sept. 10, 1830.

Baptised by B. Griffen, July 3, 1831, George, son of Purdy and Hester Lounsberry, of Plattekill; born Oct. 15, 1826.

Baptised by B. Griffen, July 3, 1831, Harvey Palmer, son of Purdy and Lounsberry, of Plattekill; born Oct. 15, 1826.

Baptised by B. Griffen, July 3, 1831, Harry Palmer, son of Purdy and Hester Lounsbury, of Plattekill; born Dec. 15, 1830.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Elenor Coutant, daughter of Sands and Sarah Beach, of Plattekill; born Dec. 28, 1830.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Aug. 6, 1831, James Arminius, son of John T. and Sarah Matthews, of New Paltz; born

Baptised by G. Griffen, Aug. 6, 1831, Virginia Eliza, daughter of John T. and Sarah Matthews, of New Paltz, born March 20, 1823.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Aug. 6, 1831, Robert Loth, son of John T. and Sarah Matthews, of New Paltz; born May 3, 1829.

Baptised by B. Griffen, August 7, 1831, Lucinda Teerpening, of Esopus, an Adult.

Baptised by M. Richardson, P. E., Aug. 14, 1831, William Dusinbery, of Plattekill, an Adult.

Baptised by M. Richardson, P. E., Aug. 14, 1831, Seymour Woolsey, of Plattekill, an Adult.

Baptised by M. Richardson, P. E., Aug. 14, 1831, Abigail Eliza Relyea, of Marlboro, an Adult.

Baptised by M. Richardson, P. E., Aug. 14, 1831, Nancy Prestly, of New Paltz, an Adult.

Baptised by M. Richardson, P. E., Aug. 14, 1831, Joanna Hait, of Plattekill, an Adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, James, son of James and Ann Slater, of Esopus; born ; Bap. Sept. 13, 1831.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Anna, daughter of James P. and Ann Maria Wackman, of Plattekill; Born June 23, 1831.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, John King, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Abraham Charles Sherman, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Hannah Lewis, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Martha St. John, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Eliza Fowler, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Jane Fowler, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Mary Ann Fowler, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Sarah Griggs, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Catharine Stewart, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Esther Seymour, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Rebecca Rhodes, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Sept. 18, 1831, Jane Dayton, of New Paltz, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Oct. 1, 1831, Miles Traver, son of William and Maria Atkins, of Esopus; born 8 Feby., 1831.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Nov. 26, 1831, Emeline, daughter of John T. and Sarah Matthews, of New Paltz; born , 1831.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Dec. 11, 1831, Jeremiah Rhodes, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Dec. 11, 1831, John Rice Hait, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Dec. 11, 1831, William Fowler, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Dec. 11, 1831, Lewis Simpkins, of Plattekill, an adult.

Baptised by M. Richardson, P. E., January 1, 1832, Euphemia Maybee, Sarah Linderback, Phebe Denniston, and Eliza Hoag, of Plattekill; Phebe St. John, Margaret Clark, of Marlboro, and Jane Ellsworth, of New Paltz, adults.

Baptised by B. Griffen, Feb. 1, 1832, Emily, daughter of Charles and Rachel Gee, of Plattekill; Born B and died the same day that she was baptised.

Baptised by B. Griffen, February 17, 1832, Anne Deyes, Gitty Atkins, Bridget Atkins, Elijah Atkins, James Atkins, Polly Wiese, Susan Barnet and William Stiles, of Esopus, Adults.

Baptised by B. Griffen, February 17, 1832, Catharine, daughter of James and Catharine Atkins, of Esopus; Born January 21, 1832.

Baptised by B. Griffen, March 4, 1832, Mary Mackey, Sarah Mariah St. John, Jane Maria Rhodes, Elizabeth Mackey, William Mackey, William Hughes, of Plattekill. Adults.

Baptised by B. Griffen, March 16th, 1832, Gitty Wiese, Elizabeth Van Wagenen, Elizabeth Germon; Adults. Elizabeth Krouse, Daughter of Oliver and Catharine Wiese; born Jan'y 7th, 1832. All of Esopus.

Baptised March 25th, 1832, by M. Richardson, P. E.
David Hutchins, Esopus.
Fanny Minard.
Eliza Quick.
Emeline Dow, Marlborough.
Sally Ann Brown, Marlborough.
Joseph Stanton, S. Paltz.
Isaac Weddle, S. Paltz.
Priscilla Maria Buckhout, S. Paltz.
Mary Yelverton, S. Paltz.
Eliza Demming, S. Paltz.
Catharine Barrett, S. Paltz.
Catharine Maria Denton, S. Paltz.
Mary Balieu, S. Paltz.
Henrietta Palmentier, S. Paltz.
Phebe Jane Palmentier, S. Paltz.

Baptised April 1st, 1832, by Benj'n Griffen.
Samuel Dusinberre, Plattekill.
Eleanor Dusinberre, Plattekill.
Wm. Snedecker, born March 25th, 1825.
Elizabeth Snedeker, born July 20, 1826.
Charles Brown, born Apr. 11, 1828.
George Brown, born Sep. 11, 1829.
The above children of S'L and E. Dusenbe.

Baptised by B. Griffen, April 1st, 1832, Ellen Jane, daughter of Eliza S. Woolsey and Dorothy Woolsey, of New York; born 31 May, 1829.

Baptised by B. Griffen, April 13th, 1832, Oliver Wiest and Wm. Sherkood, of Esopus.

Baptised by B. Griffen, April 14th, 1832, Perlina Lake and Maria Beman, of Esopus.

Baptised by B. Griffen, April 14th, 1832, Stephen Doughty, of New Paltz.

Baptised by B. Griffen, April 22nd, 1832, John William Hait; Age 2 Months. The son of Thaddius and Eliza Hait, Plattekill.

Baptised by B. Griffen, April 22nd, 1832, Rachel Ann, Daughter of Milton S. and Charlotte Gregory, (an adult), Plattekill.

1832. Baptised by Hiram Wing. 1832.
John B. Howell.
Alfred Bennett.
Henry Filkins.
Isaac Tompkins.
Wm. Priestly.
Nathaniel
Henry I. Perkins.
Oliver Elmore.
Hez Hunt.
Hiram Elsworth.
Allen Lounsberry.
Samantha Bennett.
Catharine Birtsall.
Phebe Perkins.
Catharine Worden.
Sarah Stuyter.
Margarette Vanderwort.
Jane Kilby.
All of New Paltz.

Baptised by Hiram Wing.
Stephen D. Ostrander.
Christopher C. Halowut.
Samuel S. Dusinberry.
Daniel S. Dusinberry.
Maria Church, the mother.
James Church.
Maria Church.
Abagail White.
Rachael Elting.
Amanda Everett.
Jane Everett.
Elizabeth Brown.
Phebe Jane Watkins.

Jemima Deyo.
Catharine Stiles.
Permelia Morehouse.
All of Plattekill.

The following was Baptised by the Rev. Hiram Wing, viz.
Sampson Hunt.
John St. John.
Joseph Vandervort.
Nelson Ferris.
Mariah Merritt.
Elihu Dorin.
Mary Ann Drake.
Elinor Deyo.
Caroline Merritt.
Deliha Eliza Deyo.
Sally Mariah Halsted.
Eleanor Parrott.
Eliza Dorin.
Deborah Ann Deyo.
Clarissa Elmore.
All of New Paltz.

The following was Baptised by the Rev. Hiram Wing on the 14th Day of April, 1833, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Marlborough.
Eliza Wygant, the wife of Charles Wygant, Marlboro.
Mariah Ging, April 14th, 1833.
Abigail Pearce, April 14th, 1833.
Sarah Merritt.
Mary Daley.
Catharine Mackey.
Sarah Barnhart.
Fanney Dickinson.
Eliza Straitt.
Elizabetn Rand.
Elin Marriah Merritt.
Hannah Manila Maspes
Eliza Jones.
Pheabe Ann Dubois.
Dolley Felter.
Adults. Baptised by Hiram Wing.

Emeline, Daughter of James and Mary Disbrow, of Esopus, Born Aug'st 2nd, 1834, and Baptised Oct. 3rd, 1834, By E. Washburn.

Mary Malvina, Born July 29th, 1829; Martha Jane, Born January 22th, 1832; Marvin Richardson, Born Sept. 25th, 1833. Children of James and Jane Hilby, New Paltz; Baptised Oct. 26th, 1834. By E. Washburn.

Charlotte Jane, Daughter of Milton and Charlotte Gregory, Plattekill; Born Oct. 6th, 1833; Baptised Nov. 9th, 1834.

Anson Sheldon, Son of Uriah and Sally Mackey, Plattekill; Born July 18th, 1833; Baptized Nov. 9th, 1834.

Amarilla, Daughter of James and Phila Brown, of Plattekill; Born Sept. 23rd, 1833; Baptized Nov. 9th, 1834.

Seth Richardson, Son of Gideon and Ruth H. Hurd, of Plattekill; Born June 19, 1834; Baptised Nov. 9, 1834. By E. Washburn.

Mary Marget, Daughter of Levi and Emeline Benedict, Plattekill; Born July 30th, 1834; Baptised Nov. 9th, 1834.

Sarah, Daughter of Anthony and Charity Cook, of Marlborough; Born Jan'y 15th, 1834; Baptised Dec. 12th, 1834.

Catharine Daughter of Phillip and Anna Maria Snider, of Esopus, was Born Jan'y 10th, 1828; Baptised Dec. 26th, 1834.

Debbe Ann, of the same; Born June 22nd, 1834; Baptised Dec. 26th, 1834.

Jane Frances, Born Dec. 26th, 1834; Daughter of Thos. W. and Emaline Cornell, of Esopus, and Baptised Feb'y 6th, 1835. By E. Washburn.

Simon Tubbs, Baptised March 3rd, 1835; 2 months old.

Getty Ann Clark, Baptised March 4th, 1835; 6 weeks old. By Frederick McFarlan.

Record of Baptisms and Marriages.

Marriages

PERFORMED BY REV. JAMES I. OSTROM,

Copied from Note Book Kept by Himself.

BY MRS. WILLIAM VANAMEE.

MARLBOROUGH.

Date.	Parties' Names.
June 2nd, 1835.	John Carlisle to Mary Dusenbury,
Sept. 5th, 1835.	Anthony Vincent to Nancy Snyder (col. people)
Sept. 12th, 1835.	Abraham Cole to Deborah Ann Terry,
Oct. 10th, 1835.	Charles L. Edward to Mariah Terry,
Jan. 6th, 1836.	John Covert and Ellen Cosman,
Mar. 13th, 1836.	Terris M. Smith and Frances Davis,
May 30th, 1836.	Cornelius Wygant and Mary Pinkney,
July 20th, 1836.	Samuel Covert and Eliza Hallet,
Aug. 16th, 1836.	Anthony Belly and Martha Smith,
Sept. 13th, 1836.	Jonathan Cosman and Eliza Lewis,
Sept. 24th, 1836.	James H. Elting and Amelia Merritt,
Mar. 11th, 1837.	John D. Scott and Bridget Hogan,
June 27th, 1837.	Samuel Halsey and Sarah Bloomer,
Sept. 28th 1837.	Jacob Bichmen and Sarah Dolson,
Oct. 1st, 1837.	John Manning of Canada and Hannah Manning, widow, of Poughkeepsie,
Oct. 21st, 1837.	Christian Brysell and Sinor Jane Smith
Nov. 7th, 1837.	William C. Gaddard and Melissa Dubois,
Feb. 28th, 1838.	Luther Deyo and Frances Pratt,

May 1st, 1838.

Jonathan Fowler and Margaret Bout,

Nov. 18th, 1835.

Thomas Bloomer and Mary Dubois,
Recorded here by omission.

NEW WINDSOR.

July 4th, 1854.

Married William H. Moore, son of John and Sarah Moore, aged 26, to Miss Sarah A. Gardiner, daughter of James and Amenta Gardiner, aged 20. Witnesses, Henry Watson Simmons, Anna L. Simmons.

July 12th, 1854.

Married Mr. George M. Smith, son of Benjamin B. and Emeline Smith, aged 22, to Frances E. Eggleton, daughter of John and Elizabeth Eggleton, aged 18. Witnesses, Edward Waring, Phebe Jane Eggleton.

Sept. 19th, 1854.

Married William Derwin, widower, to Sally Briggs, widow (colored people). Witnesses, Hannah Merritt, Jane E. Ostrom.

Mar. 14th, 1855.

Married Mr. John B. Cox, of Westchester Co., son of Andrew and Susan Cox, to Miss Mary E. Corwin, daughter of Silas and Jerusha Corwin. Witnesses, Selah Reeve, Emily Reeve

April 28th, 1855.

Married Mr. Thomas Shaw, aged 55, son of Thomas and Mary Shaw, to Jane Walsh, aged 44, daughter of John and Abigal Walsh. Witnesses, Silas Corwin, Jerusha Corwin.

Sept. 26th, 1855.

Married Gilbert F. Leon, son of Pedro and Frances Leon, aged 26, to Mary Jane Tremper, daughter of Jacob and Susan Tremper, aged 20. Witnesses, James T. Hamilton, Julia Merritt.

Oct. 17th, 1855.

Married Abner Hayward, son of Warden and Mary Hayward, aged 27, to Mary Anna, daughter of Thomas O. and Mary Ann Buckmaster, aged 22. Witnesses, Josiah W. Thompson, Katherine Thompson.

Nov. 1st, 1855.

Married William Allason, son of Thomas and Frances Allason, aged 46, to Susan Mary Lockwood, daughter of David C. and Clarissa Lockwood, aged 23. Witnesses, Jas. Moores, Joseph C. Lockwood.

April 2nd, 1856.

Married Mr. Chauncey Hulse, son of Meads T. and Dolly Hulse, to Susan Jane McKinney, daughter of George D. and Ruth McKinney. Witnesses, George Moores, William Moores.

Sept. 14th, 1856.

Married William J. Decker, son of James and Rebecca Decker, aged 23, to Caroline McCorley, daughter of Patrick and Catherine McCorley, aged 21. Witnesses, Jane E. Ostrom, Mary Coon.

Nov. 19th, 1857.

Married Charles W. Milburn, son of Isaac G. Milburn, and Sophia, aged 23, to Phebe Jane Eggleton, daughter of John and Christiana Eggleton, aged 23. Witnesses, Jane E. Ostrom, Mary Barton.

Jan. 5th, 1858.

Married Simon Henry Cromwell, son of Smith and Mary Ann Cromwell, aged, to Mary Earl, daughter of Peter and Caroline Earl. Witnesses, John Earl, Emily Earl.

Jan. 6th, 1858.

Married Geo. Chatfield, son of Nicholas and Susan Chatfield, aged 24, to Augusta S. Clark, daughter of Ambrose S. and Unis Clark, aged 19. Witnesses, Jesse Davenport, Catherine A. Davenport.

Mar. 7th, 1858.

Married John Scullion, son of Thomas and Nancy Scullion, aged 25, to Margaret Jane Munn, daughter of David and Ann Eliza Munn, aged 22. Witnesses, James D. Fay, Jane E. Ostrom.

Dec. 26th, 1858.

Married Henry A. Tower, son of Stephen and Eliza Tower, aged 22 years, to Sylva Hussey, daughter of William and Jane Hussey, aged 25. Witnesses, Margaret Conolly, Jane E. Ostrom.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

Married Henry Cypher, son of Henry and Abby Cypher, aged 21, to Sarah Babcock, daughter of David and Caroline Babcock, aged 19. Witnesses, William C. Hine, Lydia Hine.

May 3rd, 1859.

Married John N. Caldwell, son of John R. and Ruth Caldwell, aged —, to Caroline M. Buckmaster, daughter of Thomas O. and Mary Ann Buckmaster. Witnesses, Ethelbert Nicoll Geo. S. Buckmaster.

Feb. 2nd, 1860.

Married Frederick Burton, son of George and Martha Burton, aged 22, to Sarah Mead, daughter of Justice and Eliza M. Mead, aged 17. Witnesses, Jane E. Ostrom, Samuel Mead.

Feb. 8th, 1860.

Married Joshua Ward, son of Isaac and Winefred Ward, aged 22, to Mary Elizabeth Griggs, daughter of Thomas and Lana Etta Griggs, aged 18. Witnesses, Stephen Brown, Eli Degroot.

Sept. 6th, 1860.

Married Andrew D. S. Jillson, son of Pardon P. Jillson and Abby (his wife), aged 34, to Rosetta Downing, daughter of Samuel and Fanny Downing, aged 25. Witnesses Samuel B. Mores, Frances Marvel.

Nov. 20th, 1860.

Married James Carey, son of Robert and Ellen Carey, aged 22, and Adaline Van Wart, daughter of John and Phebe Van Wart, aged 21. Witnesses, John McLean, Mary Benjamin

May 17th, 1861.

Married Robert Beatty, son of John and Ellen Beatty, aged 23, to Lucy Laspen, daughter of Geo. and Julia Laspen, aged 18. Witnesses, Thomas Morrison & Sarah Mashen.

July 14th, 1861.

Married William H. Murray, son of Edmund B. and Hannah C. Murray, aged 26, to Charlotte G. Ostrom, daughter of Joshua W. and Emily Ostrom, aged 18. Witnesses, Jane E. Ostrom, Helen Fisher,

June 4th, 1862.

Married William H. Cooper, son of William F. and Mariah Cooper, aged 30, to Mary Ann Nichols, daughter of James L. and Ann Eliza Nichols, aged 26. Witnesses, William Moores, Daniel Nichols.

June 17th, 1863.

Married William Doyle, aged 26, son of William and Mary Doyle, to Mary Gourley, aged 24, daughter of James and Jane Gourley. Witnesses, John Gourley, Martha McColouch.

Dec. 31st, 1863.

Married Townsend S. Clark, son of Francis and Elizabeth Clark, aged 26, to Jane L. Wright, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Wright, aged 21. Witnesses, Anna Quin, Anna H. Clark.

Jan. 16, 1864.

Married George Robinson, son of John and Phebe Robinson, aged 22, to Sarah Hawes, daughter of Charles and Ann Hawes. Witnesses, Charles Hawes, Jane E. Ostrom.

MARRIAGES BY REV. J. I. OSTROM AFTER 1865.

Jan. 29th, 1866.

In the Presbyterian Church at Highland, Julian C. Bartlett, son of Horatio S. and Elmira Bartlett, aged 27, to Alice, daughter of Rev. M. F. and Harriet Leibenau, aged 20 years. Witnesses, Silas Deyo, Emily Vananden.

TO BE MARRIED.

On Monday, September 13th, at 9.30 A. M., Samie C. Millard to Miss Amelia Wygant. At the same time Charles W. Lockwood to Miss Caroline Wygant. The above ladies are both daughters of Cornelius Wygant. Millard aged ——. Amelia aged ——. Lockwood aged ——. Caroline aged ——.

On the 13th of September, 1869, married two couples, viz: Samuel Millard, son of John and Elizabeth Millard, to Amelia Wygant, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Wygant, aged —— Charles W. Lockwood, son of Eli and Eleanor Eliza Lockwood, to Caroline Wygant, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Wygant.

Witnesses to both marriages (at the same time), Mrs. Jane E. Ostrom, Miss Eliza Ward Ostrom.

"The Ideal Commonwealth."

AN ADDRESS

Delivered by

REV. EDWARD McGLYNN, D. D.,

Before the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, Washington's Birthday. February 22, 1895.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you for your very cordial reception.

I am expected to say something this evening on The Ideal Commonwealth.

Of course what I shall say will largely be with reference to our own great and blessed Republic. It were strange if it were not with some reference to him whose memory to-day we celebrate.

All those who believe—I shall not say merely in Christian Revelation, or in the Revelation of the Hebrew Scriptures—but all who believe in God; in an omnipotent, spiritual, all-wise Creator, must believe in the beneficence of that Creator, and therefore must believe in His overruling Providence. They must therefore agree that in the destiny of nations there is something more than mere chance. If individuals are called each by a special vocation, marked out by peculiar gifts and traits, antecedents, accompaniments and circumstances, to do some one thing, to follow some peculiar business or profession for which they are best fitted, how much more must we not believe this of a nation—of the great aggregate of individuals, but something more than an aggregate—a unit in God's plan; a family which God Himself has gathered together by all manner of combinations of circumstances; which God by the peculiar gifts of body and of mind; of territory, of surroundings, fits to do some particular work, which work, therefore, He demands that it shall do.

This is Destiny. It is not the destiny of the pagans who believed in a blind Fate, that actually overruled the gods. It is the wise and loving plan, ever carried out with all manner of kindly helps by the wisest and the best of Fathers.

Surely we Americans need not be told—we have too many proofs of it—that this Nation of ours has been favored, singularly favored, with a high and wondrous destiny. This Nation has been shaped and fashioned by the creative hand of God and by His loving Providence, throughout its history, its antecedents and its concomitants, so as to make it perfectly clear that it has been called to play a part in the wondrous drama of the history of mankind that makes it simply unique; a part which, if it shall play well, will give it a glory such as never was given to a nation before and can hardly be reserved for any nation that may come after it,

There can be no question that if we would single out some one man from the mighty galaxy of great men with which God blessed the infancy of this Nation, and the other great men who helped to shape and fashion it under the Providence of God, there is but one upon whom would fall the judgment of all the people of the nation, in fact of all mankind. One who stands out singularly unique, so that he has no second, no competitor; he whom we honor ourselves to-day in honoring; he whose memory, even if we should be so recreant as to neglect it, the nations of the world will never permit to die: the memory of Washington. (Applause.)

This man was fitted by a wondrous physical constitution to be a leader among men. He was a giant, almost, in physical stature. He towered oven in mere physical height above his contemporaries. He was a man gifted with physical strength such as is rare among men. He had in his one body the strength of several strong men. It may be mentioned as an incident not entirely unworthy of mention that Lafayette—I think it was—said that Washington had the largest hand he had ever seen upon a man. Here was a gigantic frame, well and properly fitted to be the home of a giant soul; a soul not as acute as that of many of his contemporaries; not more philosophic in inquisition and discussion; an intellect not as agile or as subtle as many of those who looked up to him with reverence, but a judgment singularly well balanced; a mind somewhat slow in reaching its conclusions, but as safe and as certain when those conclusions had been reached as though that mind of his were guided by laws as fixed and as certain and as wise as those that govern the universe; a moral character of the loftiest; a soul that could stoop to no dishonor; one who—and I say it with no mere playful reference to the story of his juvenile indiscretion in cutting down the cherry tree—could not tell a lie; who would not tell a lie if he could; a man of absolute integrity; a man to whom those who knew him would trust their all—their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, and those bound to them by the tenderest affections.

He was a man who was singularly unselfish. He had upon him the burden of office in the days that tried men's souls, the leadership of the army, ill-fed, ill-clad, unpaid, an army of mere volunteers to contend against the trained regiments of one of the great military powers of the world. He was a man of fortitude unequalled, of patience almost divine. He was a man who, when under the loving Providence of God, whose guidance he reverently acknowledged; whose help and care he earnestly and constantly invoked, the Revolution that he more than any one else had guided and shaped and made successful, had reached its happy termination, he fain would lay aside not so much the burdens as the honors of his station—the emoluments he never would accept—and retire into the ranks of the common people, superior in this respect to Cincinnatus of old.

A character like this is too large to be confined to any nation, to any continent. It becomes world-wide in its celebrity and in the love and the veneration it elicits from all intelligent men anywhere who are permitted to know it.

During the lifetime of Washington there was on the older Continent of Europe a genius that in many respects was unique; a genius, of which one of our great ecclesiastics, an austere, stern recluse, admiring that genius though so diverse from his own said (it was Cardinal Newman) that Napoleon's genius was "the miracle of nature." Napoleon Bonaparte was contemporary with Washington, and one day when an American citizen visited him he in the most friendly manner and with the greatest respect inquired concerning Washington. He then, falling as if into a meditative mood said substantially something like this: "There is a man whose birth the world ever must rejoice over. There is a man whose death the world must ever lament. There is a man who has laid the foundations of a nation destined to be the greatest or among the greatest of the world. There is a man that has needlessly caused no tears to flow, has needlessly shed no drop of blood. His memory shall throughout all the ages of history go on increasing in its glory and in the reverence it shall elicit, while I shall be hated and despised until I am forgotten, for the tears I have caused to flow, for the blood I have shed, for the comparative uselessness of the works that I have instituted." I cannot give you the precise language, but it is at least a paraphrase of it.

Here we have the judgment of one who was confessedly one of the greatest of men, concerning Washington; may we not then believe we are doing well in thanking God, as we do to-day, reverently, for having vouchsafed to the infancy of our Nation such a guide, such a protector, such a strong arm to defend, such wisdom to guide it, such wondrous virtue to serve to all generations of Americans as an exemplar.

I am not here, as you have already learned, merely to speak to you this evening on the life and the times of Washington. The theme has been so often discussed, the story has been so often told, that it were perhaps tiring your patience a little to attempt to discuss the theme again for you this evening and re-tell the story. So I have thought it would perhaps be more appropriate to entertain you for a little while with some thoughts, with some discussions, on the subject of the commonwealth that Washington and the great men who surrounded him hoped to build up on this continent, in keeping that high ideal that had been revealed to them as it had scarcely ever before been revealed to the sons of men.

They were fighting for what? To make good the Declaration of Independence. To make good the magnificent utterances of that inspired document to which the best men of the country, in signing it had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors; that Declaration which came like a new revelation to men, or, if it told truths that certain philosophers had discovered and had preached, told them with a force and efficacy that was entirely new; determined to fight for them, to fight for them to the last; to fight for them until the fortune should be dissipated, and the lives extinguished and all should perish save the sacred honor of those who had signed that Declaration.

That Declaration was a new evangel for the downtrodden, the oppressed, the outcast, the disinherited, robbed and almost exterminated

races of the children of men. It told them with an eloquence and a potency such as had never been exemplified, that all men, by the gift of the eternal God, are endowed with inalienable rights, enormously more sacred than any mere vested rights; that all men are born equal and are endowed with these inalienable rights by their Creator. Among these are the right of life, the right to liberty, and the right to the pursuit of happiness. As if they would say that what God with His own creative finger had written on the nature of things and in the hearts and minds of men, was enormously more enduring than what might be inscribed or prescribed or commanded by any parchment, no matter how rare or musty, confirmed by no matter what seals of wax or lead, no matter how large or heavy.

Inalienable rights! And who shall dare to stand up and say yea when the Creator says nay, or say nay when the Creator says yea?

This was the magnificent evangel that the American Revolution was to make good.

The days of our American Revolutionary war, the days of the infancy of the Republic; the days that passed between the Declaration of Independence and the adoption by a sufficient number to make it good, of the Constitution of the United States, were like the infancy of the Christian Church in Jerusalem and in the neighboring parts. And then it was that when settled with a Constitution adopted by the people, with Washington their only choice at the head of the new Government, a Nation was revealed to the world, based, as far as the wisdom of those men would permit, and difficulties of circumstances would allow, upon the enunciations in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence.

What was their ideal? It was the ideal so clearly perceived, and so poetically and prophetically and perfectly expressed by the martyred Lincoln on the field of Gettysburg. [Applause.]

Their ideal was to erect a government among men that should commend itself to all the governed by its perfect reasonableness and justice; "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." And if we might have doubt that God by a special Providence was shaping and fitting, establishing and preserving this Nation to be a beacon light to all the nations; to carry out upon the whole of this continent, not merely, but throughout the whole world, in His good time, the prophecies of the Declaration of the Fourth of July, we have had new and strong reason to confirm our faith in the Providential care over our country in the singular guidance and deliverance by which we have been brought through the second great period that tried men's souls; through that horrid baptism of blood which for the older among us was actual, contemporaneous history; in the mighty deeds in which not a few of you perhaps had the unspeakable honor of sharing. And as another illustration of that Providence of God of which I am discoursing, there stood on the field of Gettysburg another giant among men—a giant in physical stature; who in spite of all his homely simplicity, the ruggedness of his features, and the hardship and penury of his childhood, youth and manhood, has been revealed to history as a character well worthy of the profoundest admiration for his wisdom, prudence, sagacity, wondrous

unselfishness, boundless confidence in the Republic, his reverent admission of the overruling Providence of God. That speech at Gettysburg is not the speech of a politician; not merely the discourse of a statesman; it is the sublime, inspired utterance of a seer of Israel, or of a priest of the Most High. [Applause.]

Here then, and in hundreds of similar instances, do we find abundant evidence to believe in the Providential destiny of our country to hasten the coming of the blessed day foretold by the prophets and promised by the Christ, for which He tells us to pray, when all the world shall be one family; when men shall have unlearned, forgotten or become ashamed of their ancient barbarisms now called civilization; when men shall learn war no more and shall have literally converted the instruments of fratricidal strife into the implements of blessed peace.

Yes, I think I am not assuming to be a prophet or the son of a prophet in holding that I can read pretty clearly as a mere matter of deduction from well ascertained premises that there is a special Providence which has guided this Nation hitherto and is preserving it to be the chief instrument in bringing about the Commonwealth of Man, the universal Republic, in which the whole world shall be the Unted States; when civil war, or war of any kind will be an anachronism; when no war shall be possible but an unjust, unreasonable, violent rebellion against law and order; against the mandates, the arbitrations of the people themselves.

If we of the United States of America may be a little appalled by so mighty an image, let us strike our breasts and acknowledge that we have not yet grown to the fullness of the stature of true Americans. If we should be so narrow and so insular, I say, with all the breadth of our continent, as to prefer that we should be ever the United States of America, and not desire to see the coming of the time, and labor and pray for it, when all the nations shall be the United States, under a government wise and peace-loving and free, constituted by themselves; a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," then we have not been as apt scholars as we should have been. We have been, rather, dull scholars in the study of the true philosophy of American politics. Other men and better men have seen the potency of this Republic. The late lamented seer and Poet Laureate of England sighs for the coming and is permitted to foretell the coming of the time when a man all the world over shall be brother to every other man; when men shall govern themselves in the Parliament of Man. And if we shall not be entirely recreant to our high destiny so plainly marked out for us, it is through the American people, through the Republic established here, that that work is to be initiated and largely completed.

And the very language in which I am addressing you must needs be the language of the Parliament of Man. What other language than this English speech of ours shall bring together America, Africa, Asia and Europe? If we don't see it, it is because we are very short-sighted or ignorant. Men elsewhere have seen it. Great German patriots and philologists, men very much in love with their country, its history and language have actually foretold, and not very lately, either, that it was

the destiny of this English speech of ours to be the language of the world; that it was singularly shaped and fashioned, as if by a special Providence, to be the world-language; that it comprehended in itself the grace and versatility of the Roman or Latin and the strength of the Germanic languages; that it had their advantages and over and above these that of the richness of its vocabulary, the power to express every shade of thought; the power to give clear expression to the sublimest thoughts of the human mind and the most delicate creations of the human fancy. Then it is possessed of a literature such as scarcely any other nation of ancient or modern times possessed, and is destined in another century or two to equal the combined literatures of all the nations; in it is already issued one-half of all the periodicals sent out by the printing press in any part of the world.

One of the chief reasons to hope for the coming together of all the nations in a Parliament in which this language of ours is to be the common speech is to be found in the well-grounded expectation that here in this North American Continent, with its seven or eight millions of square miles, there will be in a few centuries a population nearly as great as that of the whole world to-day, all speaking this English language; all striving to maintain in its purity as nearly as possible this language of Shakespeare, of Milton, of the English Bible.

The Fathers of our Republic were permitted more or less dimly to foresee these glories. Lincoln saw them still more as he had already been permitted to see something of the development of the Republic; to see so many of the hopes and the potencies of the earlier generation made good. In the unprecedented, unparalleled growth of the country in numbers, in the diffusion of knowledge, in its inventive genius, commanding the respect of the world, he saw the ideal commonwealth which he felt the Providence of God would not permit to perish from the world. And rather than permit it to perish, He would scourge His own chosen ones for their recreancy, and give them no rest until they should become more conscious of their own vocation, and more readily obedient to the duties that it lays upon them.

And so you remember how in that inspired speech of Lincoln's, bowing reverently to the Providence of God, he admitted that if we had sinned by permitting our now unstained banner to remain for a time stained by the blur and the blotch of human slavery; if we were all more or less guilty of that crime and God had chosen to require that we should expiate it, it was well. If every drop of blood drawn by the lash must be expiated by another drawn by the sword, it was well. And it was necessary, perhaps, in order that government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth.

Here is the ideal commonwealth. It is in closest keeping with true religion, with the moral law. It is in fullest keeping with the dignity of man; with that dignity of man that constitutes him a child of God; that authorizes him to walk the world with a consciousness of his royal origin and his royal destiny; that teaches him to spurn the earth, as it were, and look up to heaven and dare to say to the great Creator, "Our Father!" It is only men conscious of their dignity; it is only men who

are not merely conscious of but respectful towards the moral law; men who are more ready to fulfill their duties than to assert their rights, that are the worthy citizens of the ideal commonwealth; men who would be willing to sacrifice their petty interests, their comforts, their luxuries and their repose, for the common weal; men like the Fathers, pledged to the assertion, so difficult and perilous, of the immortal principles that underlie all true commonwealths, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors.

A government of the people. Some of our orators in reciting that memorable passage of Lincoln's speech think to be very emphatic by emphasizing the word of—a government OF the people. In my poor judgmen there is no need of any emphasis there at all. A government of the people. Of course a government of the people. If not a government of the people, then what? And the actual fact is that the people always are governed, so there is no particular reason for emphasis in that first clause. There is excellent reason to emphasize, and we can never emphasize too strongly the BY and the FOR in the other two clauses. [Loud applause.]

Let us look at the government of the people. Must the people always be governed? Yes. Is that true republican doctrine? Most perfect republican doctrine. Is it true moralty? Yes. Is it good religion? Yes, excellent religion, excellent Christianity. Does not the great Apostle tell us expressly that civil government is from God, and he who resisteth the power procureth damnation? And he was talking about the government of the old Roman empire. Surely he would not approve of its injustice and rapacity, the monstrous mandates by which the Roman emperors sought to extinguish the infant Christianity in its own blood. But St. Paul, the great philosopher, the great preacher of revealed truth, desired simply to enunciate the necessity of laws; of government; the laws that hold society together, that punish crime; that make people try to be honest. He that holds the civil power holds it from God, and he holds it not in vain. It is a necessity of human life that we should be governed. It is a necessary part of the requirement of our rational nature.

The man born into this world is the most helpless of new born creatures, except so far as he is aided by society, first by the society of his own family. He would be worse than barbarous and savage if families should not come together in tribes and recognize some kind of a government much wider and more diffused than that of the family. Human speech could not exist. It would die out if it were not for the larger family. With growth of population and the covering of wider territory, it becomes more imperative for the welfare of human beings that their common energies shall be co-ordinated for common purposes; common executive, legislative and judicial functions. And this arises from the nature of things, and whatsoever arises from the nature of things is an ordinance of God. It is thus we get at the moral law which is graven by the finger of God on the hearts of men. It is best for society and the family that we should be chaste, truthful, honorable, sober, therefore we gather this precept of the moral law.

Government, then, of some kind, is an absolute necessity. This may serve as a brief argument against some of our misguided brethren who, impatient at the injustice that prevails nearly everywhere, even under the best regulated governments; impatient at the distribution of the products of labor and despairing of reform, go to the extreme of calling themselves anarchists. They are hardly honest, or surely not logical. They cannot get together to administer government without establishing a little government of their own—electing a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer—and the Treasurer is the most important officer. [Laughter and applause.]

Government of the people? Yes; never fear. They always have been governed and they always will be, either by themselves or somebody else.

Government by the people: Now we begin to catch some glimpse of the commonwealth that is worthy of men who think and reason; who respect the law, and who are readier to do justice than to demand that justice shall be done to them. Men who understand that all rights properly considered are not so much the rights of the individual as the correlative duty of all mankind. I have no right to live if the duty is not laid upon every other human being to respect my possession of life. I have no right to property if the duty is not laid upon every other human being to respect my possession of property. All rights mean duties. "Thou shalt not kill;" "Thou shalt not steal." It means the moral law, the voice of the great Creator that alone can forbid with such power and authority as to make the prohibition everywhere respected and always; who alone can search the secrets of men's hearts and judge their motives.

Our American forefathers had the great wisdom to see all this. Time and again Washington inculcated the necessity of being virtuous, God-fearing, law-respecting men, if we would continue to be citizens of the commonwealth, worthy citizens of a Republic governing themselves.

Yes, the ideal government is where the people shall govern themselves. They have got beyond the town meetings in which all the people could come together and regulate their concerns, and now confide the power to their properly chosen representatives, accountable to them, responsible to them, with the mandate to carry out the people's will, subject to the general law, the Constitution of the State or Nation.

When, then, our fathers endeavored to found such a government here it was because they trusted the people. They believed in the intelligence and the virtue of the people, and they commended to themselves, and that generation to the generations to follow, that they should never tire of practicing and inculcating virtue and spreading intelligence, so that in the ideal commonwealth there should be no illiterates. As long as and as far as we depart from intelligence and virtue do we endanger the carrying out of the high ideals of the perfect commonwealth. The voter who is the sovereign citizen must be intelligent enough to know what he is voting for, to be able to sit in judgment upon men's characters and measures.

The speaker urged the need of education and the multiplying of the public schools, cost what it would. Every child of the people should be

able to educate himself or herself, so as to make the best use of whatsoever talent or genius God may have endowed that child with. This is, I believe, the spirit of the American people, and I think it is the result of one of those Providential impulses given, in spite of many shortcomings, substantially to fulfill their high vocation, and to maintain the commonwealth, a government by the people. [Applause.]

If it be not a government that is in all respects shaped and fashioned by a common mass of people who are intelligent and virtuous, then it must necessarily fall.

No man who is elected by unworthy arts and for unworthy motives to make an unworthy use of the powers to which he is elected can be aught else than a danger to the commonwealth, and he is swerving the commonwealth from its true lines; he is not helping to make it a government of the people. It ceases to be a government of the people, except as the people have blindly, ignorantly, corruptly generated men like unto themselves, regardless of the true interests of the Republic. The man who sells his vote for a few dollars, a glass of whiskey, or for some miserable partisan reason, for some miserable clanishness, because the candidate happens not to come from the same county with himself [laughter] or some other ridiculous reason—has ceased practically to desire to exercise his rights. He is electing a man who for similar reasons may sell his vote to corporations; may sacrifice the interest of the country to his own selfish interests.

The speaker here referred at some length to the mischief caused by unjust and corrupt legislation and spoke in glowing terms of the future of the country if in the exercise of the franchise and in legislation the people were true to the ideals of the Fathers of the Republic.

"The Idea Commonwealth."

Balmville.

From the First Settlement to 1860.

BY DAVID BARCLAY.

EARLY HISTORY.

Nearly three centuries ago, when Henry Hudson returned down the river that bears his name, he cast anchor in what is now called Newburgh Bay. Here the famous navigator was detained by boisterous winds, which for a short time prevented his adventuring a passage through the Highlands. While waiting for more favorable weather, he and his officers took note of the surrounding country, and this entry was made September 30, 1609, in the log book or journal of the voyage:

"The thirtieth was fair weather, and the wind at southeast a stiff gale between the mountains. We rode still the afternoon. The people of the country came aboard us, and brought some small skins with them, which we bought for knives and trifles. This is a very pleasant place to build a town on."

Evidently, the explorers were deeply impressed by the beautiful and advantageous situation of the adjacent lands, though the exact location of the place so commended for a town site is of course uncertain.

Almost two hundred years later, the local name of Balmville was given to a tract on the west shore of Newburgh Bay, immediately north of the present City of Newburgh, N. Y. It was so called after the giant poplar tree of the Balm of Gilead species, standing in the old King's highway, now Balmville road, about a mile north of the city. The boundaries of the locality are somewhat indefinite; originally they included only the hamlet in the neighborhood of the tree, but afterwards embraced a larger area. For the purpose of this sketch, they will be considered as including that part of the German patent located north of the City of Newburgh, the patent to Samuel Edmonds and others, and the southeasterly part of the patent to Francis Harrison and company; in all, a tract of about two miles in length from the city northward, and a little over a mile in width from the river westward.

The Waranawangkongs were the Indian proprietors of lands on the west side of the Hudson in this vicinity, and for some distance above and below. They used the Dans Kamer for a place of worship, and were a tribe of the great Lenni Lenape confederacy. During the period of the Dutch administration no settlement was made in this immediate locality, the natives remaining in possession until after the English occupation. In 1684, Governor Dongan bought from the Indian proprietors, a tract of land owned by them on the west side of the Hudson, extending from the Paltz south to Haverstraw.[1] An old manuscript states that this purchase was made by the Governor, "for the use of his royal High-

ness, James, Duke of York and Albany, from the natives at the charge of the revenue of this Colony there belonging to said Duke of York, and had no other inhabitants upon it but the natives, who were then numerous. That by the demise of King Ch. 2nd, and the Duke's accession to the Crown, the same land became invested in the Crown."[2]

It so remained until 1694, when Captain John Evans, of H. M. Ship Richmond, obtained from Colonel Fletcher, then Governor of this province, a patent for a very large tract on the west shore of the Hudson, extending from Stony Point north to the south line of New Paltz, and westward to the Shawangunk Mountains. The grant included within its bounds two-thirds of Orange County, and parts of Ulster and Rockland Counties, and was estimated to contain about six hundred and fifty thousand acres. The only settlement thereon at the time was that of Major MacGregorie's heirs and followers at Murderer's Creek, in the present towns of Cornwall and New Windsor. The granting of this and other large tracts was afterwards condemned by the Earl of Bellomont during his administration, and the patent to Captain Evans was annulled by an Act of the Assembly, which was finally confirmed by the home government. The title then reverted to the crown, and the tract was subsequently granted in smaller parcels to individuals and companies.

The earliest settlement in the vicinity, except Major MacGregorie's already mentioned, was upon the German patent which embraced the present City of Newburgh and the southern part of Balmville, and the patents to Melchoir Gulch and Peter Johnson, located south of the Dans Kamer. These three patents were granted to German Lutherans from the Lower Palatinate on the Rhine, whose country had been devasted by the armies of France, and who were compelled to abandon their possessions, and seek new homes in other lands. A small band of the refugees, accompanied by their minister, Joshua Kockerthal, arrived at London in 1708, and petitioned to be transported to some of Her Majesty's plantations in America. Their petition was referred to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, who reported: "They are in number forty-one, viz: Ten men, ten women and twenty-one children. That they are very necessitous and in the utmost want, not having anything (but what they get by charity) to subsist themselves. That they have been reduced to this miserable condition by the ravages commited by the French in the Lower Palatinate, where they lost all they had. That they have produced to us several Testimonials from the Bayliffs or Principall Magistrates in the Villages where they dwelt, which by the assistance of the Ministers of the Lutheran Church here we have Examined and find that they give a good character of the said minister and the others with him. * * * We humbly propose that they be sent to Settle upon Hudson's River in the Province of New York, where they may be usefull to this Kingdom, particularly in the production of naval Stores and as a frontier against the ffrench and their Indians. * * We further offer, That before their departure they may be made Denizens of this Kingdom, for their greater Encouragement in the Enjoyment of the Privileges accruing by such Letters of Denization."[3]

Her Majesty's Council approved the report, and ordered them made

25, 1708. Queen Ann also ordered, they should be sent to New York and settled there at "Her own Expenses," and to provide for the subsistence of Joshua Kockerthal, their minister, she recommended a grant to him of a reasonable portion of land for a Glebe, not exceeding five hundred acres, with liberty to sell a part for his maintenance until he should be "in a condition to live by the produce of the remainder." They were also to receive 9d a day per head, during the first year of their residence in New York. Before they set sail, another small party of fourteen refugees from the Palatinate and Holstein reached London, and through Joshua Kockerthal petitioned to be sent to New York with the others. This was granted, and twelve of their number joined the company, the remaining two, it appears, having entered "into the Service of the Lord Lovelace." Arriving at New York in the winter of 1708-9, they were soon afterwards transferred to the tract then called "Quasek Creek and Tanskamir." The exact date of their settlement is unknown, but the Council Minutes indicate that they had located here prior to May 26, 1709.

It was not until ten years later that they finally received a patent. Meanwhile a survey of the lands had been made, and a portion allotted to each. In 1714, they petitioned the Governor, that as the tract was all upland they were unable "to subsist themselves and ffamilys thereon for want of some meadow Land for ffodder for their Cattle in winter," and praying for a grant of unappropriated meadow ground lying about a mile behind their lots.[4] Again in 1718, through Joshua Kockerthal, they petitioned the Governor for several changes in the proposed grant, among others that the allotments be made to the heads of families, and not to them and their wives and children, on the ground that the latter method might "hereafter be a means of Disturbance and Disagreement in their respective familys with their children."[5] The request was not granted. During the time that elapsed from the settlement until the patent was issued, Joshua Kockerthal and another member of the company died, and several moved away. Among the latter was Peter Rose, who had been allotted lot No. 6, the first lot north of the present City of Newburgh. He sold to Burger Meynders, a native of Beaverwyck, of Dutch descent, who then resided at Kingston, where he followed the blacksmith's trade. From there Meynders removed to the lot purchased by him in Balmville, and became one of the patentees of the tract.

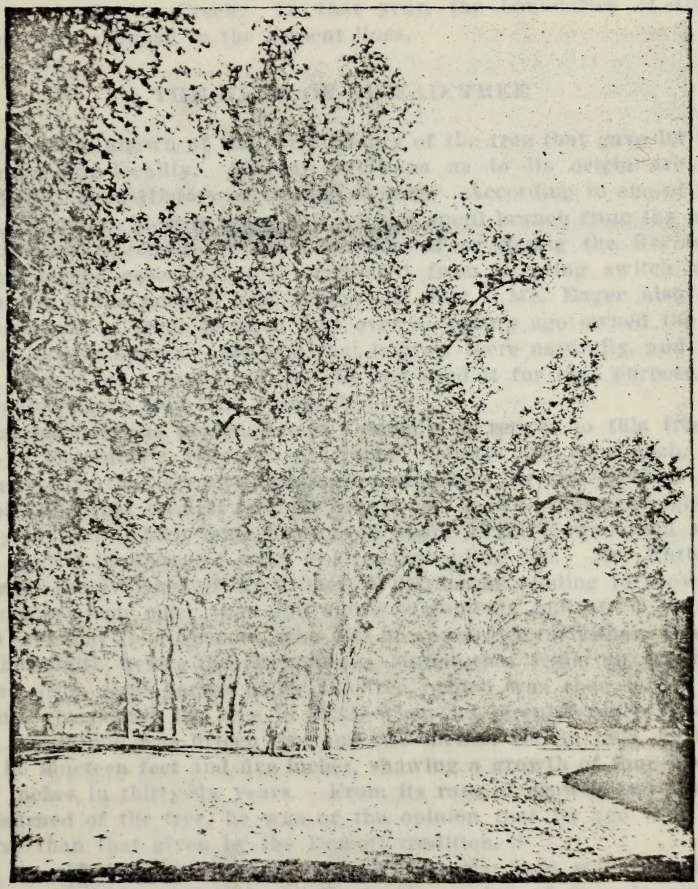
The patent was at length issued on December 18, 1719. It conveyed 2,190 acres of land, beginning at Quassaick Creek and running north along the river 219 chains to a point on the property now owned by Mrs. Fellows in Balmville; thence in a westerly direction 100 chains, crossing the Balmville road a short distance south of the present residence of Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown and through lands now owned by the heirs of Mr. George Gordon, deceased; thence southerly keeping 100 chains distant from the river to Quassaick Creek, and thence easterly to the place of beginning. The tract was sub-divided into nine lots, containing 1650 acres and a Glebe lot of 500 acres, the remaining 40 acres being reserved for highways. Each lot and the Glebe extended from the river

mencing at the south from 1 to 9. The Glebe was located between lots Nos. 5 and 6, and was bounded on the south by the present South Street, and on the north by what is now North Street and the city limits.

The lots were granted as follows: No. 1, by Quassaick Creek, to George Lockstedt and Anna Elizabetha his wife, Margaratha, Anna Sarah and Catharina, their children, 250 acres; No. 2, to Michael Weygand and Anna Catharina his wife, Tobias, George and Anna Maria, their children, 250 acres; No. 3, to Herman Schuneman and Elizabeth his wife, 100 acres; No. 4, to Christian Heinriken, 100 acres; No. 5, to Sybilla Charlotta Kockerthal, widow of Joshua Kockerthal, Christian Joshua, Benigna Sibylla and Susanna Sibylla, their children, 250 acres; No. 6, to Burger Meynders, 100 acres; No. 7, to Jacob Webber and Anna Elizabetha his wife, Eva Maria and Eva Elizabetha, their children, 200 acres; No. 8, to Johannes Fischer and Maria Barbara his wife, 100 acres; No. 9, to Andries Volck and Anna Catharina his wife, George Hieronymus, Maria Barbara and Anna Jertruyd, their children, 300 acres. The Glebe was granted to Andries Volck and Jacob Webber during their lives and to their successors in trust, for the maintenance and support of a Lutheran minister.[6] Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are situated in what is now called Balmville, the others with the Glebe are contained in the present City of Newburgh. The original owners of the four lots in Balmville did not long remain in possession of their tracts. Burger Meynders sold lot No. 6, to Burroughs Holmes; Jacob Webber sold lot No. 7, August 5, 1724, for 110 pounds, to Zacharias Hoffman; Johannes Fischer and Andries Volck also sold lots Nos. 8 and 9, February 20, 1722, for 130 pounds, to Zacharias Hoffman, who remained the owner of the lots until his death in 1744.[7]

A tract of about 400 acres of land surrounding the Balm of Gilead tree, seems to have remained unconveyed by patent until after the Revolution, though settled upon long before that period. It probably was supposed to have been included in the German patent.

On June 19, 1786, the Surveyor General of New York, issued a certificate of location, which states, that Samuel Edwards, James Demott, Isaac Demott, John Roe, William Bloomer and Eleazer Lucey, under an Act for raising troops for the defence of the State on bounties of unappropriated lands, and an Act for raising troops to complete the Line in the service of the United States, had located, and were entitled to a parcel of land in the precinct of Newburgh, Ulster County: "Beginning at a chestnut tree standing on the west bank of Hudson's River, marked No. 219, being the northeast corner of a tract of land granted to nine German families,"[8] thence running westerly along the north line of the German patent 100 chains to the northwest corner thereof, thence northerly parallel with the river to the south line of the Harrison patent, thence easterly along its south line to the river, and down along the river to the place of beginning; containing 408 acres. The Surveyor General's certificate shows that the land "was not occupied or improved by any person on or before July 25, 1782," other than Samuel Edmonds, James Demott, Isaac Demott, John Roe, William Bloomer and Eleazer Lucey. A patent for the land was granted to them November 17, 1786.[9] Their



THE BALM OF GILEAD TREE.



names are found in the muster rolls of various regiments of the Militia or the Line, and through their services they were enabled to obtain the above grant. The patent to Francis Harrison and company of 5,000 acres adjoined the patent to Samuel Edmonds and others on the north and west. It was issued July 10, 1714.

Prior to 1798, the territory now embracing the City and Town of Newburgh, was for over a century a portion of Ulster County, which extended south to Murderer's Creek. In that year, the boundaries of Orange County were changed to the present lines.

THE BALM OF GILEAD TREE.

But little is known of the early history of the tree that gave its name to surrounding locality. Several traditions as to its origin are mentioned in Eager's History of Orange County. According to one of these tales, Humphrey Merritt brought it when a small branch from the mountains near New Jersey, at the beginning of or during the Revolution. Another legend asserts that it originated from a riding switch which was stuck in the ground, and there took root. Mr. Eager also gives the statement of Isaac Demott, who over a century ago owned the land where the tree stands. He said that it grew there naturally, and when large enough for a fence rail, he cut and used it for that purpose, and it sprouted again from the stump.[10]

The recollections of Mr. James Donnelly in regard to this tree are given in Ruttenber's History of Orange County and Newburgh. Mr. Donnelly says that his own observation confirms the statement of Isaac Demott, and that he first saw the tree when he was between eight and nine years old (which must have been about 1782), it was then six or eight inches in diameter with a large spreading top. Mr. Ruttenber also cites the evidence of Mr. Gilbert Williams, as tending to show that the tree is much older than the above statements indicate. Mr. Williams said that John Cosman, who was an apprentice to William Bloomer, the blacksmith, before the Revolution, stated that while an apprentice he had often shod horses under the tree, which was then large. Mr. Williams measured the tree in 1832, when its circumference two feet from the ground was fifteen feet and two inches, and in 1868, he found it to be nineteen feet and five inches, showing a growth of four feet and three inches in thirty-six years. From its rate of growth and what he had learned of the tree, he was of the opinion that its age was much greater than that given by the Demott tradition.[11]

In the old times an extract obtained from the buds was supposed to have considerable medicinal virtues, in the curing of wounds, rheumatism and other ailments. The tree now measures twenty-one feet and eight inches in circumference two feet from the ground, a growth of two feet and three inches in the thirty-two years which have elapsed since the date of Mr. Williams' last measurement. For the past few years it has evinced signs of decay, and has lost some of the immense spreading branches. As the road formerly ran the tree was on the east line, but several years ago Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, who owns the adjacent land,

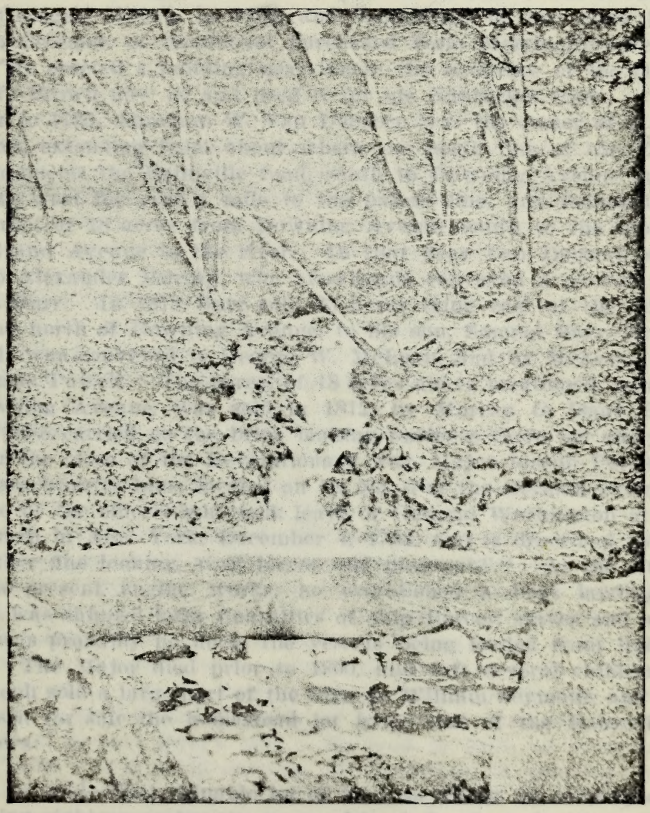
added a portion to the highway in such a manner as to bring the location of the tree in the centre of the road.

OLD RESIDENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

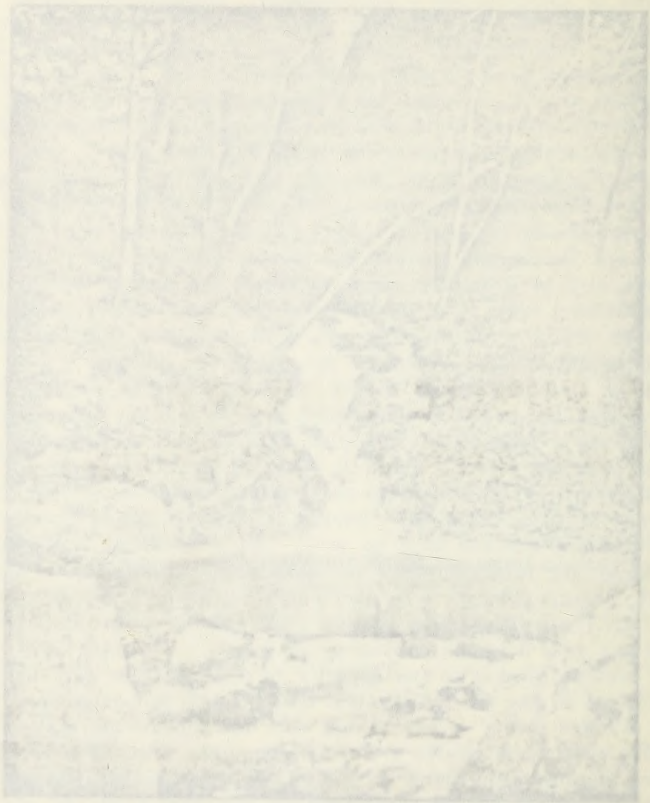
Michael Demott settled in Balmville at an early day. In 1751, with others, he signed a petition praying for a patent to themselves and their successors of the Glebe lands, in order to establish thereon a minister of the Church of England, and a schoolmaster. The Demott family is said to have been of Huguenot ancestry, and Michael, the first of the name to settle here, was perhaps a descendant of Michael Mott, or de Mot, of Kingston, trooper, who in 1664, with several of his company, petitioned for the grant of a valley near that village to be used as a pasture for their horses.[12] During the Revolution and afterwards, Michael Demott kept a tavern which stood near the Balm of Gilead tree. The house it is said was "a small affair." Two of his family were patentees of the tract of 408 acres already mentioned, and they were the owners of a considerable portion of the patent. Part of their land was sold to William Bloomer, but the larger portion became the property of Samuel Ellis. After the death of Ellis, his heirs conveyed by several deeds, 1810-28, to Daniel Wilson, who lived on the south side of Wilson's Lane, east of the present Grand Avenue. His son, Daniel Wilson, Junior, built and occupied the house now owned by Miss Mary A. Ellison.

Nehemiah Denton lived on Lot No. 9, of the German patent. During the Revolution he owned and operated a grist mill on Pine brook, and also conducted a freighting establishment and store at his dock where the brook joins the river. The mill was situated in the glen now owned by Mr. James A. P. Ramsdell, on the north bank of the stream, opposite a pool not far from the river. Traces of the old dam a short distance west of the mill site can still be seen, and two of the millstones are preserved by Mr. Ramsdell near his residence. In addition to supplying the local demand, Denton was also employed in grinding flour for the army. Mr. Donnelly, writing of this time, states: "The hard winter of 1779, made a very deep impression on my mind. We were fourteen days without bread. Owing to the severity of the weather the mills could not run much of the time, and when they did run it was on flour for the army. We had plenty of everything else, but missed the bread. * * * The mills were poor affairs. There were only two, Hasbrouck's and Nehemiah Denton's; the latter on one of the streams north of the village. For forty days that winter the water did not drop from the eaves. It snowed almost every day. We did not see the sun until ten o'clock in the morning, and then it was only visible for a short time and looked as if it was wallowing through a snow bank. The snow was even with the roof of our piazza. Between the war and the weather, we had such times as we would not be likely to forget."[13]

William Bloomer resided in Balmville before and after the Revolution. His house, it is said, stood where the residence of Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown now is, and his blacksmith shop nearly opposite the Balm of Gilead tree on the west side of the road. He was born in 1749, and died in the



PINE BROOK.



PINE BROOK.

76th year of his age at the Dans Kamer, where he owned a farm and is buried. From a paper written by him a few years before his death, it appears that when but a lad he was sent to be an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade at Murderer's Creek. Later he set up a shop at Balmville, and at about the close of the Revolution became a member of the Society of Friends. Some of his descendants reside in the neighborhood. His property on the Albany road was afterwards the homestead of Latting Carpenter.

Morris Flewwelling, the owner of part of lot No. 7, was a vestryman of St. George's Church in 1773, and Supervisor of the town in 1776. Captain Coleman of Nantucket purchased from Morris Flewwelling in 1774. He erected a building near where the residence of the late Hon. John W. Brown now is, and used it for his Nantucket trade.

Prior to 1795, Abraham W. Van Deuzern was the owner of a farm of 250 acres, extending from about where the north line of the Powelton farm intersects the Balmville road, south to Downing Avenue and from the river west for over a mile to the patent line, and included also a small tract of 18 acres from Downing Avenue south to the brook, and from Grand Avenue to the river. In that year Van Deuzern sold the farm to Alexander Murray, who afterwards conveyed a portion of it to Samuel Burr. In 1818 Burr sold 83 acres lying east of the Balmville road and north of Downing Avenue, to his son, Samuel Burr, Junior, by whom it was conveyed to George W. McLean, and by McLean, in 1727, to Thomas Powell. The parcel of 18 acres above mentioned, lying south of Downing Avenue, was sold in 1812, by Murray to Isaac Belknap, Junior, who carried on the brick making business there for many years.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, Major Joseph Pettengill, of the Massachusetts Line, located on lot No. 6 of the German patent. He was one of the officers who took leave of General Washington at Fraunces' tavern in New York, December 4, 1783, and is described as "large and rather fine looking, very jocose and pleasant."[14] At the river side near the present engine works, he established a boat landing, from whence was shipped large quantities of ship timber, staves and shingles. There was probably no dock, the vessels being loaded from lighters or scows. The Major died prior to 1800, and left several children. His son Joseph sold a large part of the farm to William Seymour, and in 1804 advertised for sale the homestead lot lying east of the Balmville road as follows:

"To be sold—That valuable lot of land on which the subscriber lives, containing eighteen or twenty acres of land, handsomely situated on the bank of the river about one mile from the Village of Newburgh, on the road leading north. It is well situated for a store or tavern, as the road crosses the high road leading to a thick settled and flourishing country. There are on said farm two good dwelling houses, one where the road crosses and the other on the river, where formerly there has been a landing place and rented last year for 16 pounds; it may with little expense be made a good place of trade. There is on said farm about nine acres of good clover meadow, about 96 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit,

14 Futterbach's History of Orange County and Newburgh

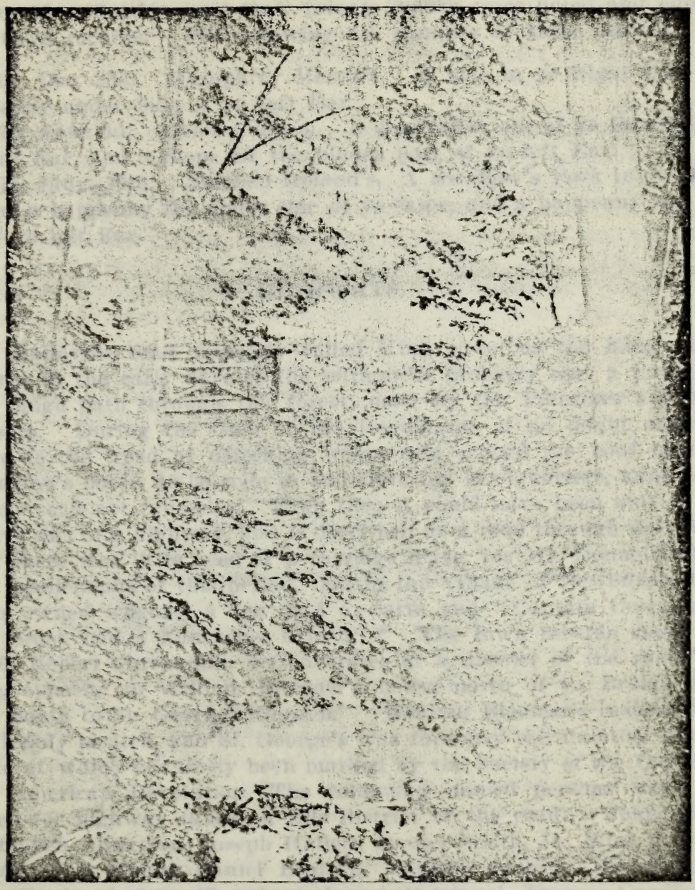
and a number of other fruit trees, such as Damsons, English plums, peaches and currants, a beautiful garden plot, a good well by the door, and a living spring on the premises. It is every way agreeable and worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes to reside in a country seat. If not Sold by the 20th of April to be Let for one year. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the Subscriber, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

Feby. 27, 1804. JOSEPH PETTENGILL."

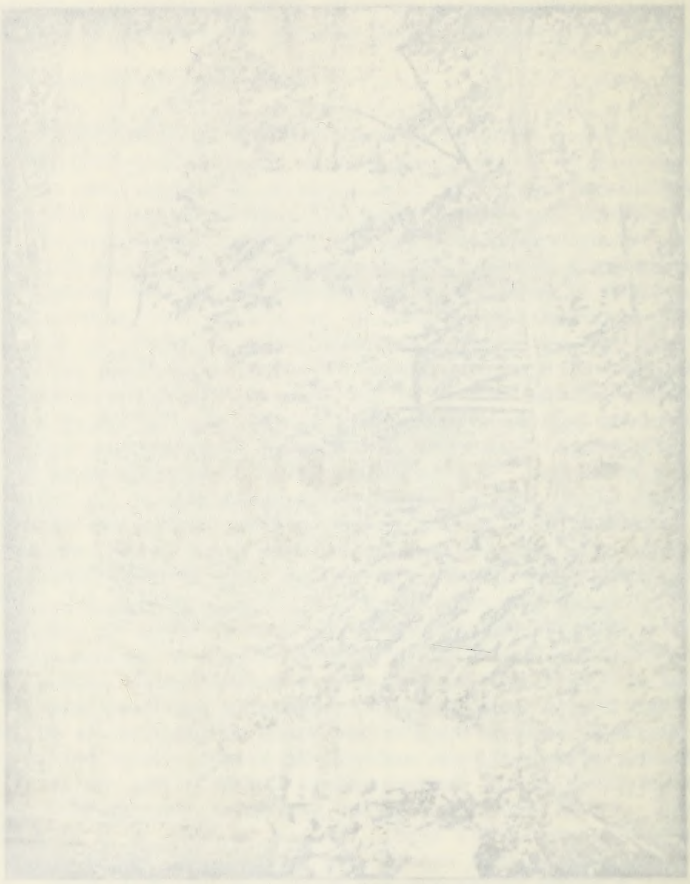
Daniel Smith was a merchant at Balmville, and also engaged in freighting from his dock on the river bank south of Pine brook. His store was on the east side of the Albany road where it turns and runs over the hill. The building has been converted into a dwelling, and is still standing. The town records of 1796, describe a district of the road as: "beginning at ye Stone School house, thence southwardly to ye Corner of ye Road (or foot of ye Hill) by Daniel Smith's Store." The stone school house stood on the lot now occupied by the Middle Hope District School building, and was destroyed by fire many years ago.

The Butterworths were an influential family, owning lands and carrying on business in the vicinity of the Balm of Gilead tree during the early part of the century. Henry Butterworth was Captain of a company of artillery, of which Purdy Fowler was 1st Lieutenant, and John Cannon 2nd Lieutenant. The headquarters of the company were one or two buildings called cannon houses on the south side of the highway, west of Butterworth's store, and nearly opposite the present Balmville School house. The company was ordered into active service during the second war with Great Britain, and was on duty at the Staten Island fortifications for the defence of the Narrows. In a general order, dated September 1, 1812, the Commander-in-Chief announced to the several independent companies, one of which was Butterworth's, the high sense he entertained of "their patriotic promptitude in obeying the call of their country" and praised them for their "appearance and behaviour." [15] A number of cannon balls of small calibre found on lands of the late Mr. George Gordon, deceased, were undoubtedly fired by these artillerymen in target practice. Henry Butterworth is buried in the old Balmville grave yard. Caleb Coffin, formerly of Nantucket, was the owner of a farm south of Samuel Burr's land. He sold in 1807, to William Seymour. Coffin was a sloop captain, for sometime in command of the "Belvidere," a packet plying between Newburgh and New York. This vessel is advertised in 1800, as having "large and elegant accommodation for passengers." William Seymour owned several parcels of land in the southern part of Balmville about a century ago. He was a merchant in Newburgh, and engaged in building ships for the Liverpool trade. Thomas Powell became the owner of a large tract, purchasing from the heirs of William Seymour and others. That portion of Mr. Powell's lands situated west of the Balmville road and known as the Powelton farm, is now owned by the children of his daughter, the late Mrs. Frances E. L. Ramsdell. The part lying east of the road extending

[15] Military Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817, Vol. II, p. 1.



BRANDYWINE BROOK.



from Brandywine brook to and including lands now owned by Mr. Charles S. Jenkins, was sold by Mr. Powell in several parcels. Other names of old residents and land owners appear on the road lists quoted in subsequent pages.

It was customary in early times, for the owners of live stock to mark them for identification, and their private marks were noted and entered in the town records. The following are samples of these entries:

"1767, Dec. 23d. Humphrey Merrit's. A hole in ye Right Ear, and a happenny under Side of ye left Ear.

"1776, April 3d. Caleb Coffin's. A step taken out of ye fore Side of ye Right Ear, and a Slope off the hinder part of ye left Ear.

"1777, Jany. 16th. Stephen Ireland's. A Swallow's Fork in ye Right Ear, and a happenny the under side of ye same, and a happenny the fore side of ye left Ear."

HIGHWAYS.

The Balmville road, formerly called King street or the King's highway, was in the early days of the settlement probably only a trail or at best a rough path through the forest, used by the Palatines and their successors. During the time of the Revolution, it no doubt often resounded to the tread of marching troops and echoed the hoof beats of Washington's horse, as he rode to and from his headquarters, situated on the same road not far below. Even then it could have been only a very primitive sort of a highway, and is described as a road through the woods. Indeed there was little need of a carriage drive, for Mr. Donnelly states in his recollections of this period, that in the Village of Newburgh, three persons owned wagons, a few had ox-carts and "Captain Coleman up at the brook had a Nantucket calash."[16] The town records show that in 1796, Robert Carskaddin was overseer of a district of the road "beginning opposite to William Bloomer's house north of ye Bridge, from thence South to St. George's Church." William Bloomer's residence has been already located, and St. George's was formerly the Palatine Church, the site of which has lately been marked by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The following named persons were then assessed for highway taxes on this district of the road: "John Patterson, Stephen Albertson, Joseph Hallett, Daniel Smith, Jr., Silas Coleman, Abraham Van Duzer, Daniel Birdsall, William Jackson, Moses Lyons, George Pettingal, John Chambers, Joseph Pettingal, Thomas Carskaddin, Daniel Kniffen, Richard Hudson, Lemuel Wright, Martin Wygant, Jr., —— Oakes and Robert Dolph."

The stream crossing the road at William Bloomer's is named Pine creek on a map of the Palatine tract made by Surveyor General Graham in 1713. It was sometimes called Andries' creek, from Andries Volck, the owner of Lot No. 9, through which it flows, and later was known as Denton's brook. The stream running through Powelton farm, crossing the road at the foot of the hill and thence through lands of the writer and others, is named on the same map Brandywine creek. Formerly a

dense forest covered the tract through which they flowed, and doubtless the streams were considerably larger than they now are.

A little way northwest from the Balm of Gilead tree, the old road turns north over the hills. The present highway running north from the school house, joins the old road further on. After the Revolution the people would have nothing that reminded them of kings, and so they changed the name of the highway in the village to Liberty Street. In Balmville it became known as the Albany road, and later the Balmville road.

The highway to Fostertown was used in very early times. The road running northeasterly from the tree was opened in comparatively recent years. A road long since closed, led to the river from a point south of and very near William Bloomer's house, and probably joined the road now running to the river, east of the present Grand Avenue. It was a highway of some importance, leading as it did to the docks and freighting houses on the shore, and passing Denton's grist mill. The town records of 1796, describe the road and that to Fostertown as, "beginning at Ellis' Landing, from thence West to Wm. Bloomer's, thence about North West as ye road runs by Daniel Smith's and ye house of James Waring at Fostertown." Reuben Holmes was, during that year, overseer of this district and the following named persons were assessed for highway taxes: "William Johnston, Daniel Aldridge, —— Phillips, James De Mott, Silas Leonard, Robert Denton, Daniel Smith, Joseph Case, William Smith, James Harris, William Bloomer, John Ward, John Albertson, John De Mott, Samuel Wandle, Caleb Ferris, Mandeville Duiel, Samuel Wandle, Jr., and William Wandle." The western part of the present road from the Balm of Gilead tree to the river, formerly called Wilson's Lane, was opened later by Daniel Wilson, who bought the surrounding lands from the heirs of Samuel Ellis, deceased.

The street extending from the Balmville road to the river and now called Downing Avenue, was named after the late Charles Downing, a noted pomologist, who owned lands to the northward. It has been in use for many years. North Street, though not within the limits of Balmville, bounds it for a considerable distance on the south. This street was used at an early date as a means of access to the river, the easterly end meeting the strand road, which ran northward along the bluffs and to the landing place on the shore, at about where the engine works and docks now are.

The former North Plank road, runs northwesterly from North Street. It was built by a company organized in 1850, and afterwards became a turnpike. Grand Avenue was opened about thirty years ago, at a later period than that described in this sketch.

THE POWELTON HOUSE.

This once noted hostelry stood a short distance northeast of the present Powelton Club House. The entrance to the club grounds was formerly the south gateway of the hotel property. The northernmost part of the building, a low wooden structure with sloping roof, was probably erected

as a farm house. Before its enlargement and conversion into a hotel, it was for many years used as a school. The Newburgh Telegraph of April 17, 1834, contains the following advertisement:

"Boarding school for young Ladies at Powelton on the Hudson River, one mile and a quarter north of the Village of Newburgh, is now open for the reception of boarders and day scholars. S. CURTIS."

Here also taught at subsequent periods, the Revd. S. Irenaeus Prime, Prof. Foote, and Mr. Bradford. After the school was discontinued, Mr. Powell, the owner, built large brick additions to the original building, and leased the property for a summer hotel. Before the civil war, it was much frequented by wealthy Southern planters, and was a fashionable resort. The building was destroyed by fire Sept. 19, 1870.

THE OLD POOR HOUSE.

Prior to 1814, there was no permanent home for the poor of the district included in the present City and Town of Newburgh, though a system for aiding and maintaining indigent persons had been in operation for some time, and annual appropriations were made for that purpose. It was voted in 1800, "to hire a house for the poor," and in 1805, that "the Overseers of the Poor be authorized to contract with one or more persons to take the whole of the poor, and put out the children as they shall see best for the town." [17]

In 1807, the Overseers bought from William Seymour, ten acres of land, a part of the old Pettingill farm, at the northeast corner of North Street and the Balmville road, where they erected in 1814, the first poor house. The building has been greatly altered and enlarged by the present owner, Mr. Henry Carter. Mr. E. M. Ruttenber's History of Orange County and Newburgh, contains the following statement from an annual report of the Overseers, when this building was used as a poor house. [18]

1827. House Expenses.	
Victualing, Clothing, etc.	$ 297.71
Wood	81.87
Doctor's bill	63.19
Keeper's wages	50.00
Temporary relief	651.75
	$1,144.52
Receipts.	
Tax	$ 750.00
On hand	385.41½
Fines, etc.	17.81½
	$ 1,153.23

The Orange County poor house was built in 1830, and shortly afterwards the Newburgh poor house property was sold to Mr. Daniel Rogers.

Later, the present City and Town of Newburgh withdrew from the County system, and erected an Alms House of their own.

INDUSTRIES.

There was a considerable settlement in the neighborhood of the Balmville tree in Revolutionary times. Michael Demott's tavern, Nehemiah Denton's grist mill, and William Bloomer's house and blacksmith shop have been already mentioned. After the war, the business of the place increased, until it rivalled Newburgh as a center for trade and a shipping point on the river. A deed of lands next south of Michael Demott's describes it as a tract "with dwelling houses, mills and other buildings, edifices and shops."

Daniel Smith's store and dock were no doubt well patronized by the surrounding settlers. The river was the main avenue of commerce, and down its waters were carried the products of the country in vessels which returned laden with goods to meet the wants of the inhabitants. The sailing advertisements of two of these vessels are as follows:

"For New York—The Sloop Confidence, John Grigg, Master, Daniel Smith, Owner. Will sail from Smith's Dock for New York on the following Fridays, wind and weather permitting. * * * * Daniel Smith is about to erect a Dock to the Channel Bank, which will enable the vessels to go off at any time of tide.

March 12, 1804. JOHN GRIGG."

"The Well Accommodated Sloop Catharine, William Wandell, Owner and Master. Will sail from Daniel Smith's dock for New York on the following Fridays, wind and weather permitting. * * *

April 2, 1804. WILLIAM WANDELL."

At about this time Henry Butterworth carried on an extensive business at Balmville, where he kept a store and was engaged in the freighting business from Smith's dock. His store was on the south side of the highway at the foot of the hill nearly opposite Daniel Smith's. It was a general country store, and in it was located the Post Office. In 1812, Henry Butterworth, with Daniel Smith and John I. Caverly, owned the sloop Dread, which sailed from Smith's dock.

There were also two brick yards on the river front. The northermost belonged to Daniel Gardner and later to Jacob Gillis, who operated it for some time; the other was conducted by Isaac Belknap, Junior, on his lands south of Downing Avenue. The yards were in operation until thirty or forty years ago, and the ruins of the docks connected with them can still be seen.

BALMVILLE FORTY YEARS AGO.

The neighborhood in the vicinity of the river had by this time undergone a notable change. The mercantile and freighting establishments had disappeared, and many residences, surrounded by well kept grounds, replaced the farm houses and roughly tilled fields of former years. At the northwest corner of North Street and the Balmville road was the residence of Mr. T. B. Shelton, formerly the property of Mr. Isaac Carpenter. On the opposite side of the Balmville road and thence eastward to the river, was a tract owned by Mr. Daniel Rogers. Next north was the residence of Mr. Allan M. Sherman, whose lands extended to the river. Adjoining his lands on the north, was the residence of Hon. John W. Brown, who purchased from Mr. Owen McGahey in 1835, and whose property also extended to the river. Mr. Aaron P. Johnes resided opposite. He purchased from Mr. Asa Sterling in 1856. Adjoining Mr. Brown's land on the north, was the property of Mr. David H. Barclay. He bought in 1843, from Mr. David Crawford, who obtained his title from Mr. Thomas Powell. Next north was the residence of Mr. Rufus R. Skeel. He purchased from Mr. Barclay in 1849. West of the Balmville road Mr. Saul had a greenhouse and nursery on a part of the Powelton farm. North of the nursery was the Powelton House. On the east side of the road north of Downing Avenue, was the residence of Mr. Walter S. Vail, who bought from Mr. Charles Downing. The property is now owned by Mrs. Munson G. Muir. Eastward was the residence of Mr. Henry Ball, now owned by Mr. James M. Wentz. Next north of Mr. Vail's property was the home of Mr. Charles Downing, who sold to Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, the present owner. Mr. Benjamin H. Mace's house is now the residence of Mr. Walton C. Tiffany. Mr. William H. Priest resided on the north, and sold in 1863, to Mr. Charles S. Jenkins. Eastwardly was the property of Mr. Daniel B. St. John, who purchased from Mr. Mace. Northward was the farm of Mr. Odell S. Hathaway, extending from the Balmville road to the river. Next north was the residence of Mr. David M. Clarkson. On the opposite side of the road, was the property of Mr. John S. Thayer, now owned by Mr. Henry C. Norton. Westward, was the residence of Mr. John Thayer, owned now by the Misses Atwood. North and west, was the property of Mr. George Gordon. Mr. Henry K. Brown's residence is now owned by Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown. Mr. Brownlee Brown resided on lands now belonging to Mr. Clarence Gordon. Mr. Dailey lived on the west side of the road near the Balm of Gilead tree. North of the road leading to the river was the property of Mr. Warren Delano. Admiral Bell, U. S. N., owned the lands now belonging to Dr. Henry A. Waldron. On the road leading northeast from the Balm of Gilead tree, resided Mr. George A. Elliot, who afterwards sold to Mr. Edward R. Johnes. Opposite was the residence of Mr. Deming, now owned by Mr. George W. Forsyth. Westward, was the residence of Mr. Edwards, formerly of Mr. Frederick J. Betts. Mr. Jonathan W. Thomas resided where he now does. A short distance north on the east side of the road, was the residence of Mr. Josiah H. Burton. Mr. Henry W. Murtfeldt resided where he does now.

North of the tree on property of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, resided Mr. Solomon Watts. On the west side of the Balmville road, where it turns over the hill, west of the tree, was the residence of Mr. Arthur Potts. Mr. John S. Purdy resided northward. Half way up the hill is the old school building. Northerly resided Mr. William C. Wardell, Mr. Christian Cook, Mr. Daniel A. Deyo, Mr. Crary, Mr. Nathaniel T. Hawkins, Mr. Josiah H. Merritt and Mr. Nathaniel Covert. The M E. Church stood on the east side of the road nearly opposite a road leading westward. The parsonage was a short distance south, on the west side of the road. Mr. Bodine, Mr. Thomas B. Denton and Mr. James Russell resided on the road leading westward. On the road leading west from Balmville hamlet, east of the present school house, was the residence of Mr. J. K. Wiles. Westwardly, resided Mr. John B. Corwin, Mr. Richard Corwin and Mr. John Farnham. On the road running northwestwardly towards Fostertown, resided Mr. Walter Wells, Mr. Reuben H. Bloomer, Mrs. James Lee and Mr. Andrew J. Bloomer. On the road leading north from Mr. Andrew J. Bloomer's, resided Mr. Thomas Kenney, Mr. Samuel McCaw, Mrs. Mary H. Waring, Mr. Daniel Westlake and Mr. Daniel Gardner.

The statement in Joseph Pettengill's advertisement of 1804, that his property, situated at the northeast corner of North Street and the Balmville road, was "worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes to reside in a country seat," applied equally well to the neighborhood. This fact became fully recognized a half century later, and the rare beauty of the locality attracted thither many people, who selected it as a fair land wherein to dwell.

The Valley of the Moodna in History.

A Paper Read

BY E. M. RUTTENBER

Before Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., March 30, 1901, and Included in this Number of the Papers of the Historical Society by Request.

Daughters of Quassaick Chapter:

I promised your accomplished Regent to say a few words to you in connection with the work in which you are now engaged, that of marking the site of the ancient Forge of Deacon Samuel Brewster, the fires of which were continued in the valley of the Moodna for many years. For the redemption of my promise I have been given "five or ten minutes" of your time this afternoon. The location of the site of the Forge is familiar to you, in general terms, either by personal visitation or by information. The valley of the Moodna is rich in natural features and in lore of historic interest. Standing on the sylvan delta shaded by many pines, at the mouth of Silver Stream, one may trace on the rocks, on the south side of Moodna Creek, the scratches made by glaciers as they forced their way to the ocean from the ice-sheet which once covered the northern part of the continent, and see, in the rocks themselves, the upheavals of the crust of our globe, in the process of cooling the molten ball, the resultant hills and valleys, and give free rein to the mind in considering the processes of the work of Creation from the period which, in our ignorance, we can only describe as "chaos," when the earth was "without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." As the ages pass we may also see here the disintegration of exposed rocks, recognize the combination of their elements with elements of the atmosphere and the formation of what we call soil, and the springing therefrom of vegetation—grasses and plants bearing fruits and flowers, and bushes becoming trees, to which have been given names, the first of which of record here was Kowanams, which one may accept as an equivalent of Kowawese, meaning "small pines," so called from their sharp pointed leaves. To this the aboriginal lords presumably added a syllable and said Kowawesuck, "Place of small pines," and by other combinations possible in their language, described "The Valley of Pines," a valley decked with the foliage of pine trees, and climbing vines and flowers, musical with the songs of birds, the sighing of winds and the murmur of waters, but terrible at times from the cries of the panther and the bark of the wolf, and not less terrible from the war-cries of a wild people. Such was the picture when European civilization first saw it. From its embowered estuary one then looked through the shadowing pines out upon the breast of the Mahicanituck, "The River of the Mahicans," as a painter, with circumscribed vision, looks upon a landscape.

In the foreground rose Kowawese, a hill covered with small pines, which we now call Plum Point; nestled in the tidal water he caught a glimpse of Menahtes, a "Small Island," which the Dutch called Potlepel or "Potladle Island," and we have been trying to call it by that name for many years; before him looming up against the sky he saw Matumpseck, "A Bad Standing Rock," for which the English comers substituted "Breakneck," and on his right Moschachtinne, "A Bare Mountain," for which the Dutch first exchanged their word Klinkerberg, "Stone Hill," and later Boterberg, or "Butter Hill," because of its resemblance to the rolls of butter which the Boterboers of Holland carried to market, and for which Willis substituted "Storm King," the signal mountain of storms. The outlook was—it must have been from what remains of the primal environments—a vision of grandeur and beauty. In those primal environments we may readily summon to the ear the cry, "Woach! Woach! Ha Ha Hach Woach!" as painted savages dashed out from the estuary in their rude canoes for forays upon their equally savage foes or to attack a passing trader's vessel and bear away with them its treasure of furs and its human freight, the latter perhaps for torture. Certainly there is no record that of the forty-three Europeans who were thus taken even one returned—certain it is that from those forays the stream became known to the Dutch as the Moordenaar's Kreck, or "The Creek of the Murderers," and so it is still called in our Moodna Creek by dropping letters from the Dutch orthography. And here we meet Maringoman, the Sachem of the Valley, and on the right Sloop Hill, with its traditionary story of Naoman, from whose savage breast was wrung, by the heroism of a captive above whose head and the heads of her children the red tomahawks were swinging while she refused to betray a friend, the noble tribute to woman's fidelity, "White woman! Thou hast kept thy word with me to the last moment."

The scene changes—the ring of the axe of the pioneer is heard amid the ancient pines; on Kowawese hill locates Major Patrick MacGregorie and his family, and his brother-in-law, David Toshack, "the Laird of Minevard," and their servants. The smoke from their cabin which rises on the canvas is from the fires in the first dwelling of Europeans in the present county of Orange. Across the estuary on the southwest Toshack builds a trading house, and exchanges with the Indians brandy and blankets and trinkets for furs, beaver and other skins, but mainly beaver skins, which were sent to Europe and exchanged for gold. The first commercial emporium as well as the first dwelling is before you. Half a century and more passes and other voices are heard in the valley, and where the birds sang and the wild flowers bloomed we have the township plot of Orangeville. Amid the gathering elements of the new life came Samuel Brewster, and Timothy Brewster, and John Brewster, and Jonas Williams, from Long Island, who located in the neighborhood or in proximity to its centre, where Samuel erected a crude one-story building in which maleable iron was converted into implements of various kinds—anchors, ox-chains, horse-shoes, nails, etc., what we call now "a blacksmith shop." On the south side of the Moodna, between the paper mill and the "Brewster House," so called, in a grove of pines, the fires

The Valley of the Moonda is History.

of the Forge were lighted and around them gathered, especially in colonial days, an exchange of religious and political opinion, a degree of culture and a strong patriotism, elements which go hand in hand. For its time it was a large Forge, with a water-wheel and triphammer, and when the storm clouds of the struggle for national independence began to send out their flashes in New England, thither came many workmen and engaged in forging chains, making the pikes of a chevaux-de-frize, and army wagons, etc. In a word, the Forge became a revolutionary establishment whose work was floated to Fort Montgomery and West Point in massive chains to obstruct the navigation of the river, and here woven into the bristling spears which stetched from Kowawese hill to Menahtes. There were no tories, or King's men in that hamlet—the God of the right of the people to establish their own form of government was only worshipped: from the guns in the breast-works on Kowawese were heard only the signals of Liberty. We may picture a scene here when those guns were ringing out their alarm as the British forces were moving on Forts Clinton and Montgomery in October, 1777, and the sturdy yeoman militia were rallying, and the patriot preacher, John Close, on a horse-block for his pulpit at the Forge, was lifting up his voice to the God of Battles for victory. I say, we may picture this scene, for many scenes far less probable have passed into tradition as veritable history.

Time and your patience would alike fail me to note the many incidents of revolutionary interest which could be recited as occurring in the hamlet at Brewster's Forge. They can all be gathered from the local books. The footprints of Washington and Lafayette and Steuben and Clinton and Knox and the long line of heroes had impress here, and the "Forge-hill road," over which they passed, is probably as good today as it was then though much more traveled then than now. As they emerged from the bank of the stream the Stars and Stripes floated before them from the headquarters of Knox and Gates, and on the brow of the hill The Temple stood in full view of the army in its last encampment. The data in regard to these matters is authentic..

No one can write the streams of influence which went out from Brewster's Forge—powers in the field of religion, morals and politics. To appreciate them we must go back to the days when such establishments shared with the grist mills in supplying places for the exchange of thought, of news and gossip, and the concensus of opinion gathered was proclaimed in the pulpits. The sites of all such places may well be memorized that in the generations to come the children may ask the fathers, "What mean ye by these stones?" And they shall say unto them, "Israel passed this way."

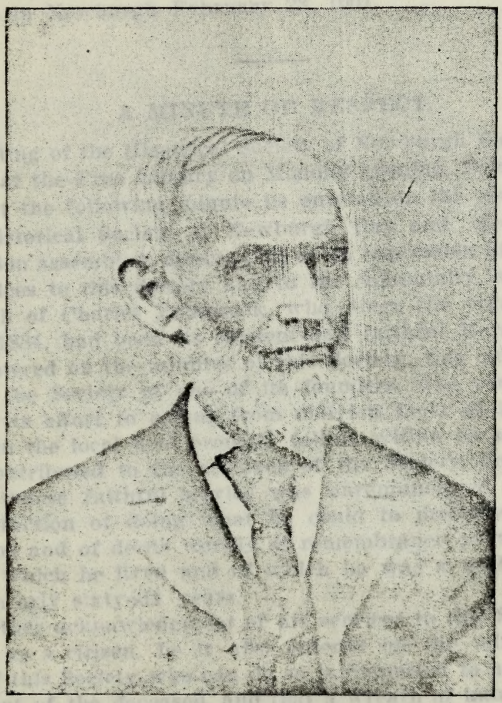
I hope I have not wearied you, but more sincerely do I hope that I have said something that will more deeply interest you in your chosen work. I would that the knowledge of local history especially was more widely diffused; I would that all men might realize

"In what a forge and what a heat
Were formed the anchors"

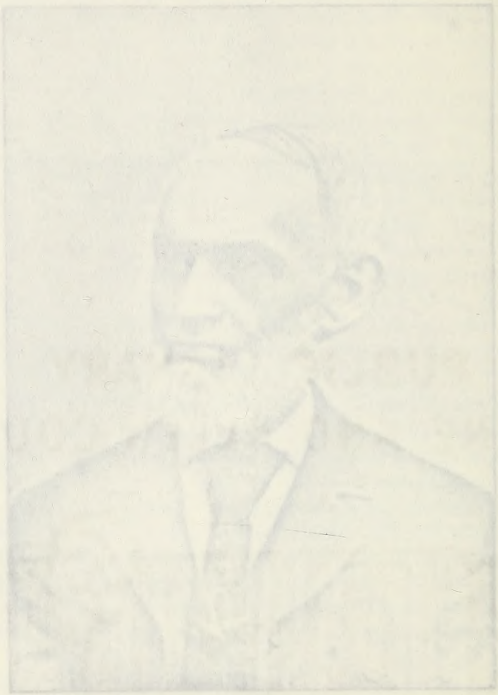
of our nation's planting and whose fires of principle gleam down through the darkness of years as beacons to guide and to warn. I would that

the boulder might have its story and the flower its blossom in every mind to the better understanding of the lessons which they teach; that all might look upon ancient highways as something more than old roads, and upon ancient hamlets as something more than ancient hamlets whose eras of activity have departed, and recognize in them environments which may be studied with interest and profit—frontier settlements,

——"But a germ
Of that wide-branch'd prosperity—
Top, green and high—base, wide and firm—
Whose ripen'd fruits now bless the free."



CHARLES ESTABROOK.



CHARLES ESTABROOK.

Charles Estabrook.

Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 18, 1823. Removed to Newburgh in 1835. Died in Newburgh February 23, 1901.

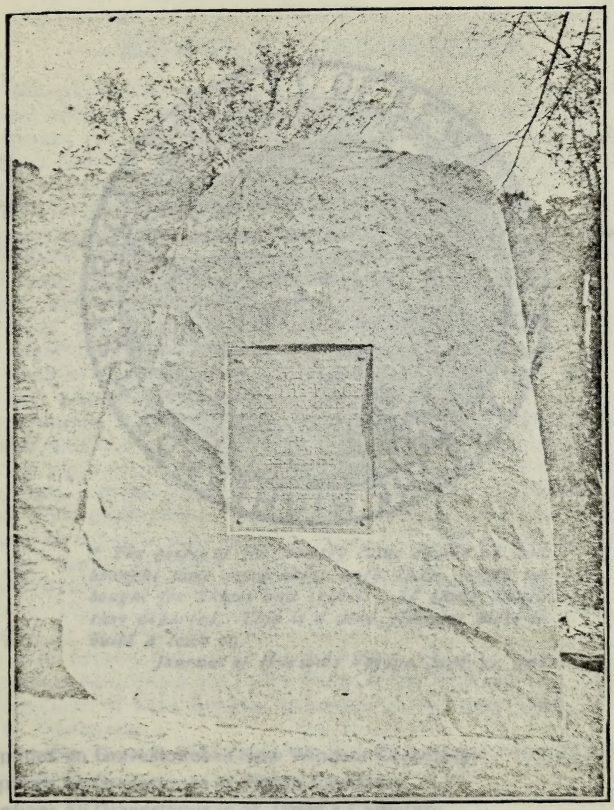
A MINUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Hisotrical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, held at the Free Library on Monday evening, February 25, it was ordered that the following minute be entered on the record:

"The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, in special session assembled, directs that as an expression of its appreciation of his services to this Society and to the community, and of its regret at the death of Charles Estabrook, who, since the organization of this Society in 1884, had been its efficient and faithful Recording Secretary, there be entered on the minutes of this Society, this memorial, attesting the loss to the Society of one of its founders, who ever manifested an interest in its effort to rescue from oblivion facts of local history and genealogy in the local field properly falling within its sphere of action—one who contributed to the archives of the Society, and to its publications—one whose faithful service was unremunerated save in the personal satisfaction of doing what he could to preserve the memory of worthy men, and of deeds worthy of remembrance occurring in the community in which he lived and of which he was a useful member for a period of nearly sixty-six years.

"In further acknowledgment of his services to this Society and of his usefulness as a citizen, be it also entered on the minutes, that every member of this Society who can do so is requested to attend the services of interment of the deceased, and that a wreath of immortelles be placed by this Society upon the casket of him who was dear to us by many ties of association and was esteemed for many traits of character which the world saw not—one who at all times recognized that

> "The only amaranthine flower on earth
> Is Virtue; the only lasting treasure, Truth."

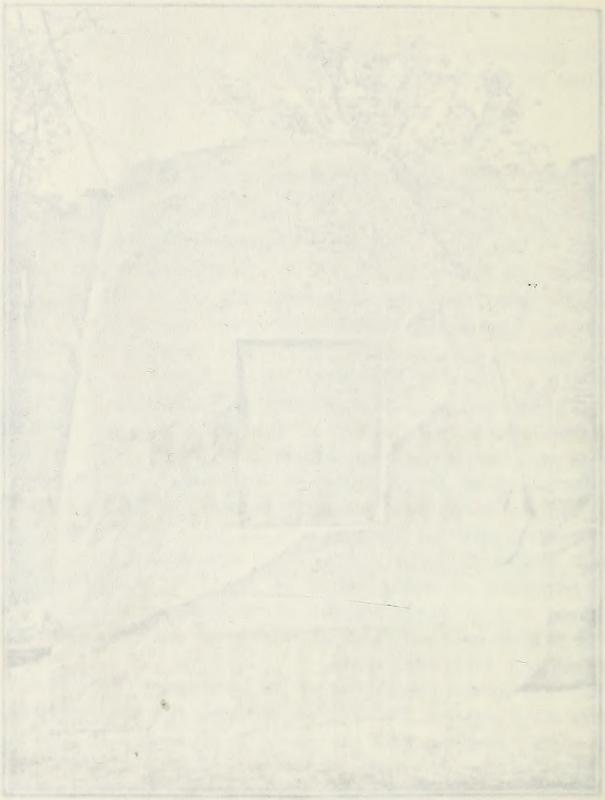


BREWSTER FORGE TABLET.

ERECTED BY QUASSAICK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. UNVEILED OCTOBER 18, 1901.

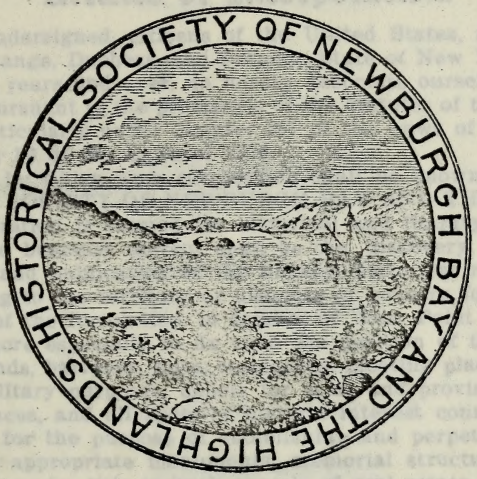
The Inscription reads:

ON THIS SITE STOOD THE FORGE WHERE WERE MADE PARTS OF THE CHAINS THROWN ACROSS THE HUDSON RIVER DURING THE REVOLUTION. ERECTED BY QUASSAICK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, NEWBURGH, N. Y.



Historical Papers

No. IX.



"The people of the country came aboard us, and brought some small skins with them, which we bought for knives and trifles. At three o'clock they departed. This is a very pleasant place to build a town on."

Journal of Hudson's Voyage, Sept. 30, 1609.

1. Inscriptions on Gravestones in New Windsor Cemetery.
2. Inscriptions on Gravestones in Patton Cemetery.
3. Inscriptions on Gravestones in St. David's Cemetery.
4. Inscriptions on Gravestones in Balmville Cemetery.
5. Lauchlin Campbell, of Campbell Hall, and His Family, - David Barclay
6. Tjerck Classen DeWitt and Some of His Descendants, - Rev. William Walsh
7. Visit to Shawangunk's Ancient Indian Fort, - - - E. M. Ruttenber
8. Obituary Record—Thomas Benton Brooks, Charles L. C. Kerr, Charles Caldwell, James J. Logan. Wilbur H. Weston.

NEWBURGH N. Y. 1902.

Historical Papers

No. IX.



NEWBURGH N. Y. 1902.

The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands.

Organized, September 5, 1883. **Incorporated, January 8, 1884.**

Articles of Incorporation.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in the counties of Orange, Duchess, and Putnam, State of New York, of the age of twenty-one years and over, do hereby associate ourselves and form a corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, and particularly under Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1875, as amended by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1876.

The name by which such corporation shall be known in law is THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGHLANDS.

Said corporation is formed for historical and literary purposes, and the object and business thereof shall be the discovery, collection, and preservation, and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relating to the territory or districts of country formerly occupied by the army of the Revolution, in defence of West Point and the Hudson River; and more especially to fix upon the position of the several forts, camping-grounds, barracks, huts, residences, meeting places for religious, social and military purposes, depots for arms and provisions, revolutionary burial places, and all spots of historic interest connected with the said defence, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating the truth of history by appropriate monuments, memorial structures and inscriptions, and to acquire title to such parcels of real estate as may be needed for the above purposes.

The principal office and place of business of said Society shall be in the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, at such place as may be designated by the Society.

The said corporation shall be managed by its President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and eight members of said Society (sixteen in all) who shall constitute its Board of Managers.

The names of such Managers for the first year of the existence of said corporation are:

ENOCH L. FANCHER, President.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, First Vice-President.
WILLIAM W. CARSON, Second Vice-President.
LEWIS BEACH, Third Vice-President.
J. HERVEY COOK, Fourth Vice-President.
CHAS. ESTABROOK, Recording Secretary.
WILLIAM J. ROE, Corresponding Secretary.
JONATHAN N. WEED, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FISH,	EDWARD M. RUTTENBER,
JOHN J. MONELL,	JOHN R. CALDWELL,
JOEL T. HEADLEY,	JAMES G. GRAHAM,
THOMAS B. BROOKS,	HENRY DUDLEY.

The foregoing being all the officers of the Society for the first year.

Officers=1902=3.

President,

CHARLES F. ALLAN.

First Vice-President,

JAMES N. DICKEY.

Second Vice-President,

WALTER C. ANTHONY.

Third Vice-President,

DAVID A. MORRISON.

Fourth Vice-President,

EDWARD M. RUTTENBER.

Recording Secretary,

FRANK S. HULL.

Corresponding Secretary,

WILLIAM COOK BELKNAP.

Treasurer,

JONATHAN N. WEED.

Trustees.

Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,
John Dales,
George W. Peters,
J. Hervey Cook,
Russel Headley,
Hiram Lozier,
David Barclay,
Chas. H. Weygant,

Past Officers.

Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.,	President,	1883-'85.
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	"	1885-'88.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1888-'90.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1890-'92.
Edward M. Ruttenber,	"	1892-'94.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1894-'99.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1899-1901.
Maj. Edward C. Boynton,	1st Vice-President,	1883-'85, 1888-'93.
John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.,	"	1885-'87.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1887-'88.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1894-'97.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1897-'98.
William W. Carson,	2nd Vice-President,	1883-'87.
Daniel S. Waring,	"	1887-'92.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1892-'94.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1894-'96.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1896-'97.
James N. Dickey,	"	1898-'99.
Hon. Lewis Beach,	3rd Vice-President,	1883-'87.
J. Hervey Cook,	"	1887-'92.
Hugh S. Banks,	"	1892-'93.
Rev. Rufus Emery,	"	1893-'94.
David Carson,	"	1894-'98.
Charles F. Allan,	"	1898-'99.
J. Hervey Cook,	4th Vice-President,	1883-'87.
Wm. K. Hall, D. D.,	"	1887-'90.
Hon. James G. Graham,	"	1890-'94.
Charles H. Weygant,	"	1894-'96.
James N. Dickey,	"	1896-'98.
Charles Caldwell,	"	1898-1902.
Charles Estabrook,	Rec. Secretary,	1883-1901.
William J. Roe,	Cor. Secretary,	1883.
L. S. Sterrit,	"	1892.
Wm. Cook Belknap,	"	1893.
Jonathan N. Wood,	Treasurer,	1883.

Members.

* Enoch L. Fancher, LL. D.,
* Maj. Edward C. Boynton,
* Hon. Lewis Beach,
J. Hervey Cook,
* Charles Estabrook,
r. William J. Roe,
Jonathan N. Weed,
* Hon. Hamilton Fish,
* John J. Monell,
* Hon. Joel T. Headley,
* Thomas B. Brooks,
Edward M. Ruttenber,
* John R. Caldwell,
* Hon. James G. Graham,
* Henry Dudley,
William K. Hall, D. D.,
* Hiram A. Jones,
Nathan S. Smith,
r. Clarence Gordon,
Joseph Van Cleft,
* William R. Weed,
James N. Dickey,
Arthur Wilson,
* James Patton,
John Dales,
* John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D.,
H. P. Chace,
r. Prof. Caleb Huse,
John Schoonmaker,
* Lucas Oakley,
* Hon. Daniel B. St. John,
* James J. Logan,
* John Little,
David Carson,
r. William B. Brokaw,
Robert Emmett Deyo,
* B. Franklin Clark,
* Daniel S. Waring,
* John F. Van Nort,
* Moses Cook Belknap,
* Hugh S. Banks,
* William A. M. Culbert, M. D.,
r. John A. Mason,
Frederic W. Senff,
r. Murray E. Poole,
Rev. Francis Washburn,
John D. Van Buren,
Charles L. Ward,
Francis Lynch,
* Leander Clark,
Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins,
Miss Grace Jenkins,
Rev. John Marshall Chew,
* Rev. Samuel M. Akerly,
* Elman H. Borst, M. D.,
Arthur Dubois,
Hiram Lozier,
Rev. Jeremiah Searle,
Joseph M. Leeper,
Leander Clark, Jr.,
David A. Morrison,
Rev. Charles H. Snedeker,
Edgar O. Mitchell, M. D.,
Howard Thornton,
r. Robert N. Whelan,
John B. Rogers,
Mrs. Jeanette L. Barney,
Robert Johnston,
Samuel C. Mills,
William O. Mailler,
Edward R. J. Mailler,
r. Joseph M. Dickey,
r. Warren F. Dickey,
John J. S. McCroskery,
Lewis W. Y. McCroskery,
John McCroskery, M. D.,
r. Rev. F. B. Savage,
* Lendon S. Straw,
r. Albert N. Chambers,
William H. Hilton,
* Willard M. Terpening,
Mrs. Elizabeth O. Wright,
Rev. J. W. F. Carlisle,
Benjamin B. Odell,
Walter C. Anthony,
Miss Stella G. Brooks,
Edward F. Brooks, M. D.,
* Adam Lilburn,

* Charles E. Williams,
David Barclay,
r. L. S. Sterrit,
George W. Peters,
Russel Headley,
Charles F. Allan, M. D. S.,
* Elkanah K. Shaw,
William Cook Belknap,
John J. Mitchell, M. D.,
Col. George A. Cantine,
Col. Charles H. Weygant,
* Charles Caldwell,
* Charles L. C. Kerr,
John Deyo, M. D.,
Frank E. Estabrook,
Edward G. Hulse,
* Edwin T. Skidmore,
Mrs. James N. Dickey,
Mrs. Hector Craig,
Frederic D. Hitch,
Mrs. F. D. Hitch,
r. H. K. Bush-Brown,
r. Mrs. H. K. Bush-Brown,
r. Mrs. George Denniston,
Rev. William Walsh.
Charles S. Williams,
* Frank W. Potter, M. D.,
William F. Cassedy,
Cornelius L. Waring,
Charles D. Robinson,
Arthur A. McLean,
Stevenson H. Walsh,
* Wilbur H. Weston,
Miss Augusta Leslie,
James M. Crane,
William Foster,
Michael H. Hirschberg,
J. Walker Fowler,
M. Langdon Bird,
Miss Jennie A. Gouldy,
John Smith,
Rev. Ernest F. Neilson,
Brainerd P. Emery,
Addison C. Ormsbee,
Henry D. Fowler,
Goldsmith D. Johnes,
* Eugene A. Brewster,
Miss Mary A. Smith,
George W. Peck,
Hugh P. Graham,
James Harrison,
George A. Sanford,
Roswell C. Coleman,
Miss Adelaide Skeel,
Benj. J. Macdonald,
Wm. Johnston McKay,
Frank S. Hull,
Daniel J. Coutant,
John Galt,
Fred M. Taylor,
Darwin W. Esmond,
Thomas F. Balfe,
George R. Brewster,
Charles M. Stebbins.
Wm. J. Wygant,
Frank W. Miller,
Saml. E. Shipp,
James G. Graham,
MacLeod Rogers,
Rev. Octavius Applegate, D. D.,
Frederic W. Banks,
Thomas M. Peck,
Carlos M. Stone,
Samuel Ritchie,
Nehemiah Fowler,
Henry P. Ramsdell.

Life Members.

Julia E. Leroy. Henry W. Leroy,

* William W. Carson.

Honorary Members.

* William J. Blake,
Sylvanus M. Davidson,
* Rev. Edward McGlynn,
Rev. Rufus Emery.

Contributions to Archives, 1901-2.

Inscriptions on gravestones in Patton Cemetery, copied and contributed by Mr. A. G. Barratt.

Inscriptions on gravestones in New Windsor Cemetery, copied and contributed by Mr. A. G. Barratt.

Inscriptions on gravestones in St. David's Cemetery, Town of Hamptonburgh, copied and contributed by Capt. W. H. D. Blake.

Inscriptions on gravestones in Balmville Cemetery, copied by Miss Anna Hulett.

Original letter of Thomas North to Josiah Dean relating to the operations at Queensboro Furnace, in the Highlands, dated Jan. 8th, 1790. Contributed by Mr. David Carson.

Constitution and By-Laws of Newburgh Musical Institute, and signatures of members, 1862. Contributed by Mr. S. W. Holdredge.

Minute Book of Newburgh Musical Institute, 1862-1871. Contributed by Mr. S. W. Holdredge.

Deed executed by Burger Minders, with his signature, for lands in Shawangunk, dated 1741. Contributed by E. M. Ruttenber. Burger Minders was one of the Palatine settlers of Newburgh, Trustee of Glebe, etc.

Deed of James Sell and Jane, his wife, to Thomas Campbell, for lands in New Windsor; dated 1800; witnessed by Wm. Gourlay and John Crowell. R.

Deed of Elizabeth Stollard to John Crawford, late of the Kingdom of Ireland; dated 1727; land in New Windsor. R.

Deed of Andrew Johnson and Katharine, his wife, and John Parker and Janet, his wife, to John Young, 1730. Young was one of the company who emigrated from Longford, Ireland, with Charles Clinton in 1729. Lands in New Windsor. Witnessed by John Loofborow, Charles Clinton and Alex. Denniston. R.

Agreement of sale. Same parties. R.

Genealogy of Uzal Knapp, last of Washington's Life Guard. Contributed by Mr. George Lawson.

Programs of twelve concerts by the Newburgh Church Musical Society. R.

Historical sketch of Capt. Lauchlin Campbell and his settlement at Campbell Hall, and incidentally of his grandson, General Eustace, of the Army of the Revolution. An exhaustive research, by Mr. David Barclay, published in this number.

Hawk's Nest, or The Last of the Cahoonshees; a tale of the Delaware Valley. By James M. Allerton, of Port Jervis, 1892. R.

New York at Gettysburg. Report of New York Monuments Commission. Published by the State. Three quarto volumes—illustrated.

Public Papers of George Clinton, Vol. 5. Published by the State. From Hugh Hastings, State Historian.

Annual Meeting, Sept. 2, 1902.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands was held at the Public Library, Tuesday evening, Sept. 2d, 1902. Those in attendance were the President, Col. Chas. H. Weygant, in the chair; David Barclay, Hiram Lozier, E. M. Ruttenber, George W. Peters, Nehemiah Fowler, D. A. Morrison, J. N. Dickey, John Dales, Jas. Harrison, D. W. Esmond, and the Secretary, Frank S. Hull.

The President called the meeting to order and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The President read his annual report, as follows:

To the Members of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and The Highlands: The year ending with this meeting has not been marked, on the part of this society, by the carrying out of any unusual or particularly important undertaking, of interest to the general public. A majority of our active members seem to entertain the opinion, which is undoubtedly correct, that the legitimate work of an historical society such as this is to gather together and preserve, by publication in suitable form, personal data and records of past events of local interest which might otherwise be lost to history.

The books, publications and manuscripts belonging to the society have been arranged in the new and suitable case procured for that purpose and by courtesy of the Board of Education set up in the main room of the Library Building, where they can be conveniently consulted by the members.

Mr. A. G. Barratt has recently contributed a copy of Inscriptions from the Patton and New Windsor Burial Grounds. Mr. David Barclay has prepared a biographical sketch of Capt. Lauchlin Campbell, of Campbell Hall, with interesting references to Major Eustace, one of Orange County's heroes of the Revolutionary War, and it is understood that from Mr. J. N. Weed data will be forthcoming whenever the Publication Committee is ready to send to the printer the material for the next number of the society pamphlet.

During the year death has thrice entered our ranks and detailed three members for active service in the great beyond. Vice-President Charles Caldwell, Trustee Charles L. C. Kerr, and Mr. James J. Logan, were all influential and highly respected citizens, and most genial companions.

Their names are prominently interwoven in the recorded history of the City of Newburgh, and must hereafter appear in our ever lengthening list of honored departed. Quietly they have passed from among us:

"Out of a life of commotion
Tempest-swept oft as the ocean,
Dark with the wrecks drifting o'er
Into a land calm and quiet,
Never a storm cometh nigh it,
Never a wreck on its shore."

Mr. Ruttenber moved that the report be entered on the minutes. Carried.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. N. Weed, was unavoidably absent from the meeting, but reported a balance of $250.50 on hand.

The President stated he had been informed by Mr. Barclay that the inscriptions on the tomb stones in the Balmville burying ground had been copied and the document would be added to the collection already in the possession of the society.

The chairman announced that the election of officers for the ensuing year was in order. He stated that his name was not to be considered for the Presidency, as he could not give the time to the office necessary to promote the interests of the society as they should be. He expressed his thanks to the members for their co-operation, and directed the election to proceed.

On motion of Mr. Dickey a committee was appointed to nominate officers. The chair appointed Messrs. Dickey, Ruttenber, Lozier and Fowler. The committee retired and soon re-appeared and presented the list. On motion of Mr. Esmond the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for the names as presented by the nominating committee. The officers thus chosen are as follows:

President—Charles F. Allan.
First Vice-President—James N. Dickey.
Second Vice-President—Walter C. Anthony.
Third Vice-President—David A. Morrison.
Fourth Vice-President—E. M. Ruttenber.
Recording Secretary—Frank S. Hull.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Cook Belknap.
Treasurer—J. N. Weed.
Trustees—Rev. W. K. Hall, D. D., John Dales, George W. Peters, J. Hervey Cook, Russel Headley, Hiram Lozier, David Barclay, Charles H. Weygant.

Publication Committee (by previous appointment)—E. M. Ruttenber, James N. Dickey, Chas. H. Weygant.

The subject of the society taking any active part in contributing to the historical exhibit at the forthcoming County Fair was informally discussed, but no action was taken.

The importance of preserving the inscriptions on the tomb stones in the old burying grounds in the vicinity was also emphasized by informal discussion. While a careful record has been made of the inscriptions in the "Old Town" Cemetery in the Fourth Ward, there are numerous small cemeteries in the country roundabout that are being overlooked, and in a few years it will be impossible to gather the records properly that should be preserved. No action was taken, however.

Adjourned.

In Rural Cemeteries.

INSCRIPTIONS ON GRAVESTONES IN NEW WINDSOR CEMETERY.

COPIED BY A. G. BARRATT.

The New Windsor Cemetery is at the now vacant New Windsor Presbyterian Church, near the village of New Windsor. It is presumed to have been founded sometime about 1752, but no record has been found. The church dates from 1765.

Caeser Mitchell, died Nov. 15, 1843, aged 74 yrs. Through his life a faithful and respected domestic in the family of John Nicoll.

To the memory of John E. Smith, born Feby. 7, 1796, died Oct. 22, 1854. Also, Ann, his wife, born Dec. 11, 1789, died Oct. 22, 1854. Our father and mother.

Hannah, wife of Wright Moshier, born (remainder illegible).

In memory of Samuel Morrison, son of Archibald and Agnes Hays, of New York, who departed this life Aug. 7, 1828, aged 1 yr., 9 mos. and 12 dys.*

To the memory of Maxwell McCann, who died 5th Dec., 1829, in the 22nd year of his age.

In memory of George McCann, who died Dec. 9, 1851, in the 78th year of his age.

Elizabeth McCann, died Aug. 31, 1850, aged 80 yrs., 2 mos., 8 dys.

Died, Aug. 19, 1855, John James, son of Samuel and Mary D. Hall, aged 1 yr. and 22 dys.

Died, Oct. 14, 1831, Moses Burnett, son of Samuel and Mary D. Hall, aged 1 yr., 11 mos. and 22 dys.

Sacred to the memory of Agness Gaff, who died Oct., 1834, aged 27 yrs. and 6 mos.

Sacred to the memory of Alexander C. Gaff who died Oct., 1833, aged 9 yrs.

* The poetic inscriptions in this, and other cases, is omitted. They do not add to the statement of facts.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Gaff, who died Aug. 21, 1823, aged 19 yrs.

In memory of Abram Hyatt, died Feb. 11, 1864, aged 52 yrs., 1 mo.

[Hyatt enlisted in Co. A, 124th Regiment, Aug. 4, 1862; discharged for disability, at Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 2, 1864, and died a week later. He was a cigar maker in Newburgh; unmarried.]

Rachel, wife of Stephen Hyatt, died May 11, 1860, aged 82 yrs.

Elizabeth, born Aug. 9, 1859; died Oct. 26, 1868. Charles, born July 9, 1867; died Jany. 26, 1869. The children of Charles and Ann Haws.

Died, Mch. 18, 1825, Mrs. Rosanna Croswell, aged 59 yrs.

Died, June 25, 1821, George, son of James and Eliza Croswell.

In memory of Mary W. Halstead, daughter of William and Deborah Halstead, who departed this life June 1, 1804, aged 5 yrs., 2 mos., 15 dys.

Nelson DeGroat, Co. G, 124th N. Y. Vols., died Jany. 4, 1864, aged 35 yrs.

Hiram DeGroat, Co. G, 124th N. Y. Vols., died May 23, 1865, aged 25 yrs.

Died, at Bethlehem, Orange Co., N. Y., on the 3rd of April, 1861, Rachel A. Simmons, wife of Abraham Walsh, in the 48th year of her age.

In memory of Thomas Davis, died June 25, 1863, aged 62 yrs.

Stephen McConnell, died July 10, 1863, aged 66 yrs. Father's grave.

Elizabeth, wife of Stephen McConnell, died Nov. 21, 1862, aged 63 yrs.; also of Jane, daughter of S. and E. McConnell, aged 9 years. Mother and sister's grave.

Mary Sophia, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth McConnell and wife of Herman Romeyn, died Dec. 11, 1858, aged 23 yrs., 10 mos. and 11 dys.

In memory of Mary, wife of Thomas Davis, died Oct. 22, 1857, aged 42 yrs. Was a native of Wales.

In memory of Bryant Durand, who departed this life Sept. 27, 1809, aged 39 yrs., 15 mos. and 1 day.

In memory of Thomas Smith, who died June 5, 1813, in his 42nd year.

Died, 15th Jany., 182[illegible], Jesse Lockwood, aged 77 yrs., 6 mos. and 11 dys.

Died, 23rd May, 1818, Mary Lockwood, aged 68 yrs., 7 mos. and 2 dys.

Mary Ann King, 1855, aged 11 mos.

Walter H. Wood, died June 13, 1851, aged 5 yrs. and 4 mos.

In memory of David Gardner, who departed this life April 17, ——, aged 35 yrs., — mos. and — days. (Inscription partly illegible.)

Fanny Veltmann, wife of James Aldrich, died Nov. 12, 1830, aged 38 yrs. and 21 dys.

Helen Hudson, wife of James Aldrich, died April 9, 1818, aged 33 yrs., 5 mos. and 7 dys.

Died, Aug. 21, 1822, Sophronia Aldrich, aged 19 yrs., 5 mos.

Ann H. Aldrich, wife of Jacob D. Clarke, died Jany. 2, 1831, aged 23 yrs., 10 mos. and 27 dys.

In memory of Susan B., daughter of William and Mary Lewis, who died 31st December, 1852, aged 22 yrs., 11 mos.

Died, 6th June, 1833, Phebe, daughter of Henry and Deborah Wyatt, 1 yr., 3 mos. and 5 dys.

In memory of Lydia, wife of Gilbert Gardner, died May 8, 1848, aged 41 yrs., 3mos., 19 dys.

In memory of Alexander McDonald, who departed this life Dec. 28, 1831, in the 48tn year of his age.

Died, 20th December, 1827, Sarah, wife of Alexander McDonald, aged 72 yrs.

In memory of Alexander McDonald, who died Oct. 8, 1831, in the 89th year of his age.

In memory of James McDonald, who died Dec. 20, 1832, aged 45 yrs.

Edward H. Logan, died Aug. 13, 1843, aged 28 yrs.

Mary Logan, died Nov. 28, 1851, aged 75 yrs.

In memory of James Logan, died 16th August, 1833, aged 62 yrs., 2 mos., 11 days.

In memory of Thomas Nicolson, who died Aug. 11, 1818, aged 77 yrs., 7 mos., 3 dys.

In memory of Mary, wife of Charles Nicolson, who died Mch. 26, 1838, in the 86th year of her age.

Nathaniel Moores, died June 13, 1866, aged 66 yrs., 8 mos., 20 dys.

Elizabeth Moores, died June 18, 1866, aged 68 yrs., 1 mo.

Adelia A. King, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Moores, died Nov. 17, 1860, aged 36 yrs. and 10 mos.

James B. Moores, died July 8, 1863, from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, aged 32 yrs., 8 mos.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of Daniel B. Moores, died May 21, 1836, in the 77th year of her age.

Died, 2d October, 1812, Susanah, wife of James Moores, in her 42d yr.

Died, 25th June, 1812, James Moores, in his 51st year.

In memory of Elizabeth, daughter of James and Susanah Moores, who died Feby. 24, 1810, in the 7th year of her age.

Elizabeth L. Howe, wife of Jacob Wandell, died Apr. 1, 1860, age 65 yrs., 11 mos. and 14 dys.

Died, June 11, 1832, Sarah Helen, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Wandell, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.

Died, Mch. 5, 1823, Oliver Howe, aged 63 yrs. and 5 mos.

Died, Oct. 9, 1834, Sarah, wife of Oliver Howe, aged 68 yrs.

Isaac Monell, died June 28, 1865, aged 26 yrs., 3 mos. and 4 dys.

Margaret Lockwood, died Oct. 1, 1861, aged 62 yrs., 11 mos.

Isaac N. Lockwood, died May 6, 1866, aged 45 yrs.

In memory of John F. Havens, son of John F. and Sarah Havens, died Jan. 5, 1865, aged 5 mos. and 11 dys.

In memory of Emma F., daughter of Jesse and Catherine A. Davenport, born May 25, 1855, died Oct. 7, 1856.

Susanna Lockwood, died Aug. 30, 1861, in the 53rd year of her age.

In memory of William Monell, who died Aug. 2, 1859, aged 65 yrs., 7 mos. and 8 dys.

In memory of Aletta, wife of William Monell, who departed this life May 28, 1811, in the 45th year of her age.

In memory of Susan Aletta, daughter of William and Aletta Monell, who died July 22, 1842, aged 10 yrs.

In memory of the deceased infant daughter of William and Aletta Monell; also Abby Frances, its twin sister, died Aug. 24, 1835, age 1 yr., 7 mos., 8 dys.

In memory of Samuel Lockwood, Elder of the Presbyterian Church, New Windsor, departed this life Sept. 4, 1840, in the 72d year of his age.

Died, July, 1827, David Congar, aged 87 yrs.; also, Aug., 1820, Mary, his wife, aged 70 yrs.

Margaret, wife of James Monell, died June 9, 1864, aged 30 yrs., 7 mos.

Justina, wife of J. N. Monell, died Apr. 10, 1861, aged 27 yrs.

Martha, wife of Joseph Morrell, died Jany. 12, 1828, in the 72nd year of her age.

In memory of Joseph Morrell, who died 6th September, 1857, aged 82 yrs. During the whole of the Revolution he held a commission in the armies of his country.

In memory of Sarah G. Morrell, who departed this life Aug. 1, 1850, in the 63rd year of her age.

(Name illegible), Dec. 2, 1863, in the 72nd year of her age.

In memory of Martha Morrell, died May 4, 1866, in the 66th year of her age.

In memory of Alexander Denniston, who died Dec. 3, 1839, in the 58th year of his age.

In memory of Frances M., wife of Alexander Denniston, died May 7, 1818, aged 58 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of Coroline, wife of Robert Townsend, who departed this life Mch. 7, 1857, aged 17 yrs; also, Michael C., son of Robert and Coroline Townsend, who departed this life May 16, 1857, aged 5 mos., 10 dys.

Silas Corwin, died Jany. 24, 1886, in the 98th year of his age. Father's grave.

Jerusha Reeve, wife of Silas Corwin, died Oct. 12, 1860, in the 71st year of her age. Mother's grave.

In memory of Silas R. Corwin, who departed this life Jany. 9, 1837, aged 22 yrs. and 9 dys.

To the memory of Catherine Ann Moshier, daughter of Silas and Jerusha Corwin, who died Apr. 27, 1850, aged 25 yrs., 9 mos.

Little Siley's grave. Son of F. F. and E. S. Corwin, died Oct. 17, 1851, aged 2 yrs., 2 mos. and 29 dys.

Silas R., son of F. F. and E. S. Corwin, died Feb. 28, 1864, ae 10 yrs. 3 mos. 22 dys.

William O., son of F. F. and E. S. Corwin, died May 25, 1864, ae 6 yrs. 6 mos. and 23 dys.

Sarah E., daughter of F. F. and E. S. Corwin, died July 4, 1865, aged 13 yrs. 6 mos. and 14 dys.

Hiram White, born Mch. 17, 1803, died Oct. 14, 1860.

Mary Ann, wife of Hiram White, born Feby. 14, 1805, died Apr. 28, 1857.

This stone is erected in memory of John Treat Crane, Esq., who died Feby. 18, 1797, in the 69th year of his age.

In memory of John Wheeler, who died July 17, 1796, aged 17 yrs,

In memory of Eunice, wife of John B. Haven, who departed this life Mch. 11th (year and age illegible).

Our mother, Jane Chapman, died Apr. 14, 1860, aged 66 yrs. 14 dys.

Hiram K. Chapman, M. D., died Apr. 27, 1842, aged 51 yrs. 11 mos. 18 dys. Born in Fairfield County, Connecticut. He spent the latter portion of his useful life in this county. A sincere Christian, alike distinguished for having benevolence and skill in his profession, his loss

is deeply felt by all who knew him. He was especially the friend of the poor, looking for his reward in heaven. An affectionate husband, father and friend. As an elder in the Presbyterian Church in this village, judicious in counsel, abundant in labors and wise to win souls.

Samuel, son of George L. and Elizabeth Sherwood, died Aug. 9, 1845, aged 1 yr. 2 mos. 7 dys.

In memory of Eliza, wife of David D. Sherwood, who departed this life Mch. 2, 1840, aged 38 yrs. 11 mos. 7 dys.

Anna W. Nicoll, relict of John Nicoll, died Aug. 29, 1861, in the 76th year of her age.

In memory of Patie Nicoll, daughter of Daniel Sherwood (remainder of inscription illegible).

In memory of John Nicoll, who died Mch. 3, 1842, in the 70th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Robert, who died Feby. 6, 1844, aged 15 yrs. 9 mos. and 6 dys.; also Sally, who died Jany. 26, 2 yrs. 4 dys.; also Wil-

In memory of Leonard D. Nicoll, son of John and Anna I. Nicoll, who liam, who died Apr. 2, 1837, aged 1 yr. 3 mos. 6 dys.
Children of Hiram K. and Jane Chapman.

In memory of Joseph Carpenter, died Dec. 15, 1851, in the 71st year of his age.

To the memory of Margaret, wife of Joseph Carpenter, who died Jany. 23, 1837, aged 47 yrs. and 24 dys.

Sacred to the memory of John M., son of Joseph and Margaret Carpenter, who died Aug. 21, 1841, aged 21 yrs.

departed this life July 17, 1812, aged 9 mos. and 12 dys.

In memory of Leonard D. Nicoll, who died June 12, 1815, aged 76 yrs. 5 mos. and 10 dys.

In memory of Ruth Nicoll, who died Apr. 7, 1818, aged 71 yrs. 1 mo. 12 dys.

In memory of Jonas W., son of John and Anna Nicoll, who died Aug. 18, 1846, aged 25 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of Keturah, daughter of Major and Phebe Egleston, who died Dec. 31, 1836, aged 23 yrs. 3 mos. and 3 dys.

In memory of Samuel Nichols, who died Aug. 2, 1856, aged 83 yrs. 8 mos. and 25 dys.

Sacred to the memory of Phoebe, wife of Samuel Nichols, who departed this life Apr. 12, 1847, aged 72 yrs. 11 mos. and 19 dys.

In memory of Isaac Shultz, who died Jany. 27, 1845, aged 20 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.

ERRATTA.

Page 16, 15th to 26th lines should read:

Sacred to the memory of Robert, who died Feby. 6, 1844, aged 15 yrs. 9 mos. and 6 dys.; also Sally, who died Jany. 26, 2 yrs. 4 dys.; also William, who died Apr. 2, 1837, aged 1 yr. 3 mos. 6 dys.

In memory of Leonard D. Nicoll, son of John and Anna I. Nicoll, who departed this life July 17, 1812, aged 9 mos. and 12 dys.

Children of Hiram K. and Jane Chapman.

In memory of Joseph Carpenter, died Dec. 15, 1851, in the 71st year of his age.

To the memory of Margaret, wife of Joseph Carpenter, who died Jany. 2, 1837, aged 47 yrs. and 24 dys.

Sacred to the memory of John M., son of Joseph and Margaret Carpenter, who died Aug. 21, 1841, aged 21 yrs.

In memory of (first name illegible) Shultz, daughter of Samuel and Phoebe Nichols, who died Apr. 20, 1837, aged 32 yrs. 8 mos. 7 dys.

In memory of James L. Nichols, who died Jany. 1, 1844, aged 29 yrs. 2 mos. 16 dys.

In memory of Alexander M. Nichols, who died Mch. 15, 1839, aged 29 yrs. 5 mos. 22 dys.

In memory of Mary Jane, daughter of Macourter and Jane Nichols, died Oct. 13, 1816, aged 14 yrs. 3 mos. 18 dys.

Died, 11th February, 1829, Mary Chandler, daughter of Silas and Ann Miller, aged 2 yrs. 3 mos.

The grave of Margaret, wife of Thomas Walsh, died Apr. 18, 1837, in the 84th year of her age.

In memory of Thomas Walsh, who departed this life Mch. 10, 1819, in the 68th year of his age.

In memory of Isaac I. Walsh, son of William and Mary Walsh, who departed this life Aug. 31, 1805, aged 6 yrs. 17 dys.

In memory of Mary, wife of William Walsh, who departed this life Oct. 18, 1801, aged 32 yrs. and 4 mos.

In memory of Abraham, son of William and Mary Walsh, who departed this life Aug. 26, 1801, aged 2 mos. and 1 dy.

In memory of William Walsh, Esq., who died Nov. 2, 1839, aged 66 yrs. 28 dys.

Mary, wife of William Walsh, died Mch. 24, 1866, aged 80 yrs.

In memory of Parmenus Brown, the son of Jonathan and Mary Brown, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1802, aged 1 yr. 3 mos. 5 dys.

In memory of Norman Walsh, son of William and Mary Walsh, who died July 26, 1840, aged 20 yrs. 3 mos. and 22 dys.

In memory of Stephen Walsh, died Dec. 3, 1838, aged 35 yrs.

Albert Walsh, died Mch. 31, 1857, aged 17 yrs.

In memory of Daniel Seely, who departed this life June 30, 1838, in the 13th year of his age.

Died, 17th February, 1829, William Seely, in the 17th year of his age.

In memory of Jesse Seely, who departed this life Nov. 15, 1856, aged 64 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of Christine, wife of Jesse Seely, who died Jany. 23, 1856, in the 82nd year of her age.

F. M. Andruss, died Sept. 8, 1804, 5 mos.

J. S. Andruss, died Oct. 3, 1812, aged 1 mo.

J. E. Andruss, died July 30, 1821, aged 8 mos.

Died, Nov. 19, 1829, Henry Andruss (remainder of inscription illegible).

Jared Andruss, died June 20, 1810, aged 71 yrs.

Hannah, his wife, Oct. 11, 1861, aged 85 yrs. 7 mos.

Seth W. Brown, died Dec. 5, 1863, in the 72nd year of his age.

Harriet Andrews, his wife, died Aug. 24, 1835, in the 40th year of her age.

In memory of Andrew Sinickson, who died Jany. 11, 1818, in the 43d year of his age.

In memory of Norman Andruss, who died May 2, 1854, aged 25 yrs. 2 dys.

In memory of Abel Wells, who died of the yellow fever on the 21st day of August, 1790, on the 7th day of his sickness, on the 5th, after his leaving New York, in the 18th year of his age.

In memory of Daniel Wells, who died on the 18th day of December, 1836, aged 10 yrs. 9 mos. and 29 dys.

In memory of Julia, wife of Daniel Wells, who died of the yellow-fever on the 23rd day of August, 1790, on the 4th day of her sickness, on the 7th after leaving New York, in the 31st year of her age.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Lucius Carey and daughter of the Rev. John and Mary Close, who departed this life Apr. 12, 1802, aged 30 yrs. and 8 mos.

To the memory of Abigail Shultz, who died July 8, 1844, aged 54 yrs.

In memory of Susan Shultz, died at Newburgh, May 15, 1833, aged 54 yrs. 8 mos.

In memory of Joannah Shultz, who died Dec. 12, 1854, in the 75th year of her age.

Died, 3rd July, 1831, Deborah, wife of Daniel Thorne, aged 21 yrs. and 21 dys.

Sarah Catherine Thorne, died Aug. 30, 1830, aged 10 yrs. and 6 mos.

Helen Louisa Thorne, died May 7, 1834, aged 5 yrs. and 8 mos.

Died, Sept. 20, 1826, Peggy, wife of Daniel Borden, aged 53 yrs. 5 mos. and 17 dys.

In memory of Daniel Borden, who was born Sept. 4, 1762. Departed this life September the 11th, 1804, aged 42 yrs., 7 dys.

Here lies James K. Borden, Joanna Borden and Daniel B. Andruss.

In memory of Abigail, the wife of John Cleevs, born in Orange County, Town of Goshen, Nov. 23, 1760, and departed this life Jany. 31, 1797.

In memory of Cynthia M., wife of William B. Weir and daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Nichols, who died Apr. 2, 1853, aged 29 yrs. 2 mos. 1 dy.

In Rural Cemeteries.

In memory of Margaret W., daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Nichols, who died Oct. 15, 1854, aged 15 yrs. 6 mos. 6 dys.

Ichabod O. Nichols, born Nov. 9, 1836. Died July 2, 1874.

George Manley, son of John N. and Matilda Caldwell, born Feby. 6, 1860. Died Feby. 17, 1861.

In memory of Isaac Shultz, who departed this life May 24, 1802, in the 62nd year of his age; also of Mary, wife of Isaac Shultz, died June 9, 1811, aged 62 yrs.

Here lies the body of John Yelverton, who departed this life July 12, 1767, aged 74 yrs.

In memory of Margaret Velton, who departed this life July 22, 1785, aged 37 yrs., 10 mos., 24 dys.

In memory of Jane Kelso, died Oct. 6, 1796, aged 93 yrs.; also the memory of James Kelso, who died Sept. 15, 1796, aged 95 yrs.

In memory of John Connell, who departed this life June 8, 1800, aged 30 yrs. 1 mo. 25 dys.

David L. Sherwood, born June 15, 1800. Died Aug. 24, 1870. Our father.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of Christopher Gollow, died Jany. 20, 1852, aged 53 yrs. 10 mos.

In memory of Christopher Gollow, born at New Windsor, Sept. 24, 1796. Died at Newburgh, Sept. 29, 1849; also, Eveline, child of David and Ann Terry, died Sept. 4, 1853, aged 1 yr. 5 mos. 11 dys. Twin children died July 14, 1854.

Beneath this humble stone lies the remains of Francis Gollow, who expired the 9th of April, 1783, aged 93 years.

Here lies the body of Sergeant Elihu Street, of the Connecticut regiment, aged near 21 years, who was suddenly killed by the falling of a rock on the 20th of April, 1783, and was at the request of his friend, Joseph Gollow, carried to New Windsor, where he was honorably interred.

M. J. 1775.

In memory of Abigail, wife of John Wright, who died Feby. 14, 1827, in the 70th year of her age.

In memory of Dr. Jonathan Bailey, born at Bridge-water, Massachusetts, Oct. 11, 1758. Died at New Windsor, New York, Feby. 5, 1821. Also his wife, Ruth Budd, born at Crompond, New York, May 4, 1761. Died at New Windsor, New York, Apr. 5, 1825.

Catherine A., child of Max E. and Mary A. Bastian, died Mch. 16, 1865, aged 8 mos.

In memory of John Wright, sr., who died Sept. 2, 1838, in the 86th year of his age.

Mrs. Ann Maria Nichols, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wright, died Apr. 11, 1848, aged 38 yrs.

This slab is erected in memory of Rachel F., relict of Charles Belknap, who closed her earthly pilgrimage May 7, 1830, in the 47th year of her age.

Here lies the remains of Charles Belknap, who departed this life Jany. 22, 1811, in the 35th year of his age.

In memory of Content H. Crissey, died Dec. 18, 1850, in the 51st year of her age. Our mother.

Maria Jane, daughter of Edmond and Amanda Girling, Dec. 30, 1858.

(Name illegible) died Oct. 21, 1865.

In memory of William Shultz, who departed this life Mch. 1, 1785, aged 33 yrs. 4 mos.

In memory of Jacob, son of William and Joanna Shultz, who departed this life July 16, 1784, aged 3 yrs. 1 mo. 25 dys.

The grave of Daniel Conver, born Sept. 5, 1772. Died Apr. 14, 1836.

In memory of Asa Byram, who died Apr. 12, 1822, in the 70th year of his age; also, of Joanna, his wife, who died Aug. 12 1807, in the 51st year of her age.

In memory of William Peet, who died July 26, 1839, aged 39 yrs. and 28 dys.

Died, 24th March, 1852, William Peet, aged 66 yrs., 4 mos., 22 dys.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Peet, who died Apr. 11, 1844, aged 68 yrs. 2 mos.

In memory of Jonas, son of Samuel and Mary Ann Williams, who died Sept. 2, 1820, aged 8 mos. 18 dys.

In memory of William Johnes, son of Samuel and Mary Ann Williams, who died Apr. 8, 1818, aged 20 mos.

In memory of Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Williams, who died Apr. 12, 1822, aged 9 mos. 23 dys.

In memory of William Williams, who died Dec. 18, 1814, aged 16 yrs.

Here lies buried the body of Mrs. Molly Belknap, wife of Mr. Abel Belknap, and daughter of Mr. Stephen and Mrs. Mary Richardson, who departed this life May the 28th, 1772, aged 33 yrs. and 24 dys.

In memory of Maria Ann, daughter of Jonas and Abigail Williams, who departed this life 30th November, 1803, aged 3 yrs. and 6 mos.

In memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas and Abigail Williams, who departed this life the 9th November, 1803, aged 8 mos. and 6 dys.

In memory of Jonas Williams, who died 25th July, 1828, aged 75 yrs. 8 mos. 20 dys.

In memory of Abigail Williams, daughter of Samuel and Mary Brewster, wife of Jonas Williams, departed this life 22nd December, 1804, aged 43 yrs. 1 mo.

In memory of (name illegible) who departed this life Oct. 26, 1797, in the 37th year of his age. Formerly a resident in New York.

In memory of Moses Nichols, who departed this life Jany. 12, 1822, aged 46 yrs. 2 mos. 27 dys.

In memory of Jane, wife of Moses Nichols, who departed this life Feby. 16, 1811, aged 28 yrs.

In memory of John Pierson, son of Samuel and Phoebe Nichols, who departed this life Nov. 11, 1815, aged 15 yrs., 4 mos. and 5 dys.

In memory of Moses, son of Moses and Elizabeth Nichols, died Sept. 8, 1829, aged 8 mos. 4 dys.

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PATTON FAMILY BURYING GROUND,

On the Cochecton Turnpike.

COPIED BY A. G. BARRATT.

Children of William P. Clark and Frances A. Patton: Charles E., died May 17, 1887, aged 25 yrs., 2 mos.; Sarah F., died Dec. 24, 1886, aged 21 yrs., 2 mos.; Fred W., died Jan. 10, 1890, aged 20 yrs., 7 mos.; Edward S., died Aug. 6, 1860, aged 2 weeks; Anna M., died May 9, 1883, aged 9 yrs., 7 mos.; William P., died July 16, 1868, aged 10 mos., 10 days; Eugene C., died April 6, 1879, aged 2 yrs., 5 mos.

Fanny Miller, daughter of W. C. and M. E. Miller, aged 8 yrs., 1 mo., 6 days.

William Patton, died Feb. 29, 1864, aged 67 yrs., 2 mos., 7 days. His wife, Sarah Chandler Patton, died Jany. 27, 1863, aged 64 yrs., 5 mos.

Sarah C. Patton, died June 4, 1881, aged 48 yrs., 3 mos., 5 days.

Phoebe Ann Patton, born July 2, 1825, died Mch. 25, 1849, aged 23 yrs., 8 mos., 8 days.

Charles A. Patton, died May 5, 1840, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 6 days.

David C. Patton, died Sept. 10, 1820, aged 1 yr., 5 mos., 5 days.

William Patton, died Jan. 8, 1817, aged 52 yrs., 15 days. His wife, Jane Wood Patton, died Sept. 8, 1841, aged 71 yrs., 5 mos., 23 days.

Maria Patton, died Aug. 20, 1818, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 11 days.

Jane Patton, born July 30, 1806; died April 14, 1887.

James Patton, born June 6, 1803, died Nov. 1, 1893. His wife, Mary Waugh Patton, died Feb. 6, 1867, aged 60 yrs., 8 mos.

James W. Patton, born Dec. 23, 1827, died Nov. 17, 1843, aged 15 yrs., 10 mos., 25 days.

James Patton, died Jany. 16, 1852, aged 2 yrs., 10 mos., 24 days.

Mary F. Robinson, wife of William M. Patton, born Apr. 18, 1833, died Aug. 1, 1886.

Edward Clarendon Patton, died Dec. 28, 1869, aged 4 mos., 6 days.

Eva Patton, died Aug. 27, 1877, aged 4 yrs., 2 mos., 22 days.

Harrison Patton, died June 23, 1870, aged 30 yrs., 22 days.

James Patton, son of Harrison and Sarah E. Patton, died Jany. 28, 1865, aged 1 yr., 3 mos., 7 days.

Mary D. Patton, wife of R. W. Lindsay, 1859-1894. Their son, James A. Lindsay, 1882-1894.

James H. Patton, 1829-1894. His wife, Mary M. Eager, 1835-1877.

Joseph E. Patton, 1864-1865.

Sarah J. Patton, 1862-1879.

John H. Patton, 1863-1879.

James A. Patton, 1857-1897.

Cora M. Patton, 1898-1899.

Edward W., son of M. Edward and Jane Patton-Clarendon, died Aug. 12, 1864, aged 1 yr., 1 mo., 18 days.

David Munn, died Aug. 29, 1848, aged 43 yrs., 9 mos., 9 days. His wife, Ann Eliza Patton, died Jany. 29, 1860, aged 59 yrs., 4 mos., 19 days.

Sarah Frances Munn, born Sept. 14, 1844, died Oct. 4, 1847, aged 3 yrs., 19 days.

Charles Alexander, son of William C. and Alexandria V. Patton, died Mch. 18, 1855, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 7 days.

Sarah Patton, wife of William Thew, born Dec. 19, 1790, died Dec. 19, 1874.

Cornelius Wood, father of Jane Wood Patton, died 1798, aged 70 yrs.

James Morrison, born Dec. 22, 1787, died Apr. 26, 1829. His wife, Harriet Patton Morrison, born Nov. 17, 1793, died May 2, 1830.

William P. Morrison, born Nov. 20, 1814, died Sept. 21, 1857, aged 42 yrs., 10 mos., 1 day.

Samuel Weed, born Feby. 20, 1812, died Nov. 13, 1898. His wife, Jane H. Morrison, born May 24, 1817, died Aug. 21, 1878.

Harriet Patton Weed, born Dec. 31, 1839, died Oct. 4, 1852, aged 12 yrs., 9 mos., 4 days.

John J. Weed, son of S. K. and Emma Weed, born Mch. 16, 1882, died May 5, 1882.

INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. DAVID'S CEMETERY.

COPIED BY CAPT. W. H. D. BLAKE.

What is known as St. David's Cemetery at Lincolndale, in the Town of Hamptonburgh, was primarily the burial ground established by St. David's Episcopal Church about 1773. It seems to have been chosen from its proximity to the family residence of Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, the first minister of the Church of England in Newburgh (1752), who had a station here. There is evidence of many interments, but the following are the only remaining headstones, which are all of red sandstones. They stand in the following order:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8

The inscriptions read:

Here lies the body of Abel Watkins, son of Mr. Ephriam Watkins, who departed this life on the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord Christ, 1754, in the twenty-first year of his age.

Here lies the body of Joseph Watkins, who departed this life 16th day of December, Anno Domini, 1774, aged 43 years.

Here lies the body of Joanna Watkins, widdow of Mr. Ephriam Watkins, who departed this life on the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord Christ, 1758, in the 50th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev'd Mr. Hezekiah Watkins, who departed this life on the 10th day of April, 1765, aged 57.

Here lies the body of Hezekiah Watkins, died on the 24 of June, 1782, in the 33d year of his age.

In memory of Joseph Watkins, who departed this life Oct. 21, 1800, aged 31 years and 8 months.

In memory of Submit Watkins, wife of Samuel Watkins, who departed this life July 16, 1787, in the 45th year of her age.

In memory of JESSE, son of Hezekiah and Dolly Watkins, who departed this life on the 5th of April, 1801, aged 24 years, 27 days.

INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. DAVID'S CEMETERY.

COPIED BY CAPT. W. H. D. BLAKE.

INSCRIPTIONS IN BALMVILLE BURYING GROUND.

COPIED BY MISS ANNA HULETT.

Letters or figures illegible are indicated by an asterisk (*). Epitaphs have been omitted.

Jacob Bloomer, died Feb. 15, 1851, aged 70 years and 9 days.

In memory of Catharine, wife of Jacob Bloomer, who departed this life Nov. 1, 1831, aged * * years, 10 mos. and 11 days.

Sarah Ann, wife of John H. Atkinson, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Bloomer, born April 3, 1820, died July 28, 1851.

William Bloomer, son of John H. and Sarah Ann Atkinson, born March 4, 1848, died May 14, 1849.

Died, 26th Oct. 1807, James Butterworth, in his 43d year.

Died, 14 April, 1802, Mary Butterworth, in her 38th year, first wife of James Butterworth.

In memory of James Butterworth, who departed this life Aug. 23, 1826, ae. 34 years and 3 days.

Charles Henry, infant son of Theron H. and Elizabeth A. Butterworth, died May 7, 1857.

Sacred to the memory of John Henry, infant son of John F. and Mary M. Butterworth, who died in New York, December 18th, 1839, aged 8 months and 27 days.

Butterworth Monument, 1st side.

Henry Butterworth, born in England, died in Newburgh, aged 46 years, 2 mos. and 18 days. [Date of death not inscribed. From Surrogate's records his death occurred Jan. 16, 1831.]

Charlotte, daughter of John Fowler, and wife of Henry Butterworth, died March 5, 1848, aged 61 years and 10 days.

2nd side of same Monument.

Aspasta, son of Henry and Charlotte Butterworth, died March 3, 1823, aged 1 year, 3 mos. and 2 days.

William, son of Henry and Charlotte Butterworth, died Aug. 30, 1838, aged 12 years, 2 mos. and 13 days.

3d side of same Monument.

Mary, daughter of Henry and Charlotte Butterworth, and wife of Alanson Randol, died April 23, 1846, aged 38 years, 1 mo. and 12 days.

Alanson Randol, died March 11, 1859, aged 55 years.

William B., son of Alanson and Mary B. Randol, died July 5, 1849, aged 7 years.

INSCRIPTIONS IN BALMVILLE BURYING GROUND.

COPIED BY MISS ANNA NULETT.

Died, 22nd Feb. 1826, Elizabeth Ely Brown, consort of James Butterworth, aged 26 years, 7 mos. and 2 days.

Sarah Jane, child of J. B. and E. Boardingham, died Nov. 24th, 1862, aged 4 years and 7 mos.

John Eversden, son of John B. and Eliza'h Boardingham, died April 30th, 1859, aged 2 yrs. 10 mos.

Our little Lucy, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha Barnes, died May 12, 1863, aged 5 months.

Sacred to the memory of Margaret, wife of James Brown, who departed this life January 30th, 1839, aged 18 years, 19 days; also Charles, their son, who died August 14th, 1838, aged 6 months, 17 days.

Hannah Bradley, died Nov. 22, 1848, aged 73 years, 11 months and 3 days.

Our father and mother: Esther G. Coleman, died Oct. 10, 1847, in the 52 year of her age. Dennis Coleman, drowned Nov. 3d, 1849, aged 52 years, 7 m's, 3 da.

Nathan Coleman, born Sept. 9, 1823, was drowned Sept. 9, 1850.

In memory of John Canfield, who died Feb. 6, 1836, aged 86 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of Rachel Ann, daughter of Timothy and Agnes Corwin, who died Sept. 30, 1846, aged 7 years.

Martin Corwin, born May 16, 1775, died Oct. 6, 1849.

Died Nov. 7, 1860, Sarah E. Denton, wife of Robert Rogers, aged 27 years.

In memory of Eliza, wife of Thos. Denton, who died July 26, 1855, Æ 33 years, 10 mo. 18 days.

Thomas Denton, died Nov. 16, 1871, aged 76 years.

Died, June 30, 1838, Elizabeth Vincent, wife of Capt. Robert Denton, in the 70 year of her age.

In memory of Samuel, son of Charles M. and Deborah Demall, who died Feb. 18, 1833, aged 1 year, 8 mos. 9 d's.

In memory of John Dolson, who died April 7, 1831, aged 45 ye. 6 m. and 24 d's.

In memory of Jane, wife of John Dolson, who died Dec. 7, 1841, aged 53 years, 3 mo. and 27 d's.

In memory of Green Evans, who died Nov. 2, 1842, aged 30 years, 10 months and 2 days.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Green Evans, born Oct. 26, 1814, died Oct. 6, 1839. Also Emely, daughter of Green and Elizabeth Evans, born July 25, 1839, died August 26, 1839.

Martha Ann, daughter of Green and Elizabeth Evens, died Nov. 2, 1855, Æ 16 yr's, 8 mo's and 10 days.

Cornbury Evans, born Oct. 2, 1806, died June 13, 1877.

Phoebe Josephine, daughter of David and Ann E. Evans, died Sept. 23, 1852, aged 5 years, 7 mo's, 28 days.

Annor Elizabeth, daughter of David and Ann E. Evans, died July 21, 1854, aged 5 years, 2 mo. and 16 days.

In memory of Theodore, son of Rufus and Phoebe Evans, died May 2, 1848, aged 5 yrs. 6 mo's and 19 d's.

Ann Eliza Evans, wife of David Evans, died Dec. 28, 1853, aged 27 years, 6 mo. and 27 days.

In memory of John W., son of Cornbury and Elizabeth E * * s, who died 18 * * aged 1 year, 10 mo., 6 d.

Rachel, dau. of Dr. John W. and Rachel A. Fenton, born Nov. 14, 1848, died March 21st, 1851.

Charles W. Goodsell, son of John and Elizabeth Goodsell, died in Newburgh, Aug. 26th, 1851, aged 28 years and 3 mos.

Eleanor Goodsell, died April 25, 1836, aged 5 years, 7 mo's and 16 days.

Elizabeth Merritt, wife of John Goodsell, died at Newburgh, Dec. 22nd, 1824, aged 25 years, 9 mo's and 10 days.

In memory of Rev. John Goodsell, who was born at Dover, Dutchess Co., March 27th, 1791, died at Newburgh, June 11th, 1841, aged 50 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The grave of Melissa D., dau. of Rev. Jas. and Anna G. Govel, who died 26 Dec., 1833, Æ 11 ms. 23 as.

In memory of Silas Gardiner, died 1 May, 1834, aged 61 y's, 7 d's.

In memory of Elsy, daughter of Silas D. and Rebecca Gardiner, who died Aug. 16, 1837, Æ 5 mo's, 11 d's.

Sanford, son of Benjamin D. and Catharine Gardiner, died Mar. 3, 1839, aged 11 mo. and 22 d.

Denton C., son of Daniel D. and Catharine Gardner, died Feb. 15, 183*

Elizabeth Gardner, departed this life June 25th, 1851, aged 81 years, 2 mos. and 8 days.

William R. Green, born May 17, 1812, died May 2, 1870.

Sacred to the memory of Jane, wife of Daniel Holmes, who died April 17, 1831, aged 23 yrs. 3 mo. 7 d's. Also, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Rice, who died April 18, 1831, aged 21 yrs. 1 mo. and 28 d's, daughters of Mordecai L. and Sarah Flagler.

In memory of Reuben, son of David and Mary Holmes, who died Oct. 8, 1825, Æ 29 years, 11 mo. and 15 ds.

Miss Sarah Holmes, died April 6, 1850, aged 49 years, 1 mo.

In memory of Rev. Daniel Holmes, a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly 50 years, who died July 25, 1839, aged 69 y'rs, 11 mo. and 18 d's.

In memory of Mary, wife of Daniel Holmes, who died June 12, 1833, aged 61 years, 5 mo. and 21 d's.

In memory of Hester Jane, daughter of Daniel and Mary Holmes, who died Sept. 28, 1825, Æ 9 years, 10 mo. 17 ds.

In memory of Johanna Holmes, who died April 30, 1831, aged 71 yrs. 1 mo. and 19 days.

Died, July 24th, 1848, Mrs. Eliza, wife of William S. Holmes, aged 47 yrs. 2 mo. and 22 days.

In memory of Jane, wife of Elliott Howell, who died Feb. 27, 1839, aged 29 years and 7 days.

In memory of Nancy, wife of Elliott Howell, who died July 2, 1836, aged 31 ye. 7 mo. and 16 d's.

In memory of Sarah, relict of Isaac Hayward, who died Nov. 6, 1830, aged 71 years, 7 mo. 20 d's.

In memory of Jamima Lewis, who died Aug. 22d, 1832, Æ 76 years, 5 mo.

In memory of Mary Jane, daughter of Malcolm and Ann Lozier, who departed this life Oct. 5, 1853, aged 23 years and 20 days.

In memory of Malcolm Lozier, who departed this life Oct. 30, 1853, aged 60 years, 2 months and 17 days.

Oliver, son of Malcolm and Ann Lozier, died May 26, 1833, aged 9 years, 9 m. and 9 d's.

Died, April 22, 1841, Ann, wife of Malcolm Lozier, aged 46 years, 10 months.

In memory of Catharine, wife of Cornelius Lazea*, who died Feb. 16, 1831, aged 65 years and 24 ds.

In memory of Mary Morton, who died Aug. 25, 1863, aged 72 years.

James Henry, son of Henry and Hannah Moore, aged 2 yrs. 5 m's and 10 d'ys.

William Merritt, died May 11th, 1855, aged 22 years, son of Andrew and Amy Merritt.

Andrew Merritt, died March 29, 1869, aged 79 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Children of Chauncey and Catharine Merritt: Andrew, born Oct. 17, 1838, died Jan. 10, 1845; Louise, born March 5, 1841, died March 7, 1842; Aaron, born April 21, 1843, died Oct. 10, 1844.

In memory of Jane Nelson, who died June 2, 1843, aged 55 y'rs, 9 mo. and 5 d's.

Parmella, daughter of John and Rebecca Martin, died May 21, 1839, Æ 1 y'r and 11 m.

In memory of Gilbert Nelson, who died May 14, 1838, aged 73 years, 11 mo. and 25 d's.

In memory of Sarah, wife of Gilbert Nelson, who died Jan. 15, 1838, aged 74 y'rs, 3 mo. and 25 d's.

Charles Nelson, son of John and Eunice Nelson, died April 23, 1865, aged 49 years, 3 mo. and 28 d's.

Died, 15 Jan. 1823, John B. Nelson, in his 38th year.

In memory of John DeWitt, son of John B. and Eunice Nelson, who died Dec. 3, 1852, aged 32 years, 8 mos. 22 days.

In memory of Eunice, wife of John B. Nelson, who died July 13th, 1858, aged 62 years and 2 months.

Maria Quick, born June 13, 1819; married March 4th, 1837; departed this life Nov. 8th, 1842, aged 23 y'rs, 4 m. and 23 days.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Russell, who died May 28, 1824, aged 38 years, 2 mo's and 5 days.

Sacred to the memory of Catharine Rapilye, daughter of Robert and Maria Phillips, who died Sept. 1st, 1837, aged 1 yr. 4 mo. 15 days.

In memory of Nancy, consort of William Smith, who departed this life Nov. 21, 1842, aged 65 years, 2 mo. and 18 d's.

In memory of William Smith, who died Feb. 16, 1854, aged 84 years, 1 mo. and 5 days.

William S., son of William and Eliza Holmes, died April 5, 1833, aged 4 years, 2 mos. and 9 days.

Amy Smith, wife of Andrew Merritt, died March 23, 1869.

Sacred to the memory of Eliza Hannah, daughter of John H. and Eliza M. Waters, who departed this life Aug. 17, 18 * * , aged 7 days.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Henry, son of John H. and Eliza M. Waters, who departed this life Aug. 22, 1846, aged 8 mo. and 9 d's.

In memory of Charlotte Woolsey, who died November 9th, 1851, aged 68 years.

The grave of Margaret Wilson, who died Mar. 10, 1832, in her 23d year.

In memory of John Y., son of Benjamin and Sarah Williams, who died Dec. 11th, 1834, aged 29 ye. 9 mo. and 6 d's.

In memory of Sarah, wife of Benjamin Williams, who died Sept. 13, 1841, aged 64 years, 6 m. and 23 d's.

In memory of Benjamin Williams, who died Nov. 25, 1845, Æ 73 yr's, 8 mo. and 3 d's.

BALMVILLE CEMETERY.

In memory of Alonzo, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Weed, died Dec. 18th, 1850, aged 1 year, 6 months and 22 days.

In memory of Alice, daughter of Daniel T. and Elizabeth A. Weed, died April 8, 1851, aged 2 months and 27 days.

In memory of Mary Theall, who died Feb. 20th, 1858, aged 88 yrs. 7 mos. and 18 d's.

In memory of Hannah Theal, who died in Oct. of 1852, aged 80 years.

In memory of Thomas Theal, who died May 13, 1827, aged 57 years.

Matilda Ann, wife of J. B. Terheun, died May 2, 1849, aged 32 years. John Albert, their son, died Sept. 29, 1850, aged 9 years.

The Balmville Cemetery consists of two small adjacent parcels of land which were laid out at different periods; the first, in 1825, consisting of ten lots twelve feet wide, owned respectively by John Wells, Henry Butterworth, James Butterworth, Jacob Bloomer, Richard Corwin, Thomas Denton, Alex. Dailey, Reuben Fowler, James Banks, William Butterworth, Daniel Merritt, Daniel Westlake, William Smith and David Wyatt. The second, or new plot, was owned by Chas. W. Holmes, Wm. S. Holmes, William Smith, Gilbert Holmes, Jacob Wilkes, John B. Corwin, Gilbert Williams, Samuel Corwin, Dr. J. W. Fenton, Simeon Bradley, Nathaniel Barnes, F. T. Flagler, Silas D. Gardner, Benj. B. Gardner, Moses Aldridge, Daniel Gardner, Malcolm Lozier, A. Bush, Peter V. B. Fowler, Dr. James Nelson, Anthony Cook, John Cosman, Walter Blair and Andrew Merritt. In most cases the titles remain in the heirs of the parties named, few of whom are now residents of the town.

Historical Papers.

LAUCHLIN CAMPBELL,

OF CAMPBELL HALL,

AND HIS FAMILY.

BY DAVID BARCLAY.

On the western coast of Scotland lies the Island of Islay, the southernmost of the inner Hebrides group. Once the property of the clan MacDonald, it was the ancient seat of the Lords of the Isles.

> "Daughter, she said, these seas behold,
> Round twice a hundred islands roll'd,
> From Hirt that hears their northern roar,
> To the green Ilay's fertile shore."

The MacDonalds were finally driven from the island and it became part of the territory of the powerful clan Campbell, whose fighting strength was estimated at five thousand claymores in 1745.

Upon his estate on the island of Islay, in the early part of the 18th century, resided Captain Lauchlin Campbell, who is described as a man of honor and high spirit. It seems probable that he was kinsman to the chief of his clan, the Duke of Argyle, called in the Highlands MacCailean Mhor. The attention of Captain Campbell was directed in 1737 to an advertisement which Governor Cosby of New York had published, for the purpose of encouraging Protestants from Europe to settle on the northern frontier of the province of New York. The advertisement promised to each family a tract of land out of one hundred thousand acres, recently purchased from the Indians, upon the route from Fort Edward to Crown Point. The grants were to be without fees other than a very moderate charge for surveying, and the King's quit rent of one shilling and nine pence farthing for each one hundred acres. The proposal seeming advantageous to Captain Campbell, he decided to go to America and examine further into the matter. That same year he arrived in this country

and came to the city of New York, passing through the province of Pennsylvania on his journey, where several offers to settle were made him. Governor Cosby was deceased, and Lieutenant Governor Clarke suggested that the Captain and two or three of his companions go up and inspect the tract. They did so, and we are told the Indians were charmed with their Highland dress and that the Scotchmen were "greatly caressed" by the savages, who besought them to remain.

Soon afterwards Captain Campbell sailed for home, and on reaching Islay at once began to settle his affairs there. He sold his estate, gathered together those who desired to accompany him and brought over to this country his own and thirty other families. Again he visited the lands and was informed that the colonial authorities proposed to repair Fort Anne to protect the settlers from raids by the French and their Indians. Encouraged by promises held out to him, the Captain in December, 1738, departed for Islay, and in August following brought here forty families. Again he made the tedious voyage, returning in November, 1740, with thirteen families, making in all four hundred and twenty-three persons, "very capable of forming a respectable frontier for the security of the Province." But now after having undertaken these expensive voyages, difficulties arose over the issuing of patents to him and his people. The terms offered him he considered a violation of the agreement and detrimental to the interests of those who upon his assurances had accompanied him to America. He rejected the offers, and some of his company petitioned for grants themselves, while others enlisted in the expedition against Cuba. He appealed to the General Assembly for redress and finally to the Lords of Trade, but without success, and at last gave over the attempt.

Having disposed of all his property in Islay and expended the greater portion of it in an undertaking which had resulted so disastrously, Captain Campbell found himself in sadly reduced circumstances. With the remnant of his fortune he purchased a tract of no very great extent in southern Ulster, afterwards Orange County, N. Y., and there erected a dwelling for himself and family, calling it Campbell Hall, a name the locality bears to this day. Here he resided until 1745, when the news came that Prince Charles Edward had landed in Scotland and the famous rising had occurred. Campbell was a staunch supporter of the existing government and at once decided to offer his services in suppressing the revolution. Taking with him, it is said, his Highland claymore, he journeyed to New York and thence sailed for Scotland. There he was given command of a company of Argyleshire men, and at their head fought with

distinction during the war, taking part in the battle of Culloden, where the Stuart cause went down to defeat. Two years later he returned to Campbell Hall, and shortly afterwards died, his son says, of a broken heart.

The historians William Smith and Thomas Jones both condemn the treatment Captain Campbell received. After the publication of Smith's History of New York, the Hon. Cadwallader Colden wrote Mr. Smith defending the action of the colonial authorities in Campbell's case. Mr. Colden states that a great part of the families brought over by Captain Campbell had paid their own passage, and that those who had done so refused to become tenants of Campbell on any terms.

The will of Capt. Campbell is on file in the Court of Appeals at Albany. It is dated February 1st, 1745, and gives to his wife Margaret the portion of his estate mentioned in a marriage contract made between them; the remainder to be equally divided among his children, Rose, Daniel, George, Margaret, Lilly and James. Though his eldest son is called Daniel in the will, it is quite evident that he was named Donald, and numerous papers so designate him. After the Captain's death his sons entered the army, as Donald says, "following their father's principles in the hopes of better fortune." They obtained commissions in the Highland and other regiments on duty in this country and served during the French and Indian War. Upon the close of hostilities Donald and George retired as Lieutenants, on half pay, James continuing in the service.

In 1763 the sons and daughters of Captain Lauchlin Campbell petitioned for a grant of land and obtained a patent for ten thousand acres in Albany County. Later they received other grants of considerable extent. The daughters were then all married, Lilly to James Murray, Rose to Mr. Graham, and Margaret to Doctor Eustace.

At the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, Donald volunteered for service in the patriot army. Having had experience in military affairs he was commissioned in July, 1775, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Department of New York, which office he held until June 2nd, 1784. When the invasion of Canada was decided upon by Congress, Donald Campbell was appointed second in command of the expedition under General Montgomery. He participated in the seige of the fortress of St. Johns, the triumphal entry into Montreal, and the attack upon Quebec by the united forces of Montgomery and Arnold. At the assault on Quebec, when Arnold was wounded, Montgomery slain, and his troops driven back, command of the New York contingent devolved upon Donald Campbell. After the war General Donald Campbell resided for a time at the Hall, of which he had become the owner, and later he

removed to New York City. He sold the family estate to his sister, Margaret Eustace, in 1799, and died not very long afterwards.

At the close of the French and Indian War, George Campbell went to India, where he served for some time. Returning to this country when the American Revolution began he offered his services in support of the crown and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Fanning's Corps. Subsequently he commanded a regiment of cavalry in Georgia, and finally retired on half pay as a Lieutenant Colonel of the British army.

Margaret Eustace (nee Campbell) resided in the City of New York in 1800, and in that year sold a small part of the Hall property to Thomas Booth, of Orange County. The deed states that the premises sold and the remaining portion of the Campbell Hall estate were conveyed to her February 16th, 1799, by Donald Campbell, of the City of New York, the late proprietor. Of Mrs. Eustace, the historian, Samuel Eager, writes: "For dignity of manner, good sense and ladylike deportment, she had few equals at the time in that part of the country. Doctor Eustace, her husband, was from the South, and she resided there with him for many years." She decided in 1804 to sell another portion of the Campbell Hall property, and the following advertisement appears in the Recorder of the Times on August 29th of that year:

"A FARM FOR SALE

"Containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent land, on the road leading from Newburgh to Goshen. It is well watered by Springs and the Otterkill, on which is a saw mill, a dwelling house and orchard, being part of Campbell Hall. Any person may know the terms of sale by applying to General James Clinton at Little Britain, Solomon Sleight, Esq., in Newburgh, or the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

"August 7, 1804.

"MARGARET EUSTACE."

Subsequently Mrs. Eustace moved to Newburgh, N. Y., where she died in 1809.

John Skey Eustace, who became a soldier of considerable renown, was the son of Doctor and Margaret Eustace. He was born at Flushing, Long Island, August 10th, 1760, and entered William and Mary College at an early age. On graduating in 1776, though a youth of only sixteen years, he offered his services in aid of the American cause. At this time General Charles Lee seems to have met the boy and formed a deep attachment for him. In a letter to General Washington of May 10th, 1776,

General Lee writes: "If little Eustace cannot be provided for with you, I would wish, if there is a cheap method of doing it, you would send him to me, as I have it in my power to place him and quite doat upon him." Soon afterwards the young soldier received an appointment as aide-de-camp to General Lee, who wrote Washington that he considered Eustace as his adopted son. In 1777, having by his "spirit and address" made prisoner Colonel Burton of the British army, Eustace was commissioned Major by Congress for bravery and faithful service. After the battle of Monmouth and General Lee's trial, Major Eustace was for a time at Philadelphia endeavoring to obtain the publication of Lee's defence, and seems to have been always ready to uphold the honor of his patron, either by argument or with the sword. In one of his letters to Lee, he says, "Mark me for a black sheep if I don't on all necessary occasions quarrel for you and fight for you," and states that he refused to shake hands with Colonel Hamilton and expects to receive a challenge from him. While at Philadelphia Major Eustace was offered the position of aide in the suite of General Reed, and accepted, declaring to his patron that he intended making "one more grasp at the Laurel Bush." An estrangement between him and General Lee occurred in the latter part of 1779, and they do not appear to have met again.

Major Eustace after serving as aide to General Green finally resigned January 27, 1780. When peace was restored he settled in Georgia, where he practiced law and was appointed Adjutant General of the State. A few years later he gave up his practice and going abroad entered the French army, where he won high honors. Serving at first as an aide-de-camp, he writes, in 1792, from the headquarters of the army of the centre at Fresne in Champagne, "with Marshall Luckner and General de Berthier, I was the enfant gate of the army, with the gallant Kellerman and the successor of de Berthier, General Schoumbourg, I still hold the same post." He received rapid promotion and was appointed Major General, Marechal-de-camp, and in 1797, was in command of a division in Flanders. Not long afterwards General Eustace resigned from the French service and finally returned to the United States, settling in Newburgh, N. Y., where he led a studious and retired life. The house he is said to have resided in is still standing on the north side of Renwick Street, and was formerly owned by Judge Gardiner, and later by Captain Robinson, who used it as a farm house.

General Eustace died August 25th, 1805, when only forty-five years old. He was the author of the following books and pamphlets: "Le Citoyen des Etats Unis d'Amerique," Paris, 1793; "Letters on the crimes of George III., by an American officer in the service of France," Paris, 1794; "Official

and Private Correspondence of Major General J. S. Eustace," Paris, 1796; "Letters on the Emancipation and Preservation of the United Provinces," Rotterdam, 1797; "Exile of Major General Eustace, a Citizen of the United States of America, from the Kingdom of Great Britain, by order of his Grace the Duke of Portland," London, 1797.

TJERCK CLASSEN DEWITT,

AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

WRITTEN BY REV. WILLIAM WALSH,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—1902.

The Netherlanders, commonly spoken of as Hollanders, founded the first colony on the Atlantic coast of North America north of Jamestown, in Virginia. Lord Chancellor Popham's colony on the Kennebec river, owing to the severity of the climate and other hardships, returned to England the next year after landing, and no attempt was made for another settlement.

In 1609 the independence of the eleven provinces of the Netherlands was acknowledged by Philip of Spain, and they became a Republic. Previous to this the spirit of unrest excited by the long contest with Spain, and perhaps also by the spirit of adventure, ambition and greed, and the hope of finding the fabled Eldorado, was uppermost in the Republic. How, in fact, could the Netherlanders sit with folded hands when their country had been the battlefield of Europe for generations? They were warriors, seamen, traders, merchants, and when Cornelius Houtman found himself at Lisbon, in 1594, on his way home, his tempting accounts of the rich products of the Eastern world fired the adventurous spirit of the Republic, and Houtman was fitted out by Amsterdam merchants with four ships to trade with the East. This was the beginning of the marvelous Indian commerce of the Dutch, and the wealth of the East soon began to pour into Holland. This led, in 1602, to the formation of the Dutch East India Co., with full powers for conquest, colonization and traffic from the Cape of Good Hope east and to the straits of Magellan west.

Not satisfied with the East the Dutch began to look to the West as a tempting field for enterprise, and in 1607, the West India Co. was incorporated for thirty-six years to conquer and colonize from Magellan to Newfoundland. There was no mincing matters with the Dutch; the world was before them and they gave it away without hesitation. And why not? It was just at this time (1607) that Capt. Newport sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and afterwards founded Jamestown.

In 1609, the yacht Half-moon, Captain Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the West India Co., coasted along from Newfoundland to Jamestown, Virginia, to which he only gave a shy glance. Sailing under the

Dutch flag, he returned north, entered Sandy Hook, Sept. 3rd, 1609, sailed up the "River of the Mountains," finally named the Hudson, after the gallant Captain, as far as Albany, Sept. 22nd. Finding the river too shoal for his vessel, turned the Half-moon to the south, and not loitering to traffic with the Indians, as on his way north, he recrossed the Atlantic and anchored Nov. 7, 1609, at Dartmouth, England, where he was detained some months; but he succeeded in sending his report of his voyage to Amsterdam before his arrival there. Through Hudson's discovery of this noble river, the flag of Holland was borne triumphantly along its banks, the symbol of a civilization which led the way to the foundation of a mighty state.

In 1613, the Nightingale, Capt. Volkertsen, and the Little Fox, under Capt. Jan DeWitt, landed at New Amsterdam to participate in enterprises of their countrymen in the New World. Other vessels began to arrive and the settlements of Forts Amsterdam and Orange were closely surrounded by the houses of the newcomers.

It was after this that the Mayflower (Dec. 11, 1620) landed the band of Puritan saints, who liked not Holland and its Hollanders any too well, on the sterile coast of New England, eleven years after Hudson's entering Sandy Hook. For the earliest struggles for political and religious freedom on the continent we must look outside of New England.

Very few of the colonial families of Orange and Ulster were more prominent in their day and generation than the DeWitts, more especially in the line of Tjerck Classen DeWitt, one of six of the family name who emigrated early to New Amsterdam. The relationship between other families has never been ascertained.

The name of Tjerck Classen DeWitt is first met in register of marriages of the Reformed Dutch Collegiate Church of New York, where it is recorded that on April 24, 1656, "Tjerck Classen DeWitt van Grootholt en Zunderlandt married Barbara Andriessen von Amsterdam." The dates of his birth and of his arrival at Amsterdam are not known; the latter, probably about 1530, and his home in the Netherlands was probably in the southern part of East Friesland. In company with him was his brother, Jan (the miller), who lived and died unmarried, and his sister, Emmerentis, who married Martinus Hoffman of Sweden, the ancestor of Eugene Hoffman and Charles F. Hoffman, clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Tjerck Classen DeWitt's name would indicate that he was the son of Class, or Nicholas DeWitt, after the custom of the country and the time, and that his mother's first name was Taatje, for his eldest daughter bears that name.

For a short time he lived in New Amsterdam, for his first child was born there, but in the Spring of 1657, he removed to Albany, and from thence, in 1661, to Kingston, where he lived and died, Feb. 17, 1700, and where his wife died July 6, 1714. In Sept., 1660, he exchanged his Albany property with Madame de Hutton for land in Wiltwyck. He was a man of considerable means, having been taxed in 1661, 125 guilders (about $50) for building a church in Esopus. Affairs seemed to prosper with him, as he became the owner of No. 28, New lots. Gov. Lovelace deeded him a parcel of bushland with a house, lot, orchard and pasture land at Kingston, and Gov. Andras deeded 50 acres of woodland. He was one of the signers of the Nichols treaty with the Esopus Indians. He also signed a petition to Gov. Dongan for "right of liberty by charter to Ulster County to choose their own officers to every town court," but Gov.-General Dongan was wroth and the signers were arrested and fined. In 1685, the Trustees of Kingston conveyed to him 180 acres of land. In 1685, 290 acres of land were granted to him by patent 1694. In 1689 he was one of the Magistrates of Ulster County and had held other offices. But finally he died, full of years and honors and having wherewithal to provide by will for his twelve children, that they might make a respectable start in life.

I. The following is the record of the children of Tjerck Classen DeWitt.

1. Andries, born in New Amsterdam in 1657; married, March 7, 1682, Jannetje Egbertson, daughter of Egbert Meindeitse and Jeape Jans.

2. Taatje, born in Albany, about 1659; married, 1677, Matthy Matthysen (Van Keuren); commissioned (1685) captain in the Colonial Army, and later served in the French and Indian war of that period. In June, 1663, Taatje was one of the prisoners with Mrs. Louis Dubois, taken by the Indians to their Shawangunk castle and afterwards rescued.

3. Jannetje married Cornelius Swits, lived in Rochester, Ulster County, and without issue died 1744.

4. Klaes, bapt. Feb. 17, 1664; died previous to 1698.

5. Jan, bapt. Feb. 14, 1668; m. Wyntje Kiersted, d. of Dr. Rudolf and Aagbe Kiersted. Dr. Rudolf was son of Hans and Sarah Kiersted. Saran was the daughter of Anneke Jans, whose heirs contested the property of Trinity Church, New York. Jan DeWitt died previous to Ap., 1715.

6. Geitruy, bapt. Oct. 15, 1668; m., Mch. 24, 1688, Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker, son of Hendrick Jochemsen and Elsie Janse Schoonmaker. Lived in Rochester, Ulster Co., the original settlement of the Schoonmaker family. Had four sons and nine daughters.

7. Jacob, m. Greitje Vernooy, d. of Cornelius C. and Annatje C. Vernooy; lived on Rochester lands; was one of the Trustees of Rochester, and was still living in 1753. He had three sons and three daughters, the youngest, Taatje, bapt. Oct. 12, 1710; m., Mch. 13, 1730, Peter, son of Pierre and Hester Hasbrouck Guymard, who was a French emigrant and settled in the Minising region, now the town of Deerpark, Orange Co., N. Y. Guymard is now a station on the Erie Railroad. Peter Guymard had three sons and three daughters.

8. Rachel, m. Cornelius Bogardus (d. Oct. 13, 1709), son of Cornelius and Helena Teller Bogardus. Cornelius Gogardus was the son of Anneke Jans by her second husband, Rev. Everardus Bogardus, b. Sept. 9, 1640; d. 1666. Helena Teller was the eldest daughter of Wm. Teller, who settled in Albany, 1639; moved to New York and died 1701. After the death of Cornelius Bogardus, Sr., his widow, Helena Teller, married Francis Rombout, a noted French merchant of New York City. Cornelius and Rachel Bogardus had three sons and six daughters.

9. Lucas, m., Dec. 22, 1695, Annetje Delva, d. of Anthony and Jannatje Hillebrant Delva. Annetje was a Roman Catholic. Lucas was captain and joint owner with his father of a sloop, the St. Barbara, "of about fifty Dutch feet by the rule," which, in 1698, they sold to Captain Daniel Hobart, of the Island of Barbadoes, for £200. Lucas died in 1703, leaving two daughters and one son, Lucas, Jr. His widow m., Mch. 31, 1706, Gerrit Van Benschoten, and removed to Catskill. Becoming a widow again she m., Oct. 26, 1721, Hendrick Rosenkrans. Among the descendants of Lucas, Jr., is the Rev. John DeWitt, Prof. Dutch Reformed Seminary, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

10. Peck, m. (1), Jan. 2, 1698, Marytje Janse Vredenburgh, of Albany, and (2), Dec. 21, 1723, Maria Teunis, widow of Jacob DeMott. Lived in New York; subsequently settled on land in Dutchess Co., purchased by his father from Col. Petrus Schuyler, of Albany, Sept. 6, 1698. This land, deeded to him by his father, Feb. 7, 1700, he exchanged with Col. Henry Beckman for land in Ulster Co., whither he removed. He had one daughter, who m., June 3, 1720, Hugo Freer, son of Abraham Freer.

II. Tjerck, bapt. Feb. 11, 1700; died in infancy.

III. Tjerck, bapt. 1703; m., 1737, Marjory Sisson.

IV. Jannetje, bapt. Mch. 24, 1706.

V. Johannes, bapt. Feb. 18, 1709.

VI. Catrena, bapt. June 17, 1711.

Children of Peck DeWitt and his second wife, Maria Teunis.

VII. Christina, bapt. May 23, 1725; m., Nov. 26, 1748, Arie Van Etten, son of Petrus Van Etten.

VIII. Anna Maria, bapt. (Athens Church Record), Ap. 30, 1730; m. (1), Nov. 30, 1749, Frederic Winne; (2), Mch. 13, 1758, Jans L. DeWitt.

11. Tjerck, mentioned in the will of his father as his youngest son; no other record.

12. Marritje, m. (1), Nov. 3, 1700, Hendrick Hendricksen (Kortright), and (2), Jan Macklin.

13. Aaghe, bapt. Jan. 14, 1684; m., Aug. 23, 1712, Jan Pawling, son of Henry and Neltje Roosa Pawling. Removed to Philadelphia Co., Pa. Son Henry, bapt. Nov. 1, 1713. Other children born in Pennsylvania.

Tjerck Classen DeWitt died at Kingston, Feb. 17th, A. D., 1700, and was buried in the burying ground of the Reformed Dutch Church. In the same grave was buried his son, Andries DeWitt, and a cedar post, to which is attached a narrow flagstone, on which is inscribed, "A. D. W., 22 July, 1700," marks the grave. He gave to his adopted country thirteen American born children, and he bequeathed to them evidences of his labors, enterprise and love by last will a large amount of property. His will was also evidence of his strong christian character, in commiting his "soul to God Almighty, his maker, and to Jesus Christ his Redeemer, and to the Holy One his Sanctifier, and his body to the earth whence it came, to be buried in a christian-like manner."

Tjerck Classen DeWitt was not a peasant nor a noble. He came from that class of people which has provided the world with men of eminence, philanthropists, statesmen, generals, judges, rulers who have been an honor and a blessing to their kind, and women whose lives were adorned with every virtue. He left nothing to show what manner of man he was personally, but he did something better, he became the progenitor of a race who now (1902) are scattered widely over our country and a benefit wherever their lot has been cast. The language of his family was not German nor Flemish, but the Low Dutch—that is the Holland language. And the Hollanders retained their language to some extent for some generations, and while Old Amsterdam was the Tyre of the 17th century, I may confidently claim that to no nation in the world is the great Republic of the West more indebted than to the United Provinces of Holland for its noble principles of constitutional freedom, for magnanimous sentiment of religious toleration, for sympathy with the subjects of oppression, for liberal doctrines in trade and commerce, for illustrious patterns of private integrity and public virtue, and for generous and timely aid in the establishment of our national independence. In fact, says a more recent writer than Brodhead, the foundations of our national freedom were laid long before the Pilgrim Fathers set foot on

Plymouth Rock. The idea of popular liberty was as foreign to the Puritan thought as was the toleration of differences in religious belief. There was liberty, sufference, toleration, only for those who were of the Puritan establishment and accepted the stern tenets of the Puritan creed. Through New England, outside of Rhode Island, there prevailed an ecclesiastical tyranny, hard to be borne, pitiless in its administration, cruel even in its tender mercies. Liberty, in its true sense, was only to be found south of New England in the colonies of New Netherland and Virginia.

In religion, DeWitt was not a Lutheran, nor Swiss Presbyterian, nor a Puritan. The Reformed Dutch Church was the church of the Hollanders in the State of New York. They were not Puritans in speech, dress, or in Jewish ideas of keeping Sunday. The Hollanders loved music and art, had organs in their churches, and the violin and the flute in their homes; loved fun and amusement, enjoyed the kermiss, and made Sunday a day of innocent enjoyment and rest as well as of prayer and divine services. Wherever the Reformed Dutch Church has existed in the United States in its purity it has been one of the most conservative and useful of the ecclesiastical corporations and diligent in Christian work.

The oldest son of Tjerck Classen DeWitt was Andries, born in New Amsterdam, 1657; m. Jannetje Egbertsen, d. of Egbert M. and Jaepe Janse, Mch. 7, 1682, and had twelve children, of whom Tjerck, the eldest, and Helena, Egbert, Johannes, and Andres, were persons of note. Tjerck's family I will leave for the later part of this paper. Helena, the eighth child, b. Dec. 7, 1695, m. June 6, 1719, Jacob Swits, of Albany, son of Isaac and Susannah G. Swits, and nephew of Cornelius Swits, who married Jannetje DeWitt. Among her children was Col. Abraham Swits, prominent in the Revolution.

Egbert, b. Mch. 18, 1699, m. Nov. 4, 1726, Mary Nottingham, d. of William and Margaret Rutsen Nottingham, and had ten children, one daughter and nine sons. The daughter, Mary (Maria), m. the then Captain James Clinton, subsequently General in the Revolutionary Army, whose son was DeWitt Clinton.

Johannis, b. Mch. 26, 1701, m. June 17, 1724, Mary Brodhead, d. of Charles and Maria Ten Broeck Brodhead. His son, Col. Charles DeWitt, m. Blandina Dubois, and was a prominent officer and actor in Colonial affairs during the Revolution.

John C., son of Col. Charles, m. Cornelia, d. of Matthew Cantine, and had fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to be old men and women. Moses E. and Aaron B. (the 12th birth) were twins, and died at the ages of 71 and 70. Moses E. m. (1) Saloma, widow of Rev. John Nottingham, and had Charles and Catherine; (2) Lydia Ann, d. of David Miller, of New

Jersey, and five children, born at Paterson, N. J., first, David M., of Kingston, N. Y., and has four sons, and William C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., both counsellors-at-law. The sons of Egbert, son of Andries, here given more at large.

Andries, son of Egbert, was a physician for half a century in Ulster County; b. Oct. 15, 1727; died, New Paltz, Sept. 30, 1799. One of his sons was Surveyor General of the State of New York. The following account is taken from the Albany Argus:

THE LATE SIMEON DEWITT.

A tablet has recently been placed in the Middle (Old South) Dutch Church in memory of the late Simeon DeWitt It is constructed of Italian statuary marble, exceedingly chaste and appropriate in its design, and in unison with the architecture of the beautiful edifice in which it has been erected. Our citizens, and especially the older part of them, will be highly gratified in finding this permanent memorial placed among them of one who was so well known and universally respected and whose purity of character and integrity of purpose adorned a long, useful and virtuous life. Inscription on the tablet:

In Memory of
Simeon DeWitt,
Born Dec. 25, 1756, at Wawarsing, Ulster County,
Died Dec. 3, 1834, at Ithaca, Tompkins County.

His youth was devoted to study. His manhood to the services of his country. His whole life to the cause of Virtue and Religion. During the war of the Revolution he was Chief of the Topographical Staff under Washington, and was honored with his friendship and confidence. For fifty years he was Surveyor General of the State of New York. For five years Chancellor of the University. An honest and enlightened public officer. He was one of that noble band to whose patriotic wisdom and virtue our Republic owes it prosperity and power. For many years an officer and member of this church. While by his life he proved the truth and power of religion, in his death he was supported by its hopes and consolations.

This tablet, an offering of their affection, has been erected by his children at the invitation of this church.

Simeon DeWitt was married thrice: 1, to Elizabeth Lynott; 2, to Jannatje Varick, widow of Abraham Hardenberg; 3, to Susan Lynn, d. of Rev. William Lynn. His son, Richard Varick DeWitt's family, were residents of Albany, 1863.

Benjamin DeWitt, brother of Simeon, and fourteenth child of Andries and Janet V. DeWitt, b. Dec. 6, 1775; died Sept. 10, 1877, in New York City. He m. Sept. 27, 1800, Eve Bloodgood, d. of James and Lydia V. V.

Bloodgood. Benjamin DeWitt was a physician, and for some time Health Officer of the Port of New York. His death was caused by yellow fever. The following notice was taken from the New York Times:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The fifty-fourth annual commencement of this Institution was held at Irving Hall last evening. There was a large and highly intelligent audience in attendance. Dr. Thomas W. Blatchford delivered the oration before the alumni, in which he traced the history of the Institution. He spoke of Benjamin DeWitt, M. D., adjunct Professor of Natural Philosophy, as a fine-looking gentleman, of a tall, portly, commanding figure, open countenance, affable manners, pleasing address and delivery, a popular lecturer and a great favorite with the students, and especially with those who took an interest in Natural Philosophy.

Dr. DeWitt was an early and warm friend of the College. His social position, added to his personal influence and his scientific acquirements, made him an important member of the Faculty, and combined with the political influence of his brother Simeon, enabled him to be of great service in procuring the necessary legal enactments required by the college.

Mr. T. B. Satterthaite, a prominent and wealthy citizen of New York, president of the New York Mutual Insurance Company, and also of the Board of Underwriters of New York, was a son-in-law of the late Dr. Benjamin DeWitt.

Johannes DeWitt, the eleventh son of Andries and Jannetje Egbertsen DeWitt, b. Mch. 26, 1701; m., June 17, 1724, Mary Brodhead, d. of Charles and Maria Ten Broeck Brodhead, and had two sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Charles, b. 1727; d. 1787; m., Dec. 20, 1754, Blandina, d. of Gerrit and Margaret Elmendorf Dubois.

Charles DeWitt was one of the most prominent men of Ulster County in the events which preceded and accompanied the war of the Revolution. From 1768 to 1775, he was a member of the Colonial Assembly, and, as a member of the last legislative body which sat under Royal authority, was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve of the Continental Congress, then recently organized in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of April, 1775, and of the third and fourth Provincial Congresses, where he was associated with John Jay, William Duer and others in the Committee for Defeating Conspiracies, etc. Dec. 21, 1775, he was commissioned as Colonel of minute men. When the State Government was organized, Col.

DeWitt was made a member of the committee to draft a Constitution; and from 1781 to 1785 he sat in the State Assembly. A sketch of Col. DeWitt's life may be found in the Ulster County Historical collection.

The family of John C., son of Col. Charles DeWitt, has been mentioned before.

Egbert DeWitt, the tenth son of Andries and Jannetje Egbertsen, b. Mch. 16, 1699; m., Nov. 4, 1726, Mary Nottingham, d. of William and Margaret Rutsen Nottingham, and had ten children, nine sons and one daughter, Maria, the wife of Gen. James Clinton. His first son, Andries, was a life-long physician in Ulster County, and the father of Simeon and Benjamin DeWitt. His second son, Jacob Rutsen, was a captain in the Revolution, and as a surveyor established the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. He held office as Judge and Surrogate in Herkimer and Onondaga Counties. One of his daughters m. Lieut Robert Burnet, of Revolutionary fame, otherwise known as Major Robert Burnet, of Little Britain. His eighth son was Thomas, b. May 3, 1741; m. Elsie Hasbrouck, b. 20 Mch., 1750, d. of Jacob and Maria Hasbrouck. When the Revolutionary War broke out he went into the army as Captain in the Third New York Regiment; afterwards was promoted to the rank of Major; was stationed for some time at Fort Stanwix (Col. Peter Gansevoort in command), and assisted at its defense when besieged by the British under Col. St. Leger in 1777. In 1779 Major DeWitt was with Gen. Sullivan's successful expedition against the Indians. After the close of the war he lived at Kingston, where he died Sept. 7, 1809.

Major Thomas DeWitt's eldest son, Jacob H., was adjutant in the war of 1812; afterwards was commissioned as Colonel. In 1819 was elected by the Clintonian party to Congress. In 1839 and 1847 was a member of the State Legislature. He died at Kingston Jan. 30, 1857, in his 73rd year.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt, Major DeWitt's youngest son, was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. After completing his theological studies, and for a time a pastor in Duchess Co., he was called to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, of which he was for many years the honored and beloved senior pastor. Dr. DeWitt was one of the most learned and able theologians of his time. He was president of the New York Historical Society. He was born Sept. 13, 1791; m., Oct. 16, 1826, Eliza Ann Waterman, d. of Jedediah and Julia P. Waterman; died May 18, 1874.

Jacob Hasbrouck DeWitt, eldest son of Thomas, and brother of Rev. Dr. DeWitt, was a resident of Kingston; was Adjutant in War of 1812, afterwards Col. in State Militia; was a member of Congress and also of the

Legislature of New York. His daughter, Mary, married ——— Evans, and to their son, Thomas G. Evans, counsellor-at-law, the DeWitt family are deeply indebted for securing a very complete record of its history.

Tjerck, the oldest son of Andries and Jannetje Egbertsen DeWitt, and grandson of T. C. DeWitt, was bapt. Jan. 12, 1683; m., Jan. 18, 1708, Anne Pawling (bapt. June 19, 1687), daughter of Henry and Neltje Roosa Pawling, by whom he had six children. For his second wife he married Deborah (bapt. Sept. 14, 1684), d. of Egbert H. and Annetje B. Schoonmaker. Tjerck died at Kingston Aug. 30, 1762, with no issue by his second wife.

Petrus DeWitt, the fifth child of Tjerck and Anne Pawling DeWitt, was bapt. July 15, 1752; died Jan. 3, 1790; married Rachel Radcliff, d. of Joachum and Hillitje Hogebom Radcliff. Joachum Radcliff and wife were married at Claverack, Feb. 23, 1722 or '23, by Rev. Petrus Van Driesen. Petrus DeWitt and Rachel Radcliff were married June 8, 1749, with a license by Rev. Geo. Wilhelmus Mancius, of Kingston, and resided on lands at Pawling's purchase, given him by his father (probably now "the Locust," owned by the Dinsmore family), having been inherited by his mother from her father, Henry Pawling, to whom 4,000 acres of land were granted by Patent by Gov. Fletcher, May 11, 1696. This tract of land was on the east side of Hudson's River, south of and adjoining the town of Rhinebeck, extending east to the Crum Elbow Creek, and following that creek to Hudson's River. The family of Henry Pawling were: 1, Jane; 2, Wyntje; 3, John; 4, Albert; 5, Anne; 6, Henry, and 7, Mary. By one of the descendants of Henry, Jr., Henry Pawling is said to have been a British officer, a friend of William Penn, from whom he received a grant of 5,000 acres of land in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. The family appear to have sold out the Duchess County land and removed to Pennsylvania, where their descendants are still (1902) living.

Petrus DeWitt, b. in Kingston, m. Rachel Radcliff, Dec. 14, 1723. The following entries in his Bible on the occasion of his marriage and the birth of his children are perhaps without a parallel at the present day (1902):

On his marriage:

> "The Holy Trinity grant us health and happiness in this state to the glory of His Holy Name and to the salvation of our souls, and that we may live together to see our children and their children in peace, holiness and prosperity in such a form that we may, with a clear conscience, present them with us at the last day before the merciful throne of our Blessed Saviour, there to hear His blessed voice, come ye blessed children of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you before the foundation of the world."

On the birth of his only son, John DeWitt:

"1752, Feb. 24. At one o'clock p. m. was born our first son, John. The Lord of Heaven and earth bless him with many happy days that through the grace of God he may grow up in wisdom and understanding to the honor of His Holy Name; to the greatest joy and satisfaction of his parents, in the love, to the wonder and assistance of his neighbors, and a true lover of his country in all that is just and right.

"He is named after his uncle, John DeWitt, b. Aug. 13, 1720, and died May 30, 1749, in Bermuda. His God-father is my honored father, Tjerck DeWitt, and his God-mother my step-mother, Deborah. He was presented to baptism by Hilgontje Van Dusen, and was baptized by the Rev. Eggo Tonkins Van Hoevenbergh."

On the birth of his first daughter:

"1753, Dec. 31. Hillitje, our first daughter, was born about 9 o'clock p. m.

"The Creator of mankind grant her grace to grow up in truth and righteousness and bless her in a long life in peace, plentifulness and prosperity, and when her days are so spent, to take her to Himself in eternal bliss.

"My father-in-law, Joachim Radcliff, is her God-father, and my mother-in-law, Hillitje, is her God-mother, and is named after her God-mother. She was presented to baptism by Madam Van Hoevenbergh, and was baptized by the Rev. Eggo Tonkins Van Hoevenbergh.

"1762, Oct. 26, was born our second daughter, Ann. My brother Andreas being God-father, and his spouse, Rachel, being her God-mother. She was named after my mother, Ann Pawling, and was baptized by Rev. Eggo Tonkins Van Hoevenbergh.

"The Creator of the Universe, wherein she is corporated, grant her long life, and health, and happiness, and wealth, and charity, to the glory of her Redeemer, to the full satisfaction of her parents, and the salvation of her precious soul.

"This lady was married to Philip D. Bevier, Esquire, of Rochester in Ulster Co., has one son and seven daughters. Died Nov., 1834.

"Hillitje DeWitt died at Rochester, 1807, and was buried there.

"Petrus DeWitt died Jan. 3, 1790, aged 69 years and 6 mos. Rachel, his widow, died July 20, 1794, and are buried in the churchyard of the Reformed Dutch Church of Rhinebeck. The headstones to their graves and also those of Neltje and Miles Sherbrook, children of John and Catherine Van Vleet, have been in good order."

The record of the Radcliff family, which gave Petrus DeWitt his wife, Rachel, goes back near to 1650, in Joachim, who m. Rachel Lambertse Van Valkenberg. Of their six children, Joachim, Jr., was the youngest.

He was born Nov. 22, 1697, and m. Hillitje Hogeboom, Feb. 23, 1722-'23. 1, Rachel, m. Petrus DeWitt; 2, Johannes, m. Hillitje Schermerhorn; 3, Janetje, m. Rev. Eggo Tonkins Van Hoevenbergh; 4, Hillitje, m. Adam Barach (now Berg), and had daughters, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Spies, and son Jacob, m. Leah Radcliff, and his daughter, Mrs. Kipp of Rhinebeck Landing.

William Radcliff, son of Joachim, Jr., b. July 6, 1737; m., Ap. 10, 1761, Sarah Kip, of Kipsburg, by Dominie Van Hoevenbergh. He had seven children: 1, Hillitje, m. Moses Cantine of Kingston Point; 2, Jacob, m. d. of Rev. Wm. Smith of Sharon, Conn.; 3, Claritje, died young; 4, William, m. Catherine Van Ness of Redhook; 5, Claritje, m. John V. H. Huyck, d., Mr. and Mrs. Julia Baldwin, of Middletown, Conn.; 6, John, m. Jane, d. of Gen. David Van Ness of Redhook; 7, Peter, m. d. of John Davenport, of Stamford, Conn. Of these four sons, Jacob and William were graduates of Princeton College; John and Peter graduates of Yale. Jacob and Peter became eminent as lawyers; William and John were merchants in New York in the Demerara trade.

Petrus DeWitt's only son, John, b. Feb. 24, 1752, m. Catherine Van Vleet, oldest d. of Dirck and Helena Weaver Van Vleet, of Charlotte Precinct, Duchess Co., Apr., 1773; John 21 and the bride 18. The connection was said to be very distasteful to his parents, but Catherine was a beautiful girl, and the story runs that John, one morning, saddled his horse, put on a pillion and met the beauty, rode to Rhinebeck and probably were married by Rev. Mr. Keogh, pastor of the R. Dutch Church. Mch. 2, 1774, was born their oldest child; bapt. Ap. 10, by Rev. Mr. Keogh, her grandfather, Peter, and Grandmother, Rachel, being her God-father and God-mother. The runaway couple had been forgiven, but this did not prevent his father, Petrus, from banishing his son to a farm five miles east of Hyde Park, called Clinton's Corners, where John built a commodious house, and there his beautiful and buxom wife made him the happy father of 14 children, viz:

1, Rachel, m. Joshua Ebenezer Rathbone Birch, M. D., of North East, who subsequently settled in New York and had six children. 2. May 13, 1775, Helena, her grandparents, Dirck and Helena Van Vliet, being her God-father and God-mother; m. Dr. Gilbert Smith, of New Town, Long Island, subsequently of New York, and had seven children. 3, Neltje, b. 1776, died young, buried in Rhinebeck church yard. 4. Oct. 3, 1778, Neltje, died at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1832. 5. Ap. 19, 1780, Peter; m. Janet d. of George Gosman; had 10 sons and 2 daughters; died St. Mark's Place, New York, May 10, 1851; 71 years of age on the 19th of April previous (1851. 6. Cornelius, b. April 1, 1782; d. Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1809;

buried in old Newburgh burying ground. 7. B. Oct. 18, 1783, Hillitje; m. John Chambers, Newburgh, May 9, 1809; had 2 sons and 2 daughters; d. June 13, 1856. 8. Mar. 27, 1785, Andrew, single; d. Oct. 25, 1840. 9. Aug. 6, 1786, Elizabeth; m. John H. Walsh; had 4 sons and 3 daughters. 10. Apr. 2nd, 1788, Richard; d. single, Nov. 5, 1806. 11. Apr. 13, 1790, Miles Sherbrook; d. Jan. 30, 1795. 12. Feb. 25, 1792, William Radcliff; m., 1, Julia Woodhull; 2, Mary Elizabeth Wallace. 13. Jan. 14, 1794, John; m. Harriet, d. W. A. Clark, of Cornwall, N. Y.; had 4 daughters and 1 son. 14. Feb. 16, 1800, Miles; died 1812, from a fall from a horse; buried in Newburgh burying ground.

John DeWitt's wife, Catherine, died at Newton, Long Island, when on a visit to her d. Mrs. Helena Smith, Sept. 29, 1804. This loss led to his removal from Duchess Co. to Albany, N. Y. He sold all his possessions, farm, mill, store, &c., gave freedom to a number of black slaves, all old enough to care for themselves, and remained in Albany two years, when he came to Newburgh, N. Y. (1806) for the purpose of purchasing lands for friends in Rhinebeck, Albany and himself, in Sullivan County. He purchased a large tract, employed surveyors, built roads and some sort of a house, and from fatigue and exposure contracted fever and died on the 28th day of April, 1808, in his 57th year. The grave of John DeWitt is in the Old Newburgh Burying Ground with those of four of his sons.

It may be justly said that John DeWitt was a man of superior character. To strong natural abilities and the best education the times afforded, to good sense were united in him the best moral qualities of the Holland character, and what some scarcely regard as characteristic of the Hollander, enterprise, forethought and far-sightedness. He was one of the first farmers of Duchess County to introduce plaster as a fertilizer: he gave freedom to his slaves when the separation would be a boon to them and no loss to himself. Along with his father he cast his lot with the patriots of our country and served as Captain in a regiment who guarded the Connecticut frontier. After peace with Great Britain was achieved, he was a member of the Assembly of New York, 1786, 1788, 1789 and 1794. Twice he was sheriff of Duchess County under the Council of Appointment, viz., from 1789 to 1793 and from 1794 to 1797, and was urged by Gov. Jay to take a third appointment. But the most notable event in his public life was his appointment along with Zephaniah Platt, Malanchon Smith, Jacobus Swartwout, Jonathan Akins, Ezra Thompson and Gilbert Livingston to represent Duchess County in the Convention called to consider and vote on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Sixty-five members from 14 counties assembled in Poughkeepsie June 17; adjourned July 26, 1788. Gov. George Clinton, from Ulster, presided; Gen. James Clinton was also

a member, and the brothers led the Clintonian faction. Alexander Hamilton, of New York, was leader of the Federalist section. Party feeling, influence and discussion ran high and prolonged the sessions to that extent, and that when news was received of the vote of New Hampshire and Virginia in favor of the adoption of the Constitution, making the nine votes necessary to the adoption, New York's was no longer necessary, but on the final vote 31 voted in favor and 27 against adoption. John DeWitt voted in favor of the Federal Constitution. He then broke from the Clintonians and the aspirations of Gov. George Clinton for the Presidency were defeated. Here the political career of John DeWitt ended. He served his country well and died. He was strongly in favor of the Constitution by which "we, the people of the United States," were made a consolidated nation. It was from the personal sacrifices and labors of many members of the DeWitt family that succeeding generations have enjoyed the blessing of a free and enlightened Government.

LOCATION OF NEW FORT.

A VISIT TO SHAWANGUNK'S ANCIENT BATTLE-FIELD.

BY E. M. RUTTENBER.

Some weeks ago the Newburgh Sunday Telegram noted a collection of Indian stone implements gathered by Mr. F. C. Sherwood at what we understood to be Cronomer's Hill. Learning later that Mr. Sherwood's collection had been gathered at or around "the Old Indian Fort at Shawangunk," I accepted with pleasure an invitation from Mr. J. N. Weed to visit the place, as did also Judge J. W. Fowler, especially as I wished to refresh my memory in regard to topographical features, as well as ascertain if Mr. Sherwood's location was different from that which the late Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott had pointed out to me some thirty years ago. Picking up Mr. Sherwood at his place of residence and business, known as "Sherwood's Corners," on the North Plank road, the party passed over the Wallkill on the wooden bridge, and continued west, passing the ancient homestead of Dr. George G. Graham, and noted beyond it the loss of the famous old oak which had borne upon its side since 1717 the marks made by the surveyor at that time. It was a famous tree, too, on account of its size, and not unwarranted, as the measurement of the stump showed a diameter of about ten feet. Five miles beyond, passing the large Crowell farm, and jolting over a roadbed that was almost equal to that at the westend of the North Plank road, the site of the fort was reached, and examination prosecuted. Meanwhile Mr. Sherwood had informed us that he had known the place since boyhood as the site of the Shawangunk Indian fort of 1663—that as such it had been handed down by tradition from sire to son from time immemorial—that while the precise spots where the palisades were planted had not been preserved, there could be no doubt in regard to the statement that this was the location in general terms. The place proved to be the same that I had visited with Dr. Scott—the same lofty plain—the same hill-side with its mounds, and the same woods and underbrush on the hill-side. In the field above several arrow-heads, perfect and imperfect, were picked up and a broken stone pestle, and time alone no doubt prevented the gather-

ing of a large quantity. In the kill below were the ancient crossing-stones, and around us were the scenes of the captivity of Mrs. Catherine DuBois and her companions who had been taken prisoners at Wiltwyck (Kingston) on the 5th of June, 1663, and remained here until the 5th of September following, a period of three months—in the stillness around the far-off voice of Mrs. DuBois could almost be heard in singing Dutch Psalms—the sharp cry of the squaw in the cornfield as she discovered the approach of the Dutch troops—the noise of the conflict which followed—the dead body of the chief Papequanaehen and the bodies of fourteen of his warriors, and of four women and three children, were there, and the fields of maize and the smoking ruins of the Indian huts.

* * * * * *

For the information of those who may wish to know the location of the fort or palisaded village, I copy from a paper written by Dr. Scott and read before the Historical Society of Ulster County:

"The site is on the east bank of the river, and has been known as New Fort from earliest times. The place is west of the village of Wallkill on a spur of the Hogeberg. The mouth of the Shawangunk Kill is six miles away, and most of the distance is occupied by fine and fertile low lands. From the water-side rises an abrupt declivity of irregular formation, reaching an elevation of 75 or 80 feet and then spreading out into a beautiful sandy plateau of twenty or thirty acres. The hill-side is now covered with an original forest, and broken up into what seems to be artificial mounds. On the edge of the plain overlooking the brook, the fort was situated. To the north along the kill, extends a flat of moderate dimensions; but on the opposite side are some of the finest lowlands in Ulster County. The plateau is covered with flints and arrowheads, which every ploughing reveals for those who prize them."

In Kregier's Journal of the Esopus War the entry is made that the fort was "discovered situate on a lofty plain, * * * somewhat level on the left side of the fort * * * the fort was a perfect square with one row of palisades set all around, being fifteen feet above and three feet under the ground," that the Indians had already completed two angles, and were busy at the third, and that the "angles were constructed so solid as not to be excelled by Christians."

Capt. Kregier's statement, however, must be read in connection with a prior statement made before the authorities at Wiltwyck, by Rachel, wife of Gysbert Van Imborgh, who had been taken prisoner with Mrs. DuBois, but who succeeded in making her escape, after nearly three months at Shawangunk, and reached her home; later acting as guide for the Dutch troops who rescued her companions in captivity, and who was

indeed the real heroine of the story. On her examination by the authorities she gave the direction of the fort as "toward the south (from Wiltwyck), about eight hours' march," and added:

"The fort is situated at the foot of a hill and leans onto it on one side, on the other side the land is flat, a creek washing one corner of the fort. The fort is fortified with palisades on the creek side and all around; the palisades could easily be pulled out; the creek is not deep at the fort, and at three or four places there are rocks in it, so that it is easy to get across. There is a good view of the surrounding country from the fort. The fort is large, a little larger than the fort at Fort Orange; it has two rows of palisades put up like chevaux de frize, through which it is easy to pass; they are putting up a third row of palisades close to each other, with port holes like those at Wiltwyck; the fort has two gates, one on the south, the other on the north. Ten dwellings are in the fort, and she has not seen more than thirty men who guard the fort."

This statement has not been published, except in the Colonial History. It was confirmed by a Menessink Indian who subsequently came before the authorities and stated that the fort was "defended by three rows of palisades, and the houses in the fort encircled by thick cleft palisades with port holes in them and covered with bark of trees; that the fort was quadrangular," i. e., having four sides and four corners or angles, but that the angles were "constructed between the first and second rows of palisades; that the third row of palisades stood full eight feet off from the other toward the interior, between the two first rows of palisades and the houses, and that the fort stood on the brow of a hill and all around was table-land."

Mrs. Van Imborgh recalled said that the statement by the Indian was true, but that the Indians "had built a point near unto the water to secure it." This explains her previous statement that the fort "leaned onto the hill." Perhaps the exact point was a depression near the bend in the kill, but be this as it may while the fort proper was on the "brow of the hill," it had an extension on the side of the hill "to the water to secure it." It would not require a very expert draughtsman to reproduce the fort and its extension.

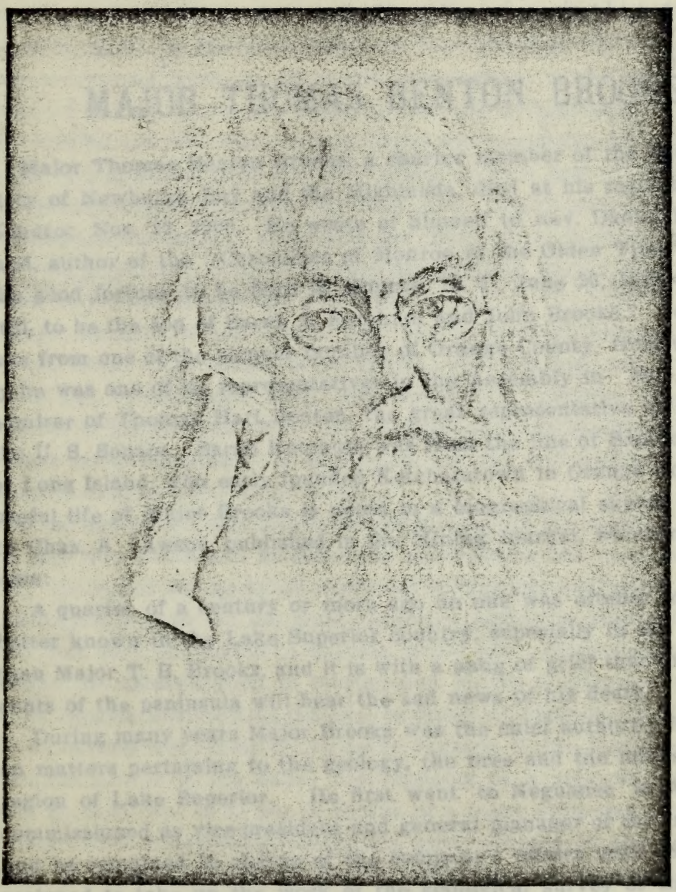
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The Indians made a brave defence of their castle. They were taken by surprise in the middle of the day when they were at work in strengthening their fort. Such of them as could do so ran to their houses, and secured their guns and retreated across the kill, where they "threw back" the fire of their assailants killing three and wounding six of them. The

Dutch, however, were the victors, and "plundered the houses," wherein they found "considerable booty, such as bear skins, deer skins, notassen, (?) blankets, elk skins, etc." The kettles of the Indians were broken and all that had any value removed; then the torch was applied and the huts destroyed. On the 2nd of October the Dutch again appeared on the scene, and found there "five large pits into which" the Indians "had cast their dead. The wolves had rooted up and devoured some of them," says Kregier, adding that "lower down on the kill were four other pits full of dead Indians," and "further on three Indians with a squaw and child that lay unburied and almost wholly devoured by the ravens and the wolves." Perhaps the mounds and depressions on the hillside represent the pits into which the dead were cast, and had formerly been their corn pits. It was a terrible picture of desolation, and one wonders not at the tales about the ghosts of the Indians that haunt the hillside, or that timid children should tremble in fear whenever a strange cry strikes upon their ear, for that hillside is a weird place—

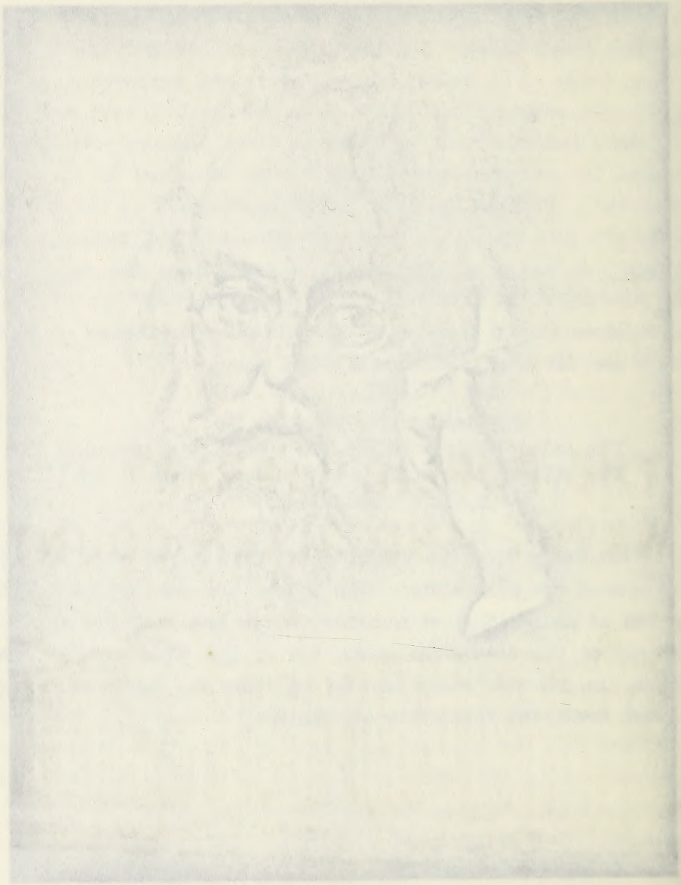
"The deer glides shadowy by;
The rabbit springs before me wing'd with dread,
The squirrel leaves the strew'd nuts where it fed
With a low chirping cry,"

and the assurance that the vision is not real comes with gratefulness in the shouts of the harvesters. But it is a beautiful country, full of history, full of poetry, full of romance, where one may not only trace the footprints of the aboriginal lords, but in the water-courses, the sandy plateaus, the massive rocks thrown off from the mountain crest and in the crest itself, the footprints of creation.



THOMAS BENTON BROOKS.

From a Painting by Schaenberg, Munich, 1891.



THOMAS BENTON BROOKS.

From a Painting by Schoenberg, Munich, 1891.

Obituary Record.

MAJOR THOMAS BENTON BROOKS.

Major Thomas Benton Brooks, a charter member of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, died at his residence in New Windsor, Nov. 22, 1900. He wrote of himself to Rev. Daniel Miles Freeland, author of the "Chronicles of Monroe in the Olden Time": "I had the good fortune to be born in Monroe, N. Y., June 26, 1836, and, better still, to be the son of Sarah S. Ketchum and John Brooks." John Brooks was from one of the pioneer families of Orange County, from which county he was one of its representatives in the Assembly in 1845, an ardent admirer of Thomas Hart Benton, the great representative of Missouri in the U. S. Senate. Sarah Ketchum was from the line of Samuel Ketchum, of Long Island, who early founded Ketchamtown in Orange County. The useful life of Major Brooks is noted in a biographical sketch contributed by Chas. A. Lawson, published in the Mining Journal, which reads as follows:

A quarter of a century or more ago no one was oftener mentioned or better known in the Lake Superior country, especially in the iron region, than Major T. B. Brooks, and it is with a pang of grief that the older residents of the peninsula will hear the sad news of his death.

During many years Major Brooks was the chief authority in the region on matters pertaining to the geology, the ores and the mines of the iron region of Lake Superior. He first went to Neguanee in August, 1865, commissioned as vice-president and general manager of the Iron Cliff Co., and he remained in charge of the company's affairs until 1868, when he resigned to take up the work of the geological survey of the Marquette iron district and also to enter upon the business of an iron expert and mineral explorer. He had in connection with this work a laboratory at Marquette for the analysis of ores, the first of the kind ever opened in the iron region. In this work he soon reached to a position of great prominence and was consulted and employed by explorers and capitalists at home and abroad. Thus he became known far and wide among those who were interested in the mineral resources of the Lake Superior region, a region which he ever loved and regarded with a chief affection.

His name is associated with the discovery of several of the most important mines and his familiarity with the country and with the people; the knowledge which he acquired of the rocks of the region, and his unbounded enthusiasm and faith in its mineral resources; the encouragement which he gave to others; the freedom with which he disseminated the information which he possessed, gave to his influence an immeasurable value and tended much to aid in the development of the country. And withal he was so simple and kindly in manner, so approachable, that the most humble and illiterate explorer found him accessible as did the millionaire and obtained from him freely and without cost all the information, encouragement or counsel he could give. Every explorer, woodsman or cruiser in the country knew him and loved him. In those days these men were more in evidence than they are now and were a very important feature in making known the country.

Major Thomas Benton Brooks was born at Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., June 13, 1836. His father, John Brooks, was a farmer and a surveyor, both of the old-fashioned kind. His mother was, perhaps, the most remarkable of his parents. She was a woman of much intelligence, energy of character and readiness of expression, and the son realized that in his characteristics he owed much to her.

At the age of 16 years Major Brooks became an employee of the N. Y. & E. R'y Co., which was at that time surveying a line near his father's farm. He joined the party of surveyors as axeman and about the first thing he did was to cut his hand severely, leaving a conspicuous scar which was very noticeable to the end of his life. From axeman he was promoted to rodman, then to leveler, and finally to transitman. After this he became assistant to the city engineer of Paterson, N. J., and in 1853 he became a member of the party engaged in the topographical and geological survey of the state. Commencing in a very subordinate capacity he soon rose to be put in charge of a plane table and continued in this work until it seriously injured his eyes. Hoping to benefit them by change of climate, he went to Florida and served as compassman in the linear survey of the state until he relinquished the position he held and engaged to work on the U. S. coast survey. In all these changes which he made the motive which alone actuated him was to obtain further knowledge. As soon as he conceived that he had mastered the work in which he was engaged he relinquished it and sought other and different employment. In this way he ultimately very practically familiarized himself with several kinds of surveying and engineering work, and wisely concluded to broaden the basis for his future professional upbuilding by

going to college, and so he entered the engineering department of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated as civil engineer with the first honors of his class in 1858. During the following year he remained at college as an instructor in engineering. While in college he put in his time during vacation making topographical surveys of extensive tracts of wild lands on the borders of New York and New Jersey belonging to the Lorillards and other capitalists.

In 1860, just previous to the breaking out of the great civil war, he attended a course of lectures on topographical geology given by Professor J. P. Leslie, the state geologist of Pennsylvania, at the School of Mines of the University of Pennsylvania.

After the disaster of the first Bull Run Major Brooks decided to enlist. He raised in good part a company which became Co. A of the 1st New York Vol. Engineers, of which company he was commissioned first lieutenant, speedily becoming captain and thereafter major and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Major General Commanding, G. A. Gillmore. Subsequently he was brevetted lieutenant colonel and colonel, both for valuable service. In his report to the war department, General Gillmore gives much credit to Major Brooks for his engineering services while operating against Fort Pulaski, Fort Royal, and later on in the siege of Charleston, in the reduction of Fort Wagner and Battery Griggs. Major Brooks had charge of the work of running and constructing the parallels that were dug in advancing upon these formidable structures. For his conspicuous merit in this work he was given the Sumter medal.

General Peter S. Michie of West Point, U. S. Military Academy, in an address to the Veterans' Association of the Department of the South in 1893, said of him: "Unquestionably the controlling engineer in the siege of Fort Wagner defending Charleston, was Colonel Brooks. Ordinary language cannot do justice to the self-sacrificing devotion in the dangerous and difficult service to which he was assigned, nor to the full measure of his manhood in its successful performance. Endowed with an active mind and extraordinary energy, with vigorous physical powers, these were continuously drawn upon until he almost reached the limit of human endurance. He was a most indefatigable worker, peculiarly fertile in emergencies, indifferent to personal danger where duty demanded it, and in every respect he was an inspiration to the whole command."

After the fall of Charleston, Major Brooks accompanied General Gillmore into Kentucky, operating against the rebel raiders, Generals Morgan and Duke. He also served on the staff, temporarily, of Major General S. C. Carter and on that of General A. E. Burnside in East Tennes-

see. Subsequently, while on the staff of General B. F. Butler, he was wounded in the battle of Drewry's Bluff.

In the life of Lincoln by John Hay, now Secretary of State, he says, (Vol. VII, page 443), speaking of the operations against Fort Sumter, Forts Wagner and Griggs: "At every advance breaching batteries were planted against Fort Sumter. * * * This part of the work being under the charge of Major T. B. Brooks, a volunteer officer of the most notable instincts, of which there were many, of extraordinary military capacity suddenly developed in young men whose training had hitherto been exclusively in civil pursuits."

On August 4, 1864, Major Brooks' only brother, John Howard Brooks, who was a lieutenant in the New York Vol. Engineers, was killed in front of Petersburg. After this event, yielding to the earnest desire of his parents, he resigned from the army and accepted a position on the state geological survey of New Jersey. While engaged in this work about Ringwood, he became acquainted with Abram S. Hewitt and Peter Cooper, who owned the estate. Through these men ne was entrusted with the charge of the Trenton iron mines and furnace and also made to fill a like position with the Greenwood Iron Co. While there he was induced by Messrs. Hewitt, Cooper and Tilden to go to Lake Superior and take charge of the affairs of the Iron Cliff Co., as vice-president and general manager.

Thus it was that he went to Negaunee. In 1867 he married Hanna Hulse, who had been a playmate and comrade in their childhood days, and who had become a most lovable, estimable woman. The young couple set up their happy home in a little red house across the railroad tracks south of the old Pioneer furnace at Negaunee. Here their first child, Howard, was born. The children later born to them were Stella, also born at Negaunee, and Alfred Hulse Brooks, born at Ann Harbor in 1871; Hildegard, born in Dresden, Germany, and Mary Porter. Howard, the oldest, died in Germany. All the others are living. Alfred is a geologist on the United States coast survey, and has recently published a report on the gold fields of Alaska.

Major Brooks all his life, up to the period of the failure of his health, was an intense worker. His activity was incessant and his comprehension and ability of accomplishment were simply marvelous. Gen. Gillmore has told the writer of this sketch that no officer in the army could accomplish as much as he, and all who were under him at the Iron Cliff, or who have been with him elsewhere in work, have realized the difficulty of keeping pace with him.

But in time the bow was bent too far and failed to assume its former elastic position. He was carrying too great a load and he succumbed to the pressure. He was carrying on the state geological survey of the iron district, was land and mineral agent for the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad Company; was agent for several land companies or capitalists in this country and in England, for whom he was examining and entering pine and mineral lands; and was the general counsellor and adviser of every explorer and individual in the district who was seeking for minerals or for investment in mines or mineral lands; and was also director, president or general manager of several mining companies.

In the winter of 1872-73 he left Marquette broken in health, and with his family went to Germany and elsewhere abroad, hoping for the restoration to health, which never came to him. His old-time strength never returned. Soon after leaving Marquette his report to the state—The Geological Survey of the Marquette Iron District, 1869-73—was published and has proved to be a work of great practical value. It is an economic geology of the iron region of Michigan and as such has never been surpassed by any similar work in the country. It correlates and systematizes all the facts regarding the geology and the iron industry of the region that has been brought out up to that time, and puts them into such available shape as to make them understandable and of practical use to all. Brooks' Geological Survey of the Iron Region is a work that will endure.

Recognition and honors came to him; he was made a member of the Geological Society of London; a corresponding member of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, and was recognized in a similar way by other distinguished organizations at home and abroad.

A man of Anglo-Saxon blood, who early in life was imbued with a taste for the country, can never in after years escape from his liking for mother earth, especially if failing health or misfortune obliges him to curb his ambition for struggling in other business. And thus, in 1883, Major Brooks, despairing of regaining his health and resuming his work on Lake Superior, concluded to settle down to quiet home life, and purchased a home near Newburgh on the Hudson.

With Professor Pumpelly, with whom he had been intimately associated in business for many years, he bought a tract of land of 5,000 acres in Bainbridge, Decatur county, Georgia, where they sought to make a profitable stock farm. So that for a considerable number of years, of late, the Major, with his family, has rotated between the farm on the Hudson in summer and the plantation in Georgia in winter. He appeared occasionally in the papers, in scientific journals, with an article, and

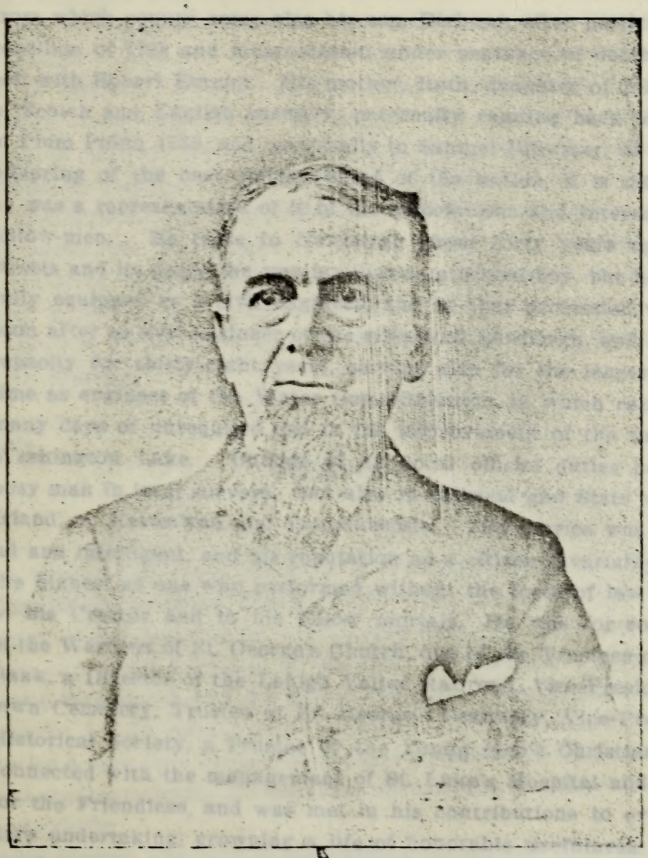
sometimes made a trip to the north or west in the interest of some mining venture. But the chapter of his life is now closed. The lamp burned brightly while the fuel lasted, but was too soon exhausted, and on the 22nd of Nov., 1900, he lay down for his final rest. The wife whom he married while in Neguanee died in 1882, and in 1887 he married Miss Martha Giesler, a Prussian lady, with whom he has since enjoyed as much happiness as his health would allow.

Major Brooks—for thus he was always called though possessing the title of colonel—was a man singularly pure and clear in mind and thought and habit and practice. No vulgar thought found lodgment in his mind; no vulgar act could be performed by him, for his whole nature revolted from it. His life was a clean one, a brave one, a noble one, valuable to his family, to his country, and to humanity.

CHARLES L. C. KERR, son of the late George W. Kerr and his wife Margaret T. L., daughter of the late Rev. John Brown, D. D., died at his residence in Newburgh, February 9, 1902, in his 47th year. He entered active life as messenger in the Bank of Newburgh, of which his father was cashier and president, and passed up to the post of cashier, winning the respect and confidence of the large clientage of that institution. In early manhood he was a member of the Tenth Separate Co., militia, and in other organizations; was a member at the time his death, of the Board of Trustees of Washington's Headquarters, and Vice-President of the Historical Society, in which latter connection he was especially active in securing the subscription funds necessary for the erection of the Clinton Statue in Clinton Square. Those who knew him best placed a priceless estimate upon his worth and usefulness—a man not great, but precious in excellence of character—

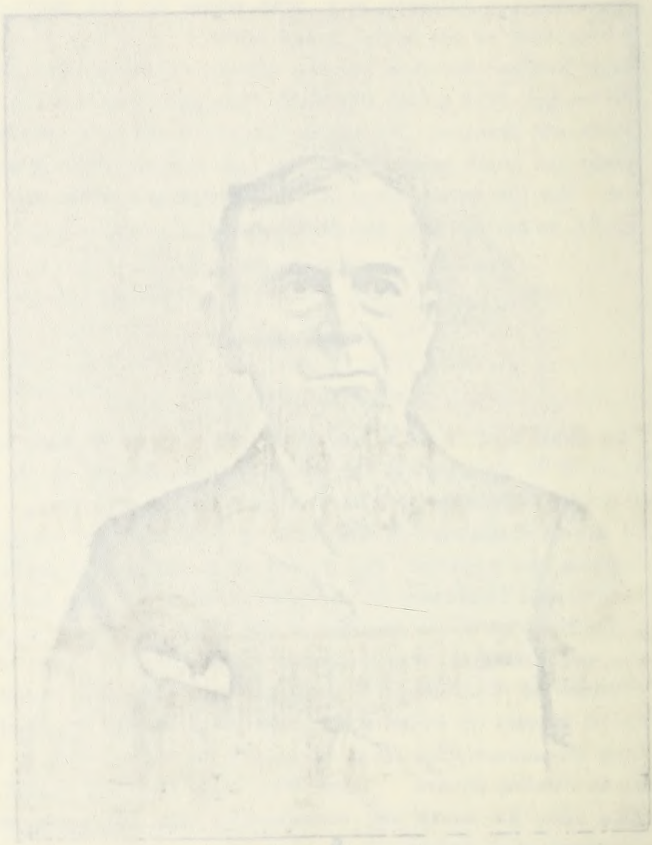
"Stainless as Uriel in the Sun."

His wife, Mary E. Ward, and two children, Helen and Ludlow, were his immediate survivors.



JAMES J. LOGAN.

DIED MAY 2, 1902.



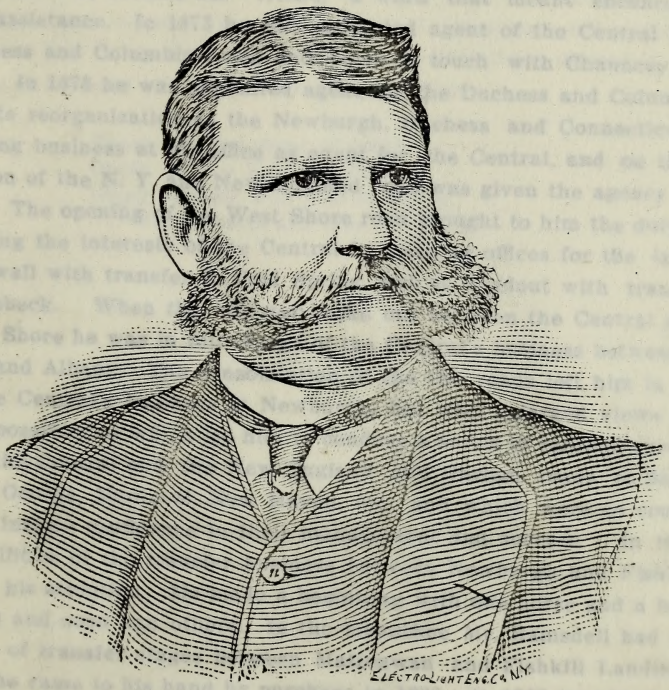
CHARLES CALDWELL died at his residence in Newburgh, May 9th, 1902, in his 64th year. He was born in New Windsor, March 31, 1839. His father, John R. Caldwell, was a native of Blooming Grove, and his father, Richard Caldwell, was son of John, of County Antrim, Ireland, from which county came also his son, Richard, after participating in the rebellion of 1798 and incarceration under sentence of death in the same cell with Robert Emmet. His mother, Ruth, daughter of John Nicoll, was of Scotch and English ancestry, paternally running back to John Nicoll, of Plum Point, 1735, and maternally to Samuel Brewster, of Moodna. The offspring of the best pioneer blood of the nation, it is safe to say that he was a representative of it in his associations and intercourse with his fellow-men. He came to Newburgh about forty years ago. With its streets and its people he was familiar as a school-boy, but he came finally fully equipped as a civil engineer, and in that profession was appointed soon after as civil engineer of the village of Newburgh, and served in that capacity for thirty-eight years, serving also for the largest part of that time as engineer of the Water Commissioners, in which capacity he gave many days of unrequited toil to the improvement of the water supply of Washington Lake. Outside of his local official duties he was a very busy man in local surveys, and also in railroad and State work on Long Island, at Matteawan and Poughkeepsie. His service was always faithful and intelligent, and his reputation as a citizen invariably ranked with the highest as one who performed without the force of law all his duties to his Creator and to his fellow mortals. He was for some years one of the Wardens of St. George's Church, one of the Trustees of the Savings Bank, a Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Vice-President of Woodlawn Cemetery, Trustee of St. George's Cemetery, Vice-President of the Historical Society, a Trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, connected with the management of St. Luke's Hospital and of the Home for the Friendless, and was met in his contributions to every eleemosynary undertaking, crowning a life of honorable usefulness. He left him surviving his wife, Kate, daughter of the late Grinnel Burt, of Warwick, and daughter, Miss Jannet.

JAMES J. LOGAN died at his residence in Newburgh, May 2d, 1902, after months of suffering from paralysis. He was born in Newburgh in 1832, son of Capt. Samuel R. Logan, who commanded the steamer Providence of the Oakley & Davis freighting line in 1832, and great-grandson

of Major Samuel Logan of Revolutionary history, whom he represented in the Society of the Cincinnati. During at least sixty of his seventy years of life, he was active in business relations, and especially, since 1858, in connection with the firm of Ward, Leonard & Co., Ward & Logan, and Logan & Macdonald, painters and dealers, in which connection his name became a household word in his native city and throughout a wide district of country. A more pleasant man, a more liberal man, a more active man, Newburgh had not in his day and generation. Aside from his business relations Mr. Logan served as treasurer of St. Luke's Home and Hospital, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Academy of Music, treasurer of St. Paul's Church from its organization and senior warden since 1871, and served in several social and business organizations, including membership in the Historical Society. In the fire department he served in old Cataract, and in all relations he was a man. He is survived by his wife, Mary E. Mecklem, and by his daughter, Mrs. Frank G. Kimball.

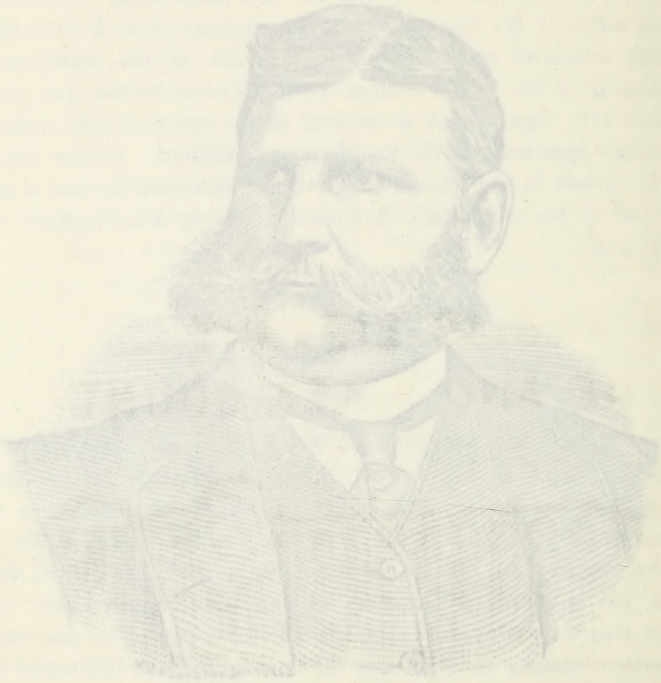
The busy life of Major WILBUR H. WESTON, a member of this Society, closed on Saturday, September 27, 1902, at the age of 51 years. Few men in the community were better known or more active in the business and social activities of the city. In business associations his place will be supplied and the tide of life move on as it has moved since time began, but in social circles there will be "one vacant chair" that will be for a long time draped in pleasant memories as that of one whose life was unostentatiously distinguished for friendship, good-fellowship and a broad charity.

Major Weston was born in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 11th, 1851, of English-Yankee stock, his parental ancestral line running back to John Weston, an immigrant from England in 1644. His boyhood was not spent in the drawing-room of luxury, but took in the rugged sternness of New England life. He received his primary education in the common schools of his native city, concluded his studies in the N. H. Conference Seminary at Tilton, and entered active employment as a country school-teacher. A railroad life, however, was his ideal, and to engage in that he sought and obtained an engagement, in the spring of 1871, as ticket agent on the Duchess and Columbia railroad at Verbank, and subsequently at Hope-



WILBUR H. WESTON.

At 38. From a Photograph.



well. While thus engaged, through his uncle, the late N. H. Richardson, the local agent of the Erie at Newburgh, he obtained the only position then open to him, that of freight-handler. It was a foothold and a grasp on the rounds of the ladder, and so satisfactorily did he perform his duties that in the Spring of 1872 he was placed in charge of the transfer of freight between the Erie and Ramsdell's line, and attracted the attention of Mr. Homer Ramsdell, who was quick to read the character of young men and who became his "friend," a word that meant encouragement and assistance. In 1873 he was appointed agent of the Central and the Duchess and Columbia roads and came in touch with Chauncey M. Depew. In 1878 he was appointed agent for the Duchess and Columbia under its reorganization as the Newburgh, Duchess and Connecticut, conducting business at his office as agent for the Central, and on the completion of the N. Y. and New England road was given the agency of that line. The opening of the West Shore road brought to him the duty of advancing the interests of the Central by opening offices for the latter at Cornwall with transfer to Cold Spring, and at Rondout with transfer to Rhinebeck. When the rate-war broke out between the Central and the West Shore he was in full charge of the Central's business between Cornwall and Albany. The consolidation of the two roads left him in charge of the Central's business at Newburgh, but with enlarged views of railroad possibilities which led him to conduct a series of railroad excursions over the Central and the New England and Harlem roads to Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, New Haven, etc., and which were so conducted as to inspire confidence in their management and success. In 1883 the possibilities of the transfer business between Newburgh and Fishkill engaged his attention. He made a beginning with one horse and a baggage wagon and soon had others. In the meantime Mr. Ramsdell had put on a line of transfer stages between Matteawan and Fishkill Landing, and this line came to his hand by purchase in 1886. In 1887 he added a Newburgh cab line, and in 1888 pushed the innovation to Poughkeepsie. The next opportunity followed the death of Mr. Ramsdell, when he organized the Central-Hudson Steamboat Company and introduced a development that had been latent for years awaiting the man. During these years he was busy in military and society circles, gained his promotion by regular steps from private to major, and in Masonry went up from the Blue Lodge to the Knights Templar clothed with emblems of the highest official rank, and with the honors of an exceptional master of all of its festivals and public functions, including the ancient and honorable New England Society in which he was one of the most earnest sons of his native skies.

We may look back and note the rounds in the ladder of his activities, note his part as a citizen in securing the Palatine and the trolley lines, and trace the work of his hand in a multitude of channels in which he was always ready to help. Perhaps it is well that he was cut down in the midst of his activities and in the prime of his life; certainly the possibilities of the future can cast no shadow, leave no stain upon his memory.

The portrait which accompanies this notice is from a photograph at the age of 38. It is the best type of his personal appearance and earnest character. It will be cherished while others are forgotten—cherished as that of one of those of whom we may truthfully say—

"These are the great of earth—
Great, not by Kingly birth,
Great in their well proved worth,
Firm hearts and true."

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